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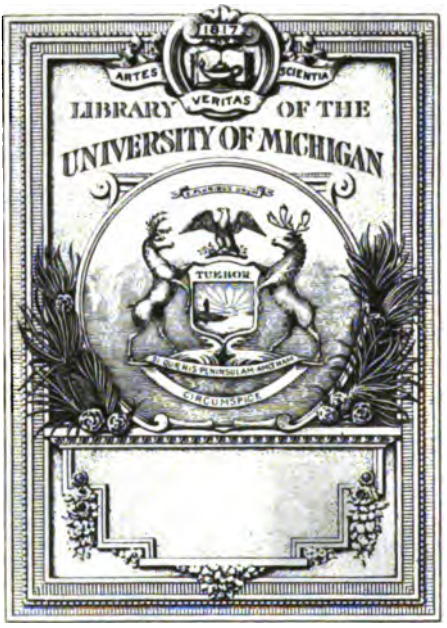
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Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals.

THREE CENTURIES

OF

DERBYSHIRE ANNALS,

AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE

RECORDS OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS

OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY,

FROM

QUEEN ELIZABETH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY THE

REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.,

Rector of Barton-le-Street,
Author of "Churches of Derbyshire," "How to Write the History of a Parish," "The Capitular Muniments of Lichfield," etc., etc.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

"FOR WHICH END I TAKE IT MEETE, THAT HOWSOEVER THOSE RECORDES HAVE HERETOFORE BEENE SUFFERED TO LIE IN THE HANDES OF THE CLARKE OF THE PEACE, AND BY THE DEATH OR REMOVE OF HIM, HAVE BEEN TO SEEKE; YET NOW THE INCONVENIENCE BEING FOUNDE, AND THE RECORDS THEMSELVES BEING GROWNE TO GREATER BULKE, THE SAME SHOULD BE LODGED IN SOME SPECIALL AND PROPER ROOME UNDER SAFE CUSTODIE, BUT NOT WITHOUT AN INVENTORIE (OR REGISTER) INDENTED, WHEREOF THE ONE PART TO REMAINE WITH THE CUSTOS ROTULORUM, AND THE OTHER WITH THE KEEPER OF THEM."—*Lambard's "Eirenarcha, or the Office of Justice of the Peace." Ed.* 1602.

London:
BEMROSE AND SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY; AND DERBY.

MDCCCXC.

TO THE MOST NOBLE

William Cavendish,

SEVENTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., P.C., LL.D., F.R.S.,

TWENTIETH LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

THIS ACCOUNT OF THE DOCUMENTS

FOR WHOSE SAFE KEEPING HIS GRACE, AS HOLDER OF THE ANCIENT

OFFICE OF CUSTOS ROTULORUM, IS RESPONSIBLE,

IS, BY PERMISSION, WITH ALL RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

OW a book comes to be written is usually explained in the preface. The origin of these volumes can be clearly seen in the three following sentences.

"At the Epiphany Sessions, 1872, a Committee was appointed of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the motion of Mr. C. R. Colvile, for the purpose of inspecting and arranging the records of the county of Derby. Almost the whole work fell into the zealous and capable hands of the late Mr. Colvile, who for upwards of ten years, gave up no small amount of time, talent, and expenditure, to enable him to present to the county the interesting and valuable report which was printed in June, 1882.

* This initial letter is taken from a Derbyshire document that happens to be incidentally preserved in the Record Room, of the year 1523. It is here given because it has a striking resemblance to the old county seal which was formerly used by the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. George Marsden, for so many years clerk to the late Mr. Barber, and afterwards to Mr. Busby, tells us that the similarity is great. The old seal was of silver and it was extant shortly before Mr. Barber's death. Every possible inquiry has been made for it, but in vain. Nor, curiously enough, have we been able to find an impression. We have evidence that a county or Clerk of the Peace's seal was often used by Mr. John Adderly towards the close of the seventeenth century.

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"The further attention which Mr. Colvile intended to pay to the subject, and the completion of his work of codifying and annotating the records, was interrupted by continued illness, and at last closed by his lamented death.

"The remaining members of the Record Committee felt that it was very undesirable that Mr. Colvile's labours should remain unfinished and practically inaccessible within the walls of the strong room of the county. Mr. Colvile had from time to time received some help from Dr. Cox, and it was his own expressed wish that any scheme of publication should be by him controlled or undertaken. Accordingly Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., in the summer of 1886, requested the Rev. Dr. Cox to examine and report upon the records generally, and the advisability of their publication. Dr. Cox's report was presented by the Chairman to the ensuing Quarter Sessions, and a small committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The result was that Messrs. Bemrose and Sons were requested to publish, and Dr. Cox to edit, the most valuable parts of the records, and that the work, though with the sanction and at the request of the court, was to be carried out so as to be no direct expense to the county collectively."

The above paragraphs are taken from a circular issued by Messrs. Bemrose at the close of 1886, and give a brief account of the origin of these volumes. When the work was originally undertaken, it was thought that the labour would be far lighter than has proved to be the case, and it was also hoped that the volumes would have been ready for subscribers within two years. But it soon became evident how difficult it is to follow up another man's methods, or to attempt to understand only partially developed plans of arrangement. The good work that Mr. Colvile did in arranging a great mass of disorganised

records, that had then no proper receptacle for their classification, cannot be exaggerated. But Mr. Colvile's work lay chiefly in the arrangement of the later and more valuable papers, plans, and records, documents, that is, which were valuable for purposes of legal research and for the promoting of county business, rather than of antiquarian or historical interest. The various elaborate calendars that Mr. Colvile prepared in connection with bridges and highways, canals and railways, deeds of enrolment, and enclosure awards, are beyond all praise, and form ready codes of reference to this class of documents such as are possessed by no other county in the kingdom.

But at the same time, it was found that, for the purposes of these volumes, whose aim it is to give a general and intelligent account of all the various kinds of records that pertain to the county of Derby, little or no immediate help could be obtained from all this labour, save in certain parts of the latter half of the second volume where the calendars are described, and in the appendices. Although a good deal that is in these pages could not have been put together without Mr. Colvile's preliminary labours, still there is hardly a single paragraph of the volumes that is his.

It was exceedingly difficult to know what was the best arrangement to adopt in classifying the highly diversified material. I am far from saying that that which has been chosen is positively the best; but it was only adopted after much thought and after much able advice. A chronological arrangement, or at all events a grouping of facts under different reigns seemed at first the simplest method, but it was soon found necessary to abandon it; still, it will be noticed that there is generally a chronological sequence in the order of the statements made, or of the documents quoted, in the different sections or sub-divisions.

The information that has been obtained from the county

records has been in some places fully supplemented from the stores of the Public Record Office, or from private documentary evidence. But in no case has matter that is generally known, or has been printed before, been drawn upon in any but a casual and incidental way, save with regard to one document that has previously been printed for the members of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society in the Journal of that association. Almost the whole of the information given in these pages may fairly lay claim to be original. The material was so considerable that it would almost have been easier to have prepared four volumes than two. It may occur to some that more space might have been found for original documents if explanatory disquisitions had been omitted or abbreviated; but it has been my object to try and make these volumes fairly acceptable and interesting to the ordinary reader by the introduction of that amount of brief history and explanation of Acts of Parliament, without which a score or two of books of reference must have been consulted to render the diverse documents intelligible. In following out this plan, all pains have been taken to refer to the best and most recent authorities; I do not wish to make any parade of the books which have been consulted, but I am inclined to think that the literary student, who observes the notes, will give me credit for exercising due care. No statute is quoted that has not been referred to, and there are no second-hand references.

Notwithstanding all this care, there are, doubtless, mistakes among the vast number of subjects herein treated of, and very possibly there are also errors of judgment. All I can say is that I have tried to be as careful and conscientious as possible. In writing these illustrations of the annals of my county, it has been my endeavour to be absolutely fair, but there has been no aim at being colourless. I do not see how anyone who reads

and thinks, and especially one who reads a good deal of original material, can help forming opinions; and if he tries his best to keep those opinions altogether out of that which he writes, the result is sure to be insipid and shallow. But at the same time, not a single fact that has come to my knowledge has been knowingly kept back or minimised, nor have any statements been in any way dressed so that they should correspond with preconceived ideas. The estimate of much of Elizabeth's policy, and of the general condition of her reign found in these pages, will not be in accord with a good deal that is usually accepted as history by Englishmen. I should not have ventured on some of the conclusions that are here stated had I not some time ago studied much of this reign from the original documents at the Public Record Office, and had I not also had an intimate acquaintance with much of Derbyshire history of that time, from close study of such manuscript stores as the Talbot papers of the Heralds' College, and the Shrewsbury papers of Lambeth Library.

It had been my intention to comment briefly in the preface on some of the unusual facts that come out in these annals of a County, such as the remarkable way in which the Lord-Lieutenant and the magistracy made the Militia Acts null and void for so long a period; or the summonsing of the Hundred Courts to decide as to the "benovolences" in Charles I.'s reign, but it is probably better to let the different sections speak for themselves.

A good deal of attention has lately been given to the records of Quarter Sessions. Mr. A. H. Hamilton wrote an interesting series of papers on this subject for *Fraser's Magazine*, in the years 1876-8, chiefly based on the records of Devonshire; these essays were subsequently published in a handy volume, and are referred to several times in the following pages. The records of the North Riding of Yorkshire are being gradually printed for subscribers, under the editorship of Rev. J. C. Atkinson; the Middlesex county

records are also being brought out by a society which has secured the able supervision of Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson; and the Sessions Rolls of the last few years of Elizabeth, for the West Riding, were excellently edited by Mr. John Lister in 1888.

The records of Quarter Sessions in Devonshire begin in 1592, and it is said that in Cheshire, Westmoreland, and Wilts. the records date, with many gaps, from some time in the reign of Elizabeth; but as a rule our county documents are no older than the time of the great Civil War. In Somerset they begin in 1647; in Bucks. they only commence in 1678; whilst in Oxfordshire there are no documents earlier than 1688. The Derbyshire Orders of Sessions, in regular volumes, do not begin till 1682, but there are a considerable number of interesting records from the very opening years of Elizabeth downwards. After much inquiry, I have good reason to believe that the Derbyshire collection, imperfect, fragmentary, and disappointing as it is in some ways, is the oldest, as well as the most valuable and varied collection possessed by any one of our English counties.

I much appreciate the honour that has been done me in permitting me to treat of documents so rich in diverse interests, and so full of illustrations of the provincial life and administration of successive reigns.

My obligations are due, and it is a pleasure to express them, to Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., for the courtesy and trust that he has shown to me throughout, and also to Sir T. W. Evans, Bart., Chairman of Quarter Sessions. I am also indebted to Mr. C. S. B. Busby, Clerk of the Peace, to Mr. Hughes-Hallett, Deputy Clerk, and particularly to Mr. George Marsden, who was for so many years clerk to Mr. Barber, the late Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Marsden's wide knowledge of the records, and his unfailing readiness in giving help, have been of the greatest possible service to me, and, through these pages, to the county in general.

Several gentlemen of the county have kindly given material aid, among whom I should wish particularly to thank Lord Scarsdale, Sir George Sitwell, Mr. Nathaniel Curzon, and Mr. Herbert Strutt.

Other gentlemen were good enough to help in the correction and revision of names and statements applying to their own families; in this respect, as well as in the wider field of general help, I desire to express my special indebtedness to Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, who most kindly read through the whole of the proof sheets of the first volume, as well as many parts of the second volume.

The Duke of Rutland courteously and readily gave me full access to the recently discovered and interesting hoard of MSS. at Belvoir Castle, which I have ventured in these pages to name the "Belvoir MSS.," to distinguish them from the previously codified "Rutland MSS."

To Mr. H. H. Bemrose, the head of the firm who are publishing these volumes, far more is due from me than mere appreciation of excellent printing and faithful illustration; for Mr. Bemrose has not only put at my disposal his invaluable and unrivalled collection of Derbyshire books and papers, but through suggestion and correction has helped me out of several difficulties, and has cleared up several doubtful points. My final, but by no means least important obligation also remains to be expressed, namely, to Messrs. Hardy and Page, of 22, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, who have done much work for me in the way of transcript and research at the Public Record Office and elsewhere. I cannot conceive that anyone could find record agents who are pleasanter to deal with, more accurate in their work, or readier in happy suggestions than these gentlemen, who are both true antiquaries.

General comments or summaries are carefully eschewed in this preface, but from one remark I cannot refrain. County Councils have been established, and a great change in county

administration has been brought about whilst these volumes have been in progress. The Act by which this great change was effected was the work of the Conservative party; and it is historically right that this should be the case; for the new measure, as will to some extent be seen from these pages, is but a reversion to the older methods, whereby the financial administration of the counties was left in the hands of the freeholders through the sessional grand juries, and through popularly elected officials; justices being appointed for legal and not originally for any administrative purposes.

As I write the last words of these two volumes, to which has been given the best part of the leisure of four years, I am very conscious of their shortcomings; but still I feel that I can say, paraphrasing the words that were used eleven years ago when finishing the fourth volume of my "Notes on the Derbyshire Churches," that more has now been accomplished for the records of the county of Derby than has yet been done for the records of any other shire.

J. CHARLES COX.

Barton-le-Street Rectory,
Whitsuntide, 1890.

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SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

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SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The general Quarter Sessions of the Peace are sessions held under authority of the Commission of the Peace by two or more Justices at some place within the county, fixed by the summoning precept, once in every quarter of the year. So long ago as the year 1362, it was enacted by 36 Edw. III., c. 12, that "justices make their sessions iiij times by the yere, that is to say, one session within the octave of the Epiphany, the second within the seconde week of Lent, the third betwixte the feastes of Penthecost, and of saynt John Baptist, the fourth within the eyght dayes of saynt Michaell." By 12 Ric. II., c. 10, the Justices were directed to "hold thyr Sessions in every quarter of the yere at the least, and by thre days if nede be," without defining the special period within each quarter. This was amended by the statute 2 Hen. V. c. 4, wherein the times for the sessions are again laid down, "in the first weeke after the feast of saynct Michaell, and the first weeke after the Epiphany, and in the fyrste weeke after the clause of Easter, and in the first weeke after the Translation of saynct Thomas the Martyr, and more often if nede be." This statute of Hen. V., though qualified to some extent by acts of George III. and IV., and William IV., practically still holds good. The county records of Derbyshire, throughout three centuries for which they are extant, follow the times laid down by the statute of Hen. V., and this is the explanation of the terms Epiph., Easter, Trans.,* and Mich., that occur in connection with the sessions, throughout these two volumes. Through this act of Hen. V., arose the two kinds of Sessions; firstly, general quarter

* The Summer Sessions are sometimes called in the Derbyshire documents "the Margaret Sessions;" the day of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr is July 7th, and the day of St. Margaret, July 20th.

sessions at the statutable times, and secondly, general sessions at other intermediate periods. It is the last of these that gradually developed into the petty sessions.

As the administrative business of the Justices of the Peace increased, the necessity for more frequent adjournments of the Quarter Sessions multiplied. After the suppression of the monasteries, the Elizabethan poor law greatly added to magisterial duties. This and other work of a diverse character, which will come before us in the different subsequent sections, caused the habit of referring particular cases and specific duties to two or more Justices (resident in the district affected) to rapidly increase, especially towards the end of the sixteenth century.

It does not, however, seem to be at all generally known that petty sessions may practically be said to date back to the beginning of the reign of James I. Among the Derbyshire county papers, is a valuable letter from the Council in 1605, addressed to the clerk of the peace for him to communicate to the Justices on the Commission, wherein it is ordered that Justices be assigned to special divisions, so arranged that none should have to travel above seven or eight miles. But we need not characterise the nature of these stringent directions on the duty of a magistrate, for the whole order is of sufficient importance to warrant its complete reproduction.*

"Orders conceived fit to be put in execution in these several counties of this realm for the better preservation of his Majesty's subjects in peace, order, and obedience within the same. At the Court, Greenwich, 23rd of June, 1605.

"(1) First, that the Justices of the Peace resident within any county of the realm (except they have just cause or impediments), be at every quarter sessions for that county or part of the county in which they are resident from the beginning of the same sessions to the end thereof.

"(2) That the Clerk of the Peace give a true certificate upon his oath at every assizes to the justices of the assizes, what Justices of the Peace resident as aforesaid were absent from any such quarter sessions of the same county holden mean between that and the assizes next before, or who, being at the same sessions, were not

* The copy forwarded to the Derbyshire Justices is damaged in places, but fortunately we have been able to supply the gaps from the like order to the Justices of Devon, which has been printed in Mr. Hamilton's *Quarter Sessions.*

there at the beginning thereof, or held not out till the end, according to the tenor of the former article.

"(3) Item, that the Justices of Assize do examine the truth of the cause of such justices' absence, or not-attendance at any of the said sessions, and for such as shall be found to have offended therein without just cause or excuse, the Justices of Assize to advertise the same to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being, whereby his Lordship may deliver it to his Majesty and Council, that such cause may be taken therein as shall stand with justice.

"(4) Item, that upon conference between the Justices of Assizes and the Justices of the Peace of every county and riding, that fit Justices of the Peace be assigned to have the special charge and care of every such division, and these to be answerable for such defects as through their defaults shall happen therein, and every such division to be so made as none be driven to travel above seven or eight miles, that then the same part be assigned to the division of the county next adjoining.

"(5) Item, that the Justices of the Peace of every such division be assigned to assemble themselves together once between every general Sessions of the Peace near about the mid-time between each such sessions, at some convenient place within their several divisions, to enquire of, and see due execution of these things following, viz.

"(6) The statutes of Labourers, the statutes concerning Alehouses and Tipplers, the statutes of the Assize of Bread and Drink, the statutes concerning Rogues and Vagabonds, the statutes for setting of the Poor on Work, and to bind their children Prentices, but especially to bind them to husbandry and housewifery, and to be informed of all manner of Recusants as well Popish as Sectaries, Murderers, Felonies, and Outrages within that Limit, and to execute the statutes concerning Artificers, matters of the Peace, and all other things within their several divisions as aforesaid, appertaining to their office to deal as Justices of the Peace, and there upon to take such course that the same be dealt in and reformed according to the law. But especially such as keep alehouses without licence may there be examined, and presently punished according to the law. And that such as having licence do abuse the same, or not observe these articles, be put down, and proceeded with upon their recognizance and such like.

"(7) Item, that the Constable of the Hundred and Wapentake

and Petty Constables, and other inferior officers, touching matters of justice, inhabiting within any the limits aforesaid, be at the said assemblies, to deliver their knowledges touching the premises. And by warrant from the justices of that division to bring to the assemblies such as offend in remissness or otherwise touching rogues and idlers, or in keeping of tippling houses without lawful licence, or which do not observe the articles and orders prescribed unto them.

"(8) Item, that they appoint a clerk to keep notes of their proceedings at these assemblies, that the cause may be examined, and if need be certified as aforesaid.

"(9) Item, that the same clerk and constables of the Hundreds inhabiting within every such limit certify the Justices of Assize at every assizes upon their Oaths what Justices of the Peace were absent from any such assemblies, that the cause may be examined, and if need be certified as aforesaid.

"(10) Item, that at those assemblies they punish such as be common drunkards, and all common haunters of ale houses, and that they also take order that all idlers be dealt with and punished according to the laws, and that also at those assemblies they examine the negligences, disorders, and misbehaviours of constables, petty constables, and other inferior ministers, and thereupon to take order for proceeding against them for the same according to the laws.

"(11) Item, that the Justices of Assises do at every assises inform themselves as well by the Clerks of the Peace, Constables of the Hundred, as otherwise, what service have been performed by every Justice of the Peace since the assises last before in apprehending of murderers, robbers, and thieves, in punishment of rogues and vagabonds, in suppressing and putting down of ale houses and tippling houses, and in punishing such other offences and disorders wherewith the country is most infected, and who hath been negligent in doing their duties therein, and to make relation thereof to the Lord Chancellor, and his Lordship thereupon to make it known to his Majesty and his Council aforesaid.

" T. Ellesmere Canc.
" Northumberland.
" H. Northampton.
" E. Wotton.
" Ashley.
" T. Dorset.
" E. Worcester.
" Salisbury.
" E. Bruce.
" Lennox.
" Devonshire.
" W. Knollys.
" J. Harbert."

Soon after the Restoration, the quarterly district meetings of Justices between the periods of the General Quarter Sessions, as provided by this order of James I., proved insufficient, and references gradually became numerous in the Derby Records to "private sessions or monthly meetings." The actual term Petty Sessions, as applied to the local meetings of a limited number of Justices, is of comparatively modern origin. Petit-Sessions was originally a title given as early as Elizabeth's reign, and thus used in Derbyshire, to the Statute Sessions held in every Hundred by the High Constable for the placing of Servants (5 Eliz., c. 4), to which reference will be made in the Economical Section of this work.

The place of holding Quarter Sessions in counties is not determined by any statute law; but the Justices who issue the precept to summon a Quarter Session may, in their option, specify any place within the ambit of the jurisdiction for which it is summoned. In the majority of counties the habit seems to have obtained, from the times of the earliest records of these courts, of holding these sessions solely at the county town. In other counties, such as Berkshire, where the principal towns are situated near the confines, the practice has been to hold nearly every session at a different town. In others, again, where large populations lie at some distance from the chief town of the shire, each session is, by adjournment, held occasionally at two or more of the principal towns.

The usual custom in Derbyshire, from the time of Elizabeth right through the two next centuries, was to hold two of the four Quarter Sessions at Derby, one at Chesterfield, and one at Bakewell, though for the last named Wirksworth was occasionally substituted. The evidences are incomplete and casual up to 1682, when the Orders of Sessions begin, but are sufficient to show what the custom was; and from 1683 downwards every Quarter Session is duly recorded. In 1584, 1589, 1590, and 1613, the Easter and Mich. Sessions were held at Derby, Trans. at Bakewell, and Epiph. at Chesterfield; and this seems to have been the most usual order up to the Restoration. We have met with three instances prior to the Commonwealth, in which a session at Wirksworth was substituted for the annual sitting at Bakewell.

In 1685 the Sessions were held as follows:—Easter, Derby; Trans., Bakewell; Mich., Derby; and Epiph., Wirksworth. From 1686 down to 1796 the custom did not vary of holding the Epiph. and

Easter Sessions at Derby, Trans. at Bakewell, and Mich. at Chesterfield.

In the year 1796 a remarkable circumstance interrupted the long continued holding of the Quarter Sessions once a year at Bakewell. The riot, that arose owing to alleged unfairness of the balloting for the militia among the miners of the district, so wounded the *amour propre* of the magistrates, that the sessions were removed from Bakewell to Derby, and were never again held at the former town. Nor can we be surprised at their decision, when the rioters were actually bold enough to burst in upon the magistrates in session, and to abstract all the papers relative to the militia balloting, even going the length of searching the Chairman's pockets. We have a graphic account of these disturbances in the common-place book of Mr. White Watson, a well-known resident of Bakewell, which was printed by the *Derbyshire Archæological Society* in 1889.*

"On the opening of the bells (a new ring of eight for the church) on the 26th of February, 1797, there was a dinner at the White Horse Inn, where the Gentlemen met and had a joyous day. In the evening Mr. Bossley the Chairman was called out. On his return he announced the coming of the Roxburgh Fencibles by the Quarter Master. On the next day they came and were quartered in the town and neighbourhood for some months and behaved themselves exceedingly well. It may be asked 'Why did the Fencibles come?' In 1796 being the ballotting year for the Militia and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring villages being persuaded by some unhappy discontented . . . that the militia of Derby either raised more men or paid more money than other counties assembled and agreed to go to Bakewell in a body previous to the Magistrates meeting on the business and let them know their intention of coming in a mob to oppose their business as such. One market day whilst the Farmers etc were dining at the White Horse, the waiter Sally Stevenson came running in exclaiming 'The mob is coming, the mob.' Upon which it was tht proper that no one should notice them. They came to the Inn about 40 in number, rawboned men with clubs, clot-spades, miners spades, etc, and marching up to the Town Hall made a speech signifying their intention of coming on the day the magistrates met to oppose the business. They then went to the Inn and asked to lend them a frying pan which Mrs. Smith did. They then drank each a gill of

* *Journal of the Derb. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society*, vol. vi., pp. 157–173.—"Observations on Bakewell beginning on the 31st of May, 1774."

ale for which they paid and marching down the town went away, no one of the town joining them in any way but heartily laughing at them. On the day the magistrates met, there came a large mob from Castleton, Longstone, Eyam, Basslow, etc. and took all the papers from the officers, being lists of the men liable to serve in the militia and went into the room where they were sat and examined Dr. Denman's pocket. They then made a fire before the Inn and burnt the papers. The gentlemen of the town waited on the magistrates and offered every assistance wishing to be made special constables but their offers were rejected. The magistrates then applied for the cavalry of the county to attend on the next meeting which they did and though a large mob again assembled they were dispersed. Six prisoners were taken and confined all night and were escorted by the cavalry, that remained all night in the town, to Chesterfield jail next day. The prisoners were from Baslow etc, none from Bakewell.

N.B.—The gentlemen of the Town accommodated the Cavalry with their Tables, Stables, Servants, Beds, etc. and the Magistrates then compleated their business and all over. Then application was made by the magistrates for the military, and the Roxburgh Fencibles came as mentioned above.

The Sessions were immediately removed from Bakewell to Derby, and a stigma laid on the town. But pray, good reader, why was this done? For Bakewell has always expressed every mark of loyalty since I first had the honour of knowing it."

At the East. Sessions, 1800, a numerously signed petition was presented from Bakewell and district, asking for the restoration of the sessions, but it came to nothing.

From 1797 to 1831, Trans. Sessions were held at Chesterfield, and the other three at Derby.

At the Mich. Sessions, 1827, the magistrates discussed the expediency of removing the Trans. Sessions from Chesterfield to Derby. This excited much opposition in the north of the county, and at the Epiph. Sessions, 1828, a formidable memorial was presented to the court from the inhabitants of Chesterfield against the project. The petition is on three great skins of parchment, and is signed by 481 of the principal inhabitants, in six columns; the first three names are J. Mugliston, Mayor, G. Fletcher, M.D., and Thomas Hill, Vicar. The arguments adduced in the petition were as weighty as the signatures, the petitioners dwelling with skill on the ancient use, on the custom of adjacent counties, on the proportion

of jurymen and of the whole population of the eastern and northern hundreds to those in the south, and on the inconvenience and cost of the proposed change.* The question was adjourned, but at length, at the Mich. Sessions, 1830, it was ordered that henceforth the Sessions should be held at Chesterfield at Easter instead of Midsummer. This change continued in operation till 1859, when the Chesterfield Sessions were finally abandoned. Among the county records is the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Chesterfield, officially sealed (John Walker, Mayor), to the Justices against the proposed abandonment. From this time onwards each of the four general Quarter Sessions have been held at Derby.

One obvious and practical inconvenience attending the changing of the place of the Quarter Sessions was the constant transference that it involved of session books, records, and papers. In the year 1607, owing to the Clerk of the Peace having been robbed on the highway when riding back from attending the sessions at Chesterfield, whereby the county lost the minutes of the orders of the sessions, it was ordered that the deputy clerk for the future ride to and fro with him on like occasions, and that he be "armed with a dagge," or pistol, to be purchased at the expense of the shire. At the Easter Sessions, 1732, it was ordered that the Clerk of the Peace procure "a new Trunk and Sumpter Bag for carrying the Statutes and the Records of the County from place to place before the next Session." At the Epiph. Sessions, 1752, the Clerk of the Peace was ordered to buy the Statutes at large for the use of the county, and to see that they were "constantly brought to the Sessions."

Nor was it only at the time of the General Quarter Sessions that this transit of books and documents was necessitated, for adjournments of Sessions were frequently made to various places. In 1671 the Easter Sessions, held at Derby, "adjourned to the Townes Hall† in Chesterfield, on Wednesday the 13th day of May for the releasinge of Poore Prisoners." In 1689, the Epiphany Sessions adjourned to a private dwelling at Dovebridge, namely, "to the house

* The major part of this long petition is quoted in Ford's *History of Chesterfield*, pp. 186, 187.

† The old Town Hall of this date stood at the north-west angle of the market place, and was (Reynold's MSS.) a half-timbered building raised on stone arches or arcades. It was pulled down in 1787, and a larger Town Hall erected on the same site by the Duke of Portland.

of Henry Cavendish, Esqr. to be there continued the 10th February next." From thence a still more singular adjournment was made, namely, "to the boate house in Stapenhill Monday the 17th February." Both these adjournments, though not so specified, were probably made for the convenience of those officials who had to appear and take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. Another of the county papers incidentally mentions an adjourned Quarter Sessions at the house of Sir Henry Every, at Egginton, that was held during this year for the taking of oaths.

The Trans. Sessions of 1693, were adjourned to the King's Head,* Derby, for July 19th. In 1708 another instance occurs of Quarter Sessions held at a private residence, when the Trans. Sessions, held at Bakewell, were adjourned "to the house of the Honoble Tho: Coke Esqr till next (*sic.*) 11 o'Clock in ye forenoon." From thence they were adjourned to "Darby till Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock being ye 27th of July." The Epiphany Sessions of the same year were adjourned in the morning from the County Hall to the Virgin Inn, † Derby, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and thence to the White Hart,‡ Derby, at 10 a.m. on January 26th. Adjourned Sessions were held in 1710, at Eckington, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Ashburne.

The Mich. Sessions of 1748, held at Chesterfield, were adjourned, for the purpose of administering oaths, to the Red Lion Inn, Bakewell, on October 12th; thence to the George Inn, § Derby, on Oct. 21st, and again to November 11th, at the same place; and thence to the Blackamoor's Head Inn, Ashbourne, on December 10th; and thence by the fifth adjournment, back to Chesterfield, on December 17th, at the Falcon Inn.

In 1787, the Trans. Sessions were adjourned to the Red Lion, Wirksworth, for the purpose of administering oaths. Mention is often made at subsequent dates of adjournments, but, as no place is specified, it is assumed that such adjournments were held at the ordinary official places for holding the General Quarter Sessions.

With regard to the procedure before the Court of Quarter Sessions there is an interesting entry at the Epiph. Sessions held at Derby in

* The King's Head was one of the oldest established inns in Derby. It was situated in the Corn Market, and was taken down when St. James' Lane was widened into St. James' Street.

† The Virgin Inn stood on the N.E. corner of the Market Place, and was one of the principal Inns of Derby. We have met with several references to it in the time of Elizabeth.

‡ The White Hart Inn was in the Irongate; it was rebuilt in 1754.

§ The George was the leading Inn of Derby in the last century; it was situated in Sadler Gate. The landlord, Matthew How, was Mayor of Derby this year (1748).

1771. "On the motion of Mr. Coke junr. seconded by Mr. Wilmot junr. and supported by other Counsel at the Barr," it was decided that for the future only council and not attorneys shall be heard in the Court of General Quarter Sessions in all matters of litigation, or charge, or defence, and that in matters of motion only, and where no opposition or defence is made, the party applying shall be heard by Council or Attorney at his option. But at the Trans. Sessions of 1774, this order was briefly but emphatically rescinded.* Barristers seem to have been in regular attendance at the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions, in some numbers, throughout the eighteenth century.

There can be no doubt that Derby, as the county town, would possess a Shire Hall for the transaction of county sessional business from the earliest times of the establishment of a Commission of the Peace. Of the nature, however, of this medieval building, we know nothing, nor of the time when it became necessary to find a substitute for the original hall. In 1593, in the return to one of the Sheriff's precepts, mention is made of the jury, etc., being summoned to meet in the Newe Hall; but it may, of course, have borne that name for many a long year before it was thus styled in an Elizabethan record.

By the time of the Restoration, the inconvenience of the site, rather than the decay of the structure, brought about a desire to have the New Hall superseded by a newer building. Lysons tells us that the County Hall in St. Mary's Gate, was built in 1659, and Glover in 1660; but the following petition of the Grand Jury, preserved in the record room, shows that the question was only being entertained at the Trans. Sessions of 1661.

"To the honoble his Ma$_{ts}$ Justices of Peace for the said County assembled in open Sessions July 16th 1661

The humble Petition of the Grand Jury

Sheweth

That yor Petitioners on the behalfe of themselves and the said County are very much disatisfied with the Scituacon of his said

* "The advocates at sessions, who, by the practice of the court, are entitled to take upon them the causes of others, and to prosecute for the Crown, are barristers and attornies. At sessions, where a sufficient number of barristers attend, it is usual to give them sole audience, and the attornies are consequently not heard in their presence. At Sessions, where members of the bar do not attend, as in some distant counties, it is usual to hear the attornies as advocates; and though it may be doubted whether, in strictness, they are entitled to address the jury when prosecuting the indictments, it is customary, and certainly convenient to allow them that privilege."—Talfourd's *Guide to Quarter Sessions*.

Ma^ts^ Hall commonly called the New Hall in regard it stands in an obscure place and remote both from the Prison and Convenient Inns and Lodgings of the Gentlemen and Freeholders of afforesaid County.

Yor Petitioners therefore humbly praye That this honoble Bench would be pleased to take it into Serious Consideration for the Removall of the said Hall to some fitt place as by the wisedome of this Honoble Court shall be thought meet.

And yor petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

James Bulloke, foreman [and 20 others]."

We have not been able to find any other records of the new building among the county papers; but soon after the date of this petition the work on the site between St. Mary's Gate and Walker's Lane seems to have been begun. Mr. Hutton tells us, in his quaint free style, that the stone work of the County Hall was executed by a mason of the name of Reeve, who saved nothing by the undertaking, as he drank the profits as they sprang up; and the carpentry by Roger Morledge, who was said to have acquired as much as erected his house at the bottom of St. Helen's Walk. Mr. Hutton describes this new hall as handsome and convenient, long the pride of the Midland Circuit, longer the dread of the criminal and the client, but the delight of the lawyer.

Richard Leech was one of the first keepers of the newly erected County Hall. At that time there was a considerable garden plot at the back of the buildings. At the Epiph. Sessions, 1697, "upon motion of Mr. Heathcote on behalfe of Richard Leech That hee might have the benefitt of the Hall garden in Consideration for his paines and Costs in laying of Cushions att Assizes and Sessions, and Sweeping and Keeping the Hall in good Order This Court doth Order That the said Richard Leech have the said garden according till further Order from this Court And that hee pay yearly one pepper Corne if demanded for the same."

The keeper did not, however, long enjoy his office, with its various perquisites, for he soon created a scandal by putting the various buildings over which he had control to base uses, turning the Grand Jury room not only into his own apartment, but actually into a beer shop. Remonstrances failing, the Court had to take the matter up severely, and evicted Richard Leech. The following from the Orders of Sessions, in 1709, is sufficiently interesting to be quoted in full:—

"This Court taking notice that Richard Leech has possessed

himselfe of ye County Hall and garden and lives in ye Grand Jury Roome and keeps ale there, and ye actors have been p'mitted to sett up Stages in ye said Hall w'ch induces the Rabble in greate Numbers to resort thither the Hall yard and the Hall lying constantly open, and that severall p'sons saw stone in the Hall yard, and the Tennant to Mr. Osbernes house, adjoining to the Hall yard has sett up a Nine Pin place and p'mitts Rabble to come in and play there, and brings up the Steps Carriages of Coales to his back doore through the sd yard And diverse other Irregularityes and mischeifes are daily comitted and done to ye greate disturbance of ye Neighbourhood and encouragement of vice to the greate expence of ye County in amending the damage done thereby to ye said Hall, it is therefore Ordered by This Court for redresse of the aforesaid disorders and damage that the said Richard Leech be forthwith removed from Inhabitting there by ye Sheriffs, Bayliffs of this County, and yt the Hall doores and Hall yard gates be forthwith lockt up and ye Keyes thereof be kept by ye Clerk of ye Peace of this County; and yt noe Actors, Players, or Shoeman be permitted any Liberty for the future; and also that ye Tennt to the sd House Adjoyning to the said Hall yard make up the doores into the Hall Yard and that no passage out of house, into the said Hall Yard be p'mitted for such Tennt, or any other p'son for ye future and if such Tennt refuse or neglect soe to doe, that such Tennent or other p'son or p'sons trespassing and goeing through the said doores, into the said Yard shall be p'ceeded against for every offence as agreeable to Justice."

Richard Leech was determined, however, to be as troublesome as possible. The order of 1709 did not specifically name his eviction from the gardens, but only from the Hall and the Hall Yard; he therefore insisted on abiding by the pepper corn rent arrangement of 1697, so far as the garden was concerned. But at Easter Sessions, 1712, the Court further ordered that "Richard Leech be put out of possession of the Garden belonging to the County Hall etc and lying on the back thereof and the same to be put into the possession and hands of the Treasurer of this County and that the keys belonging to the doors of the sd Garden be also put into possession of the sd Treasurer and kept as a private Garden." In 1726, the Court ordered that the yard and garden be assigned to the use of Mr. Samuel Prince, treasurer of the court, and to all successive treasurers when in office.

Having got rid of their dissolute keeper, the guardians of the County Hall relaxed the severity of their previous decrees against players, for in 1713 the Court, at their Michaelmas Sessions, ordered that the County Hall be granted for the use of "the Players now in Derby, they putting down a pawn that they will repair the Damage they shall do to the same." Nor was the Court above bargaining for free passes to the play, as they at the same time ordered that "the Clerk of the peace and the Treasurer and their family shall go in gratis at any time."

The experiences, however, of suffering the County Hall to be again used for amusements, even when county officials were admitted gratis, does not seem to have answered, and at the Epiph. Sessions, 1738, "before Sir Thomas Abney, Knt, Samuel Sanders and others their fellow Justices," the following stern order was entered on the minutes:—"Whereas many Inconveniences have arisen and may arise by permitting Fencers, Bearwards, Dancers, Common Players of Interludes, and other loose Idle and disorderly persons to expose practice or Exercise their Severall crafts Arts interludes plays Games pastimes and Shows in ye Shire Hall of this County and the Rooms and Yard thereunto belonging Now to prevent such Inconveniences for the future It is Ordered by this Court that for ye future no person or persons whatsoever shall be permitted to Act, represent, perform, practise, use or Exercise any Craft, Interlude, play pastime Game or Show in the sd Shire Hall or in any of the Rooms Yards or Courts thereunto belonging And it is further Ordered that a Copy of this Order be delivered by ye Clerk of the peace for ye time being to every Justice of the Peace on his first being Sworn into ye Comission And all persons whatsoever are required to pay obedience hereunto.

By the Court Hayne."

The wide space of the large Hall afforded tempting accommodation for a variety of purposes, and occasionally the Court was successfully approached to grant it for various curious uses. Thus, in 1714, it was ordered "that Isaac Borrow* Esqr have liberty to sett his sach windows in the County Hall in order to have them painted there." In 1743, the use of the Hall was granted for a very different purpose, namely, for "the organist now making an organ for All

* Isaac Borrow was one of the chief inhabitants of the town. He was Mayor of Derby in 1730, when he rebuilt the Town Hall, and again in 1742. He resided in St. Mary's Gate, near to the County Hall, and was probably at this time rebuilding his house; sash windows were then a novelty.

Saints . . . . the parishioners agreeing to make good all injury or damage done." *

The Orders of Sessions, and other papers, contain, also, incidental references from time to time, relating to changes or repairs in the furnishing and interior arrangements of the Hall. Thus, in 1702, £6 1s. 6d. was expended "for the repair of the Nisi Prius Barr in the County Hall and for new lockes to the Gaole doores." In 1713 the sum of £9 was voted to the Treasurer to lay out the same in "making a Gallery on the Nisi prius side of the County hall for the petty Jury to stand in." The pavement of the Hall was relaid in 1717 at a cost of £20. A more interesting entry of 1763, provides £20 to be expended in "erecting a chair in the Court of the Nisi Prius side near to the Door going into the Garden for the convenient Sitting of the High Sheriff in that court, and in widening the Gates leading into the Court so as to admitt of Coaches coming to the foot of the Stairs leading up to the door of the County Hall."

In the open court in front of the Hall there used to be a double row of pollard lime trees. At the Mich. Sessions, 1712, it was ordered "that the Trees in the Shire hall yard be lopt & cutt at a seasonable time of the year And the Treasurer cause the same to be done." These trees had, however, disappeared when Hutton wrote in 1791, and the whole area of the courtyard was flagged.

A projecting public house, on the east side of the courtyard, "The Marlborough Head," had long been regarded as an eyesore. At the Mich. Sessions, 1808, the question of its purchase was taken into consideration, and at the next sessions we find that it had been bought for £925. The county was now in possession of the whole of that side of the courtyard, and thereon they erected the present range of Judges' Lodgings, at an eventual cost of £16,000.

In 1828, the Justices ordered the courts, as at present in use, to be built. In erecting these, and the commodious buildings behind them, the whole of the space that used to be garden was occupied, as well as two houses and stables in Walker Lane, that had to be purchased for the site. The old County Hall of Charles II. time still remains in front of the new courts, but a good deal altered and renewed. The extensive new buildings and alterations, of which Mr. Habershon was the architect, cost nearly £19,000, and were first opened for business on April 11th, 1829.

* See the *Chronicles of All Saints'*, *Derby*, p. 195.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM. LORD-LIEUTENANT.

CLERK OF THE PEACE. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. SHERIFF.

CORONER. CONSTABLE. JUROR. COUNTY TREASURER.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Custos Rotulorum and Lord-Lieutenant.

These offices, though generally now held together, and associated in men's minds as one and the same, are wholly dissimilar in their purport, for the one is Civil, and the other Military. The former was established by a distinct Act of Parliament,* the latter had no statutable warranty till after the Restoration. The patent of the Custos is signed by the Sovereign, the commission of the Lieutenant is by writ of Privy Seal. Before the first year of the reign of William and Mary, the two appointments had never been held in Derbyshire by the same person.

Custos Rotulorum.

The Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Session of the Peace, is without doubt an office of great antiquity, probably coeval with the first Commission of the Peace granted by Edward III. (the office of Clerk of the Peace who is appointed by the Custos, can be traced to that period under its present title).† Previous to the year 1542, the Custos had been appointed by the Lord Chancellor; abuses having then crept in, it was enacted for the reformation thereof, and to the intent that the offices of Custos Rotulorum and Clerk of the Peace be occupied by persons learned in the laws of the realm, that the appointments of Custos should be by Bill signed by the King's own hand.‡ In 1548 this Act

* 37 Henry VIII., Cap. 1. † Lambard's *Eirenarcha*, p. 373. ‡ 37 Hen. VIII., Cap. 1.

was repealed, and the appointment again fell to the Lord Chancellor.* In 1688 this repealing Statute was itself repealed, and the Custos Rotulorum once more became a Patent office. †

The Custos Rotulorum has always been a Justice of the Peace of the county in which he holds office, but, in the discharge of his function, he is rather an official or minister than a judge. The Commission of the Peace itself expresses what the original duties of the office were:—*Quod ad dies et loca predicta, brevia, precepta, processus, et indictamenta predicta ante te et aliis sociis tuis venire fac.* It would seem that, in their first origin, the Custos Rotulorum and the Clerk of the Peace were one and the same; that then, as the rolls of provincial courts increased in importance and number, it was deemed advisable to make one person responsible for the due custody and production of the documents, and to assign to another the function of entering the records; and that finally the Clerk of the Peace fulfilled the duties of both offices, the Custos subsiding into a purely honorary position, though still technically responsible for the session records.‡

The following is a list of the Custodes Rotulorum for the county of Derby, with brief notes, from the time that the office was first made Patent; it is compiled (in addition to the County Records) from the Patent Rolls and the Docquet Book of the Crown office of the House of Lords.

Sir Francis Leek, appointed for life, Jan. 6th, 2 Edw. VI. (1549). § Sir Francis Leek, Knt., of Sutton Scarsdale, died 1580. At the inquisition on his death, 23 Elizabeth, his son and heir, Francis, was 32 years old.‖

Francis Leek. Grant made to Francis Leek, Esq., April 24th, 23 Elizabeth (~~1581~~ 1581), son and heir of Sir Francis Leek, of all lordships, manors, and *offices*, as fully and amply as his father held them.¶ He was created baronet in 1611. At the inquisition on his death, taken at Chesterfield, Jan. 4th, 3 Charles I. (1629), his son and heir, Francis, was aged 40.

Francis Leek, Lord Deincourt, appointed Nov. 17th, 7 Charles I. (1631), on

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* 3 and 4 Ed. VI., Cap. 1. † 1st William and Mary.

‡ So long ago as the reign of Elizabeth, protests were raised against the perfunctory way in which the Custos discharged his duties, and against the slovenly keeping of the Records. In Lambard's *Eirenarcha* (first issued in 1581), we read—"For which end I take it meet that howsoever those Recordes have heretofore beene suffered to lie in the handes of the Clearke of the Peace, and by the death and removal of him have been to seek; yet now the inconvenience being found, and the Records themselves being growne to greater bulk, the same should be lodged in some speciall proper roome under safe custodie, and not without an Inventorie or register indented, whereof the one part to remain with the Custos Rotulorum and the other with the keeper of them . . . . instead of loosely leaving them (as commonly it is found) to the onely custodie of the Clearke of the Peace, without having any Register of their number and sorts, and without appointing any convenient place certaine for the more ready search and safe bestowing of them."

§ Pat. Rot. 2 Edw. VI. ‖ Derb. Co. Rec. ¶ Pat. Rot. 23 Eliz.

similar terms to his father.* Francis Leek, of Sutton, created Baron Deincourt 1624, Earl Scarsdale 1645, died 1655.

Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, appointed 9 Charles I. (1633), and held the office till 1644.† Edward Sackville, 4th Earl of Dorset, K.G., succeeded his brother in the earldom in 1624. He was connected with Derbyshire by marrying Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon, of Croxall. He died in 1652.

John Manners, Earl of Rutland, appointed April 11th, 1648.‡ John Manners, 4th Earl of Rutland, was recommended by the Long Parliament (1641) to the King as Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire; he died 1679.

Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, appointed Oct. 12th, 1649. § Philip, the 5th Earl of Pembroke, was the son of Philip, the 4th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G., who resided at Winfield Manor, having married the eldest of the three coheiresses of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. He died in 1655; the 5th Earl died in 1669. His name is on a precept of July 19th, 1653.

Thomas Saunders, first mentioned Jan. 9th, 1654, and held the office till July, 1659.‖ Thomas Saunders, of Little Ireton, was a colonel in the Parliamentary Army. He died in 169<, and was buried at Mugginton.

William, Marquis of Newcastle, appointed July 30th, 12 Charles II. 1660.¶ William Cavendish, of Bolsover, nephew of the 1st Earl of Devonshire, created Marquis of Newcastle 1643, and soon after the Restoration Duke of Newcastle, K.G.; he died 1676.

Henry, Duke of Newcastle, appointed Jan. 28th, 28 Charles II. (1676); appointment renewed by James II.** Henry Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, K.G., died 1691.

From this date onwards, the same official was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, so that the remaining Custodes will be found in the list of the former.

Lord-Lieutenant.

This office was not known in England before the year 1553-4. "The power of calling to arms and mustering the population of each county, given in earlier times to the Sheriff or Justice of the Peace, or to Special Commissioners of Array, began to be entrusted in the reign of Mary to a new officer, entitled the Lord-Lieutenant; this was usually a peer, or at least a gentleman of large estate within the county, whose office gave him the command of the Militia, and rendered him the Chief Vice-Regent of his Sovereign, responsible for the maintenance of public order."†† But it was not long after that period that the office became a fixed institution.

Camden, in his reign of Elizabeth, speaks of the Lord-Lieutenant

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* Pat. Rot. 7 Chas. I., pt. 26, No. 13. † Derb. Co. Rec.
‡ Derb. Co. Rec. § Derb. Co. Rec., and Docquet Book. ‖ Derb. Co. Rec.
¶ Derb. Co. Rec., and Docquet Book. ** Docquet Book.
†† Hallam's *Constitutional History*, 10th Edition, Vol. ii., p. 134.

as an extraordinary magistrate, constituted only in time of difficulty and danger; this view is borne out by the following extracts from the calendars of the State Papers.

"The Queen to the Earl of Arundall.

"The Muster having been taken for the County of Sussex, his commission of Lieutenancy ceases." *

"The Queen to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of Counties signifying her intention not to issue any Commission of Lieutenancy this summer, but to leave the government of counties to their charge." †

"The Queen to the Lieutenants of Shires.

"The late unnatural rebellion in the North being suppressed, she has thought it expedient to revoke her Commission of Lieutenancy, and returns her hearty thanks for their services. The same to the same and their deputies, discharging them from all duties under the Commission of Lieutenancy, and directs them to exercise vigilant care as ordinary magistrates." ‡

Later on the office seems to have acquired a more definite form, and its duties are thus described in a State Paper of 1585:—

"Note of things to be executed by Lords-Lieutenants of Counties—Musters and training of forces; to disarm ill-affected and suspected Persons; Watching the Beacons; to errect a Band of Petronells; guarding the places of descent; trained shot on horseback." §

The right of the Crown to issue Commission of Lieutenancy was denied by the long Parliament, and formed a proximate course of rupture between Charles I. and his subjects; this led, immediately after the Restoration, to the passing of a declaratory statute—"An Act for ordering the Forces in the several Counties in this Kingdom" ‖—by which the right of the Crown to issue out Commissions of Lieutenancy was fully established, and the power and duty of several Lord-Lieutenants of Counties specially defined.

The office, as Creasy tells us, ¶ was not definitely and continuously

* Domestic Series State Papers, Vol. vii., May 26, 1559.
† Dom. State Papers, Vol. xviii., July 30, 1561.
‡ Dom. State Papers, Vol. lxxiv., Nov. 15, 1570.
§ Dom. State Papers, Vol. clxxix. ‖ 13 v. 14, Chas. I., cap 3.
¶ Creasy's *Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, 4th Edition, p. 367.

established until the reign of Charles II. The Lord-Lieutenant, who from that time became the most important Crown-officer of each shire, is now usually an influential nobleman of considerable estates in the county. He represents the Sovereign's rights and powers as chief of the old common law military forces of the shire. In cases of invasion, rebellion, or threatened tumult, it is through the Lord-Lieutenant that the prerogative of the Crown to call on all subjects to bear arms and serve against the enemy would be exercised. The Lord-Lieutenant is, therefore, the regular head of the county militia and volunteers, or whatever local forces may be raised. In addition, also, to being the chief of all military local forces, the Lord-Lieutenant exercises no small share of civil power in nominating the Justices of the Peace; for by long standing custom, though not invariably or of necessity, the Lord Chancellor only places on the Commission of the Peace those Justices whose names have been recommended by the Lord-Lieutenant.

No official notification of the appointment of a Lord-Lieutenant comes before the Court of Quarter Sessions. It is in vain, then, to search the County Records for any accurate list of their names, but the following catalogue has been compiled from the State Papers, Patent Rolls, and Docquet Book in the Crown office of the House of Lords:—

George, Earl Talbot, appointed May 26th, 1 Elizabeth, 1559.* George Talbot, 6th Earl of Talbot and Shrewsbury, Earl Marshall, K.G., so well-known in history as the custodian for sixteen years of Mary Queen of Scots, received a further nomination from the Queen in July, 1565, to the Lieutenancy of Derbyshire, in conjunction with the two adjacent counties:—"We have thought it fit to commit to your charge the Lieutenancy of the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby, for which purpose we have addressed you our commission under the Great Seal." The Queen further tells her Lieutenant not to trouble his counties with summoning the general musters unless the Scots are coming, but gave him "power to command our subjects in your shires on any sudden events." On August 16th of the same year, the Archbishop of York and the Council of the north state, that the Earl of Shrewsbury had repaired to York and displayed his Commission, but thought that the general musters may be postponed.† Four years later, namely, on November 18th, 1569, the Earl was again commissioned in like manner to the three-fold Lieutenancy of Nottingham, Derby, and Nottingham town.‡

John Manners and John Zouch. A joint commission of Lieutenancy for Derbyshire was granted by the Crown on June 15th, 1585,§ to Sir John Manners, of Haddon, second son of the 1st Earl of Rutland, who died in 1595; and to Sir John Zouch, of Codnor Castle, who died in 1590.

George, Earl Talbot. In 1587, the 6th Earl of Talbot and Shrewsbury was once

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* Dom. State Papers. † Dom. State Papers, Eliz. Addenda, Vol. xii., 73, 79.
‡ Dom. State Papers, Vol. lix., No. 57. § Pat. Rot. 27 Elizabeth.

more appointed to the Derbyshire Lieutenancy; this time in conjunction with the County of Stafford.* He died in 1590.

Gilbert, Earl Talbot, appointed April 20th, 1613.† Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Talbot and Shrewsbury, K.G., died in 1616.

William, Lord Cavendish, probably appointed immediately on the death of Gilbert Talbot. He is first incidentally mentioned in this capacity in a letter addressed by him on June 18th, 1618, to the Council, as Lord-Lieutenant and Commissioner of Musters in Derbyshire, wherein he says:—"We think it better to continue therein (Muster-Master for Derbyshire) Captain Gervase Wyld, appointed by the Lord Shrewsbury, late Lord-Lieutenant."‡ William Cavendish, 1st Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, was created Earl of Devonshire, August 7th, 1618; he died in 1625.

William, Earl of Devonshire, appointed in 1625, immediately on the death of his father.§ William Cavendish, 2nd Earl of Devonshire, died in 1628.

William, Earl of Newcastle, had the Lieutenancy of Derbyshire granted to him on July 10th,‖ 1628, during the minority of the 3rd Earl of Devonshire. William Cavendish, 2nd Earl of Newcastle, was nephew of William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire; he was created Marquis of Newcastle 1643, and Duke of Newcastle 1664.

William, Earl of Devonshire, appointed 1638. The 3rd Earl of Devonshire was only 10 years of age on the death of his father. His cousin, the Earl of Newcastle, writes on October 18th, 1638, to Secretary Windebank:—"I made suit to His Majesty yesterday to take the power of the Lieutenancy of Derbyshire from me and place it on my Lord of Devonshire."¶

COMMONWEALTH.—There is no trace of appointment to the Lord-Lieutenancy to be found during this period. The Derbyshire County Records, however, show, as has been already stated, that John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland, was Custos Rotulorum in 1648, and it is probable that he filled the office of Lord-Lieutenant at the time of the Commonwealth, having been recommended to that post by the Long Parliament, 17 Charles I.; the Earl died in 1679.

William, Earl of Devonshire. The 3rd Earl of Devonshire was re-appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county immediately after the Restoration, namely on August 20th, 1660.** A new Militia Act (13 and 14, Charles II., cap. 3) necessitated a new commission, which was accordingly issued to the Earl, July 13th, 1662, empowering him to act as His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Derby, and authorising him "to execute his power and authority by the late Act of Militia in that behalf directed."†† He died in 1684.

Robert, Earl of Scarsdale, appointed March 4th, 1 James II., 1685.†† Robert Leek, 3rd Earl of Scarsdale, of Sutton, forfeited the Lord-Lieutenancy, and other Crown appointments, by not complying with all the Court measures. He died in 1707.

Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, appointed December 23rd, 8 James II., 1687.†† Theophilus Hastings, 7th Earl of Huntingdon, held Derbyshire estates adjoining to his Leicestershire property at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire, and Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners; he died in 1701.

From this time onwards, the offices of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum have been held contemporaneously by the same person. The following list of those holding the dual appointment, with the respective dates of each, is compiled from the Privy Signet and Crown

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* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Addenda. † Dom. State Papers, Vol. lxxii.
‡ Dom. State Papers, Vol. xli., No. 84.
§ Pat. Rot. 1 Chas. I., pt. 5, No. 18. ‖ Dom. State Papers, Vol. cix.
¶ Dom. State Papers, Vol. cccc., No. 54.
** Pat Rot. 12 Charles II., pt. 16, No. 6, and Docquet Book. †† Docquet Book.

Office Docquet Books, from the Patent Rolls, and from the Derbyshire County Records. Re-appointments, on the accession of a Sovereign, are not given.

William, 4th Earl of Devonshire,* K.G., created Duke of Devonshire 1694, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, May 1st, 1689, and Custos Rotulorum on March 26th of the same year †; he died in 1707.

William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, November 6th, 1707,* and Custos Rotulorum, November 24th of the same year.‡ He was removed from both offices by Queen Anne in 1711 for political reasons.

Nicholas Leek, 4th Earl of Scarsdale, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant on September 5th, 1711,* and Custos Rotulorum on the 6th of the previous July.§ He died in 1736.

William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was re-appointed to both offices on the accession of George I., receiving the patent of the Lord-Lieutenancy on October 15th,* and of the other office on November 10th, 1714.‖ He died in 1729.

William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant on October 31st, 1729, and Custos Rotulorum ten days previously.* He died in 1755.

William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, January 21st, 1756, ¶ and two days previously Custos Rotulorum.* He died in 1764.**

John Manners, 3rd Duke of Rutland, K.G., was appointed on the 23rd and 20th of June, 1764, to the respective offices of Lord-Lieutenant* and Custos Rotulorum†† of Derbyshire. William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, was 16 at the death of his father, and this was evidently an *ad interim* appointment. The Duke of Rutland had been Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire for nearly 40 years; he died in 1779.

The Rt. Honble. George Augustus Cavendish, commonly called Lord George Cavendish, second son of 3rd Duke of Devonshire, and Comptroller of the Household to George III., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant* June 17th, 1766, and Custos Rotulorum ‡‡ on the previous day. He died in 1794.

William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant* on July 2nd, and Custos Rotulorum §§ on July 8th, 1782. He died 1811.

William Spenser, 6th Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was appointed Lord-Lieutenant |||| on August 27th, and Custos Rotulorum ¶¶ on September 24th, 1811. He died in 1858.

William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, K.G., appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire in February, 1858. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire 1855-8.

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* Docquet Book. † Derb. Co. Rec. ‡ Patent Rolls, and Derb. Co. Rec.
§ Pat. Rot. 11 Anne, pt. 6, No. 14.
‖ Pat. Rot. 1 George I., pt. 6, No. 14. ¶ Pat. Rot. 29 George II., pt. 2, No. 7.

** The following are the forms given on the appointment of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, in 1756:—

A commission during pleasure, constituting and appointing, William, Duke of Devonshire, Lieutenant of the County of Derby, and of, and in, all cities, boroughs, liberties, places incorporated and privileged, and other places whatsoever within the said county, and the limits and precincts of the same.—Dated, &c., By Writ of Privy Seal.

A patent during pleasure, constituting and appointing, William, Duke of Devonshire, Custos Rotulorum for the County of Derby.—Dated, &c., By the King himself.

†† Pat. Rot. 4 George III., pt. 4, No. 7, and Derb. Co. Rec.
‡‡ Pat. Rot. 6 George III., pt. 4, No. 15, and Derb. Co. Rec.
§§ Pat. Rot. 22 George III., pt. 8, No. 10, and Derb. Co. Rec.
|||| Pat. Rot. 51 George III., pt. 8, No. 15.
¶¶ Pat. Rot. 51 George III., pt. 9, No. 10, and Derb. Co. Rec.

Clerk of the Peace.

The Clerk of the Peace is an officer appointed to assist the justices assembled in Quarter Sessions in drawing the indictments, arraigning the prisoners, joining issue for the crown, entering their judgments, awarding their process, and making up and (as deputy for the Custos) keeping their records. The Clerk of the Peace is appointed as of right, under the common law, by the Custos Rotulorum, and was thus appointed from the earliest days of Justices of the Peace, though usually known then as Clerk of the Justices. In consequence of evil that had arisen from the ignorance and inattention of this officer, the Clerk of the Peace, though still appointed by the Custos, was in the sixteenth century made responsible to the justices in session for the due performance of his duties.* He is to be an able person, learned in the laws of the realm, and resident within the county for which he is appointed. The office is held for life, and does not determine with the death or removal of the Custos; but his life tenure is subject to the condition of "so long as he shall well demean himself in his office," and he can be suspended or discharged by the justices in session for misbehaviour.

The duties of the office have varied very materially in accordance with the functions discharged by Quarter Sessions during different reigns, and at different periods. Many of his past duties are now obsolete, or discharged by others, whilst a few are matters of recent obligation. It is somewhat curious to read the account of the work of the Clerk of the Peace given by Cowel in his *Interpreter*, originally printed in 1607:—"His duty is in the Sessions to read Indictments, to enroll the Acts and draw the Process; to record the Proclamation of Rates for Servants' Wages, to enroll the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register Book of Licenses given to Badgers and Laders of Corn, and of those that are licensed to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the King's Bench Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders, and Convictions had before the Justices of the Peace within the time limited by Statute."

We now proceed to give as accurate a list of the Clerks of the Peace, for the County of Derby, as we have been able to draw up, from the

* 37 Hen. VIII., c. 1. This was repealed 3 and 4 Ed. VI., c. 1, but was revived 1st William and Mary, c. 21, s. 4.

time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day. The two chief sources among the county records, from which the earlier names are taken, are the precepts issued to the sheriffs, and the deeds enrolled with the Clerk of the Peace, pursuant to the 27 Henry VIII., c. 16. The former of these two classes of documents, the precepts, are fairly perfect at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. The precept is the command to the Sheriff, at each Quarter Session, to assemble there the justices, jurymen, coroners, constables, and bailiffs of liberties, etc., and is issued, in the name of the Sovereign by the Custos Rotulorum, and signed by the Clerk of the Peace. On the earlier precepts, the habit obtains of the Clerk of the Peace signing or giving his surname. * The Orders of Sessions supply the latter ones with complete regularity.

John Watson. 2 Elizabeth to 5 Elizabeth.
Richard Coke. 12 Elizabeth to 16 Elizabeth.
John Osborne. January 8th, 19 James I.
Thomas Levinge. July 9th, 8 Charles I. to 20 Charles I.

1682. This name we have met with once in documents outside the official records of the county; but the circumstances pertaining to the two Levinges, to the clerk Benett, and to the custody of the Derbyshire muniments are sufficiently interesting to warrant their reproduction. At the time of the sequestration of the estates of the royalists during the commonwealth, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, suffered in this way for his "delinquencye." Amongst other sequestrated property in Derbyshire was the manor of Sawley, and Philip, Lord Stanhope, the Earl's eldest son, appealed against this on the ground that Sawley pertained to him and not to his father. The matter was referred to the Derbyshire Commissioners, Robert Mellor and Gervase Bennett, who, on the 16th of April, 1652, took the depositions of witnesses made on oath before them in the county town. Among other witnesses—

"Tymothy Leevienge of Derby gent. maketh oath that the name Ty: Leiveng endorsd as a witnesse on the backside of the deed now showed unto him bearinge date the 14 day of June in the ix° yeare of the rayne of the late king & made betweene the right Hon: Phillip E. of Chesterfeild on the one part, and Hon: Lord Stanhope sonne & heire apparent of the Earle on the other part is the proper handwriteing of Tymothy Leeving Esqr. this depts. father deceased. Ty. Levinge."

"Robert Benett of Derby in ye County of Derby yeoman aged thirty-seaven yeares or thereabout sworne & examined. This deponent sayeth that hee veryly behelden ye name Thomas Levinge subscribed to ye deed now showed unto him att ye tyme of his examination dated ye 14 day of June in the 9th yeare of ye late king Charles & made betwixt ye Earle of Chesterfeild of the one part & Henry Lord Stanhope his sonne & heyre of the other part was his the said Thomas Levinge's own handwriting & the Indorsement upon ye same deed purporting an Inrollment of ye sayd deed was all of itt ye handwritinge of ye sayd Thomas Levinge, att which tyme & before & after hee this deponent was clerke to ye sayd Thomas Levinge, & did in ye tyme of his service Ingrosse a large deed by way of Inrollment in ye county of Derby & beleeveth this deed to bee the same, and further this deponent remembreth ye sayd Earle of Chesterfeild & ye lord Wootton were mentioned in ye same &

* It is not until the year 1631 that we meet with a precept bearing either the initial or Christian name of a Clerk of the Peace, when "Joseph Hayne" signs; but the custom continued as a rule for sometime later.

certaine lands in Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire were therein contayned which are mentioned in this deed, which Inrollment with many others are lost & not to bee found in ye now Clarke of ye Peaces office in Derbyshire, & this deponent being now Assistant to ye now Clarke of ye Peace for Derbyshire having ye Custody of ye Records under him, hath made dilligent search amongst all & cannot finde ye same.* Robert Benett."

It is rather remarkable that in these depositions the Christian name of the Clerk of the Peace is given as Timothy by his son, and Thomas by his clerk. The signatures to the depositions are autographs, but the body of the writing in another and poor hand. There is no doubt, from many county record documents, that Thomas is the true name.

Thomas Jackson. 1648, 1649.
Willis. † 1649.
Thomas Charnells. January 7th, 1650 to 1653.
John Solater. January 4th, 1654, to July 1659.
Rolleston. 11 Charles II.
Roger Allestry. January 8th, 12 Charles II., to 16 Charles II.
Rolleston. April 4th, 17 Charles II.
Thomas Ashe. October 3rd, 17 Charles II., to January 16th, 23 Charles II.
Rolleston. July 15th, 25 Charles II., to October 6th, 26 Charles II.
John Adderley. Mich. Sessions, 1682.

Charles Adderley. Mich. Sessions, 1699. On the death of John Adderley, his father, for whom he had acted as deputy at the two previous Sessions. "John Adderley, gen. Clerk of the Peace, being dead since the last Session, Charles Adderley, gen., produced an Instrument under the hands and Seale of William Duke of Devonshire, Custos Rotulorum of this County, appointing him the said Charles Adderley to the Clerk of the Peace of this County, which was allowed of by the Court, and then hee tooke the Oath appointed by an Act of Parliament, made in the Parliament held at Westminster, in the first year of the Reign of his present Majesty King William, and the late Queen Mary, instituted an Act for enabling Lords Commissioners for the great Seal to execute the office of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and was admitted by the Court for the execution of the said office, and then tooke the Oaths and did all other things required by Law." ‡

John Bagnold. Trans. Sessions, 1708. John Bagnold had been Common Clerk, Coroner, and Clerk of the Peace, for the borough of Derby since 1682, which appointments he now resigned.

Joseph Hayne. Epiph. Sessions, 1710. "Joseph Hayne, of the parish of All Saints', in the Borough and County of Derby, gent., in open Court then produced and caused to be read one Deed or writing under the hand and seal of the Right Hon. Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale, and Baron Deincourt, of Sutton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County, dated the thirty first day of October, in the tenth year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, etc., and reciteing that whereas her said Majestie by her Letters Patent hath nominated and appointed him the said Earl Custos Rotulorum, of and for the said County, and that he ye said Earl hath given and granted to the said Joseph Hayne the Office or Clerkship of Clerk of the Peace, of ye said County. Whereupon the said Joseph Hayne desired to be admitted to his said office, and this Court did then admit him thereunto accordingly, and administered there unto him the oath as required by an Act of Parliament, made in the first year of the reign of ye late King William and Queen Mary, intitlied an Act for enabling Lord Commissioner for the great Seal to

* From the original Sequestration Documents among the Meynell MSS. at Kirk Langley. See *Derb: Arch: Journal*, vol. xi.

† This name appears on two consecutive precepts for Quarter Sessions of this year, when Earl Pembroke was Custos. In each case the signature is faint, but we believe it to be Willis.

‡ Orders of Sessions, vol. i., fo. 319.

execute the office of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, as by the said Deed or writeing, and a Roll whereupon this entry is recorded as by this Sessions may appear."

"And at ye same time Mr. John Bagnold surrended the said office of Clerk of ye Peace to the said Joseph Hayne, who is (by the approbation of this Court) constituted by ye said John Bagnold his deputy for this Sessions." *

Joseph Hayne held the appointment for fifty years. During that period he regularly nominated two deputies. One of these, John Wright, was appointed on June 23rd, 1718, and the other, Hugh Bateman, on January 6th, 1730. The Clerk of the Peace has legislative sanction to appoint "a sufficient deputy instructed in the laws of the realm," but the appointment must be accepted by the Custos Rotulorum, and satisfied by the Sessions.† The Official form, with 1s. 6d. stamp, in which Joseph Hayne appointed Hugh Bateman, his deputy, is preserved among the records, and runs as follows :—

"To all to whom these presents shall come I Joseph Hayne of Derby in the County of Derby Gent. Clerk of the Peace of the said County send greeting Know yee that I the said Joseph Hayne have nominated and appointed and do by these presents nominate and appoint Hugh Bateman of a Street in Derby aforesaid commonly called the Morledge my true and lawfull Deputy in my name place and stead and for my use and benefit to officiate for me and to execute the said office of Clerk of the Peace and to act and do all and whatsoever in the said office belongeth in the same manner as I myself might or cold do in my own person Witness my hand and seal this sixth day of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
George Brewsby
Edward Revell

Jos: HAYNE.

At ye General Quarter Sessions of ye Peace held at Derby ye 27th of April 1731 this Deputation were approved and allowed of by the Court."

Godfrey Heathcote. Trans. Session, 1760. He died December 2nd, 1773. ‡

Anthony Lax Maynard. Epiph. Session, 1774. On the death of G. H. up to Epiph. Session, 1793, he signs out as Anthony Lax, but after that date as Anthony Lax Maynard. His mother, after the death of her husband, took the name and arms of her great grandfather, § John Maynard, of Kirk Levington, Co. York. At the Epiph. Sessions, 1795, W. Jeffrey Lockett was approved as deputy. Mr. Maynard died July 3rd, 1825.

William Jeffrey Lockett. Epiph. Sessions, 1823. The original appointment by Duke of Devonshire to the office is among the Records, dated November 13th, 1822. He is described as an "Esquire of Derby," and is appointed to be "Clerk of the Peace for the County of Derby and the Boroughs Liberties Places incorporated and privileged, and other places whatsoever within the same and the limits and precincts thereof." He was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Derbyshire, in 1833. ‖

John Charge. Epiph. Sessions, 1830. On the resignation of W. J. L.

John Barber. Trans. Sessions, 1849. On the death of J. C.; the official appointment by the Duke of Devonshire, which is among the Records, is dated June 30th, 1849.

Charles Stanhope Burke Busby. Trans. Sessions, 1880. On the death of J. B.

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* Orders of Session, Vol. ii., f. 146. Joseph Hayne was re-appointed to the Clerkship of the Custos, on Nov. 6th, 1711, and his appointment again ratified by the Sessions (Orders Vol. ii., f. 176), owing we suppose to some informality.

† 37 Henry VIII., c. 1., s. 3; 1st William and Mary, c. 23, s. 4.

‡ For account of the Heathcote family, of Chesterfield, see Glover's Hist. of Derbyshire, Vol. ii., pp. 293-4.

§ See Glover's Hist. of Derbyshire, Vol. ii., p. 291.

‖ See Glover's Hist. of Derbyshire, Vol. ii., p. 585, where there is a pedigree of the family.

Justice of the Peace.

It is no part of the present undertaking to enter in any way into the often discussed question of the rise and origin of the Justices of the Peace. Suffice it to remark that these officials were formerly termed Conservators of the Peace, and were chosen by the freeholders in the county court; but since the beginning of the reign of Edward III., the crown has appointed by commission "Keepers of the Peace" with certain administrative duties, who, when judicial powers were conferred on them later in the same reign, took the more dignified title of "Justices." *

The earlier statutes direct that the Justices of the Peace "shall be of the most sufficient knights, esquires, and gentlemen of the law." † The 45th clause of John's Great Charter was until comparatively recent days, held to apply to this office, wherein it is recited that, "We will not make any justice, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs, but of such as know the law of the realm and mean duly to observe it." It used to be as much a matter of course, as Sir Edward Creasy remarks, for the young English county gentleman to become a student at one of the Inns of Court, as it was for him to study at Oxford or Cambridge.

The Justices were supposed to be resident within the county for which they acted,‡ but this was not infrequently evaded, and, from Elizabeth's time downwards, it became customary to put certain members of the Privy Council, and high legal functionaries upon the Commission who had no connection with the county, and who were by no means always honorary members of the local sessions. This is a point of which we have seen little or no mention in the usual books of reference, or in works dealing with our constitutional history. Elizabeth seems to have put some of her favourites on the Commission of all counties, and in Derbyshire we have proof that they actively interfered in local administration, and in local justice, though not owning, so far as can be ascertained, a rood in the county.

By two statutes of Richard II. it was provided that certain of the Justices of the Peace should have wages for their attendance at the

* Creasy's "Rise and Progress of the Constitution," p. 369. The best book to study as to the ancient duties, etc., of the Justice is William Lambard's "*Eirenarcha or Office of the Justice of the Peace*," of which the first edition was published in 1581. It had reached a 5th edition in 1602.

† 13 Ric. II., st. 1, c. 7; and 2 Hen. V., st. 4, c. 1.

‡ 2 Hen. V., st. 2, c. 4, etc.

Sessions. This has been usually represented in manuals as well as in constitutional histories as a general payment; but references to the statutes themselves show that the wage was strictly limited to a certain number of the acting Justices.* By the first of these statutes, it is ordered that in every Commission of the Justices of the Peace "there shalbee assygned but sixe Justices...to hold theyr Sessions in every quarter of the yere at the least .... and every of the sayed Justices shall take for their wages fower shillynges the daye for the time of theyr sayed sessions & theyr clerke two shillynges of the fines & amerciaments risyng & coming of the same sessions by the hands of the sheryffes." Two years later, this statute was amended by altering the number of wage-receiving Justices from six to eight. It was at the same time enacted that no duke, earl, baron, nor baronet, though assigned Justices and holding their sessions with the others, should take any wages. The eight Justices were ordered to put their names in the estreats, together with the number of the days of their sessions "to ye intent that the shyriffes may know to whom to paye wages, to whom not." The sheriff is by this statute allowed the amount of the wages in his bill of cravings in the exchequer. In practice the wages came to be paid to the eight senior Justices who were not ennobled.

In 1683 the Derbyshire Justices complained that the Sheriffs, though receiving the wage grant from the exchequer, were neglecting to transfer; the following order was passed by the Sessions to secure the statutable payment.†

Whereas by the Statute there is allowed to every Justice of the Peace respectively for their attendance at every Quarter Sessions of the peace fower shillings the day for their wages and two shillings the day for the Clerke of the peace being the said Justices Clerke for the time of the said Sessions to bee paid by every respective sheriffe of the respective Counties out of the fines and amercimts riseinge and comeinge of the said Sessions, And whereas itt appeares by the Records of the said Court that the respective Sheriffs of this County for six yeares last past have upon Estreates Indented of the fines and amercimts riseing and comeing from this Court the one part whereof have bin delivered to them respectively receaved severall sumes of money hereupon but have neglected to pay the wages aforesaid to any of the Justices of the peace attending the said severall Sessions within the said six yeares and alsoe to the Clerke of the peace of this County his (*sic*) notwithstanding the same have bin demanded on their behalfes of their respective Undersheriffs In contempt of the statute and to the damadge of the said Justices and Clerke of the peace; And foreasmuch as the said Clerke of the peace hath for the time aforesaid by the appoyntmt of the Justices attendinge the said respective Sessions defrayed such p'te of their charges as they appoynted and for which

* 12 Ric. II., c. 10; and 14 Ric. II., c. 11.

† Orders of Sessions, Vol. i., f. 20. Mich. 31, ch. II.

purpose the wages aforesaid are allowed them by the statute, It is ordered by this Court that the respective high-Sheriffs for the said last six yeares Doe upon sight of this order and a coppy of their respective Charges of Justices wages for their respective yeares delivered to them out of the Records of this Court by Mr. John Adderley the Clerke of the peace pay and discharge to the said Clerke of the peace their respective Charges for the use of the Justices conteyned in the said Charge whome this Court doth authorize and appoynt to receive the same and give accquittances upon such receipts; and in case the said respective Sheriffes shall neglect or refuse to make as aforesaid, That the said Clerke of the peace Doe forthwith Certifye, such default or neglect on the behalfe of this Court to the honoble the Barrons of his maties Court of Excheqr and p'ceed against the said respective Sheriffs for recovery of the same, as hee shall bee by Counsell advised and that such the proceedings of the said Clerke of the peace herein to bee owned warrented and defended by this Court.

Justices of the Peace must be entitled to freehold, copyhold, or customary estate of the clear yearly value of £100, pursuant to 18 Geo. III., c. xx. To secure the due carrying out of this statute, it is enacted that no person shall act as Justice, until at some general or quarter session he has taken and subscribed an oath specifying the nature and locality of the qualifying estate. These oaths of the Justices have been faithfully preserved for the county of Derby since the time of their obligation. Colonel Colvile, from these documents, compiled a calendar of (*a*) the names of the Justices, (*b*) nature of qualification, (*c*) where situated, and (*d*) date, from 1745 to 1869, arranged according to year and session, and with an alphabetical index. No fewer than 365 Justices qualified during that period.*

Almost ever since the permanent establishment of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, it has been customary for the Justices to be placed by the crown on the Commission of the Peace at the nomination of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. It may be of some little interest to note from three examples,† the phraseology in which the Clerk of the Peace conveyed the Lord-Lieutenant's intention to the recipient of the honour.

To MICHAELL BARTON Esquire

Sir

This is to certifie that the Earl of Devonshire nominates you as a Justice on the Commission of the County of Darby, and requires you to be in attendance at the Epiphany Sessions. Your dutiful sarvent

Feby 9th, 1702. CHARLES ADDERLEY.

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* After consideration, it has not been thought worth while to print this calendar, as the names of all the Justices are given hereafter.

† The first of these is from the county papers; for the two last we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Greaves Bagshawe.

To SAMUEL BAGSHAWE Esqr
at Ford in the Peak, near Chappel in ye Firth, Chesterfield post.

Sr His Grace of Devonshire has appointed you a Justice of the Peace for this County as appears by the Commission of the Peace lately sent by him to

Derby Janry 24th, 1759. Sr yor obt
JOSEPH HAYNE

Chesterfield, 14th August 1848

Dear Sir I have the Honor of the Duke of Devonshire's Commands to inform you that your name has been inserted in the Commission of the Peace for this County. Whenever you are disposed to act, if you will be pleased to give me a Fortnights Notice previous to any Quarter Sessions of the Peace, I will procure a Dedimus to enable you to qualify at such Sessions. The next Sessions will be held at Derby on Tuesday the 17th October next. I am, dear Sir, your faithful and obedt Servt

HENRY MARWOOD GREAVES Esqr JOHN CHARGE

A calendar is issued each Quarter Sessions reciting the names of the Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Bailiffs, Gaolers, etc., summoned to appear. The earliest of these Derby records is in 1633,* but it is not until 1693 that complete lists of Justices appear. Earlier documents, however, at Derby afford proof from time to time of various other Justices. The Public Record Office, in Fetter Lane, will, as a rule, yield complete lists of the Justices from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, but the earliest for Derbyshire, with two exceptions, is dated April 24th, 1594. The oldest list of Justices, of which the following is a verbatim copy, is dated June 1st, 1564:—

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt.
Will. Marquis of Winchester.
Henry Earl of Arundel.
George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Sir James Dyer, Knt.
The Chief Justice of the Bench.
William Bendlowes, Serjeant-at-Law.
Sir Will. Seyntlowe, Knt.
Sir George Vernon, Knt.
Sir Francis Leke, Knt.
Sir John Zouche, Knt.
Sir Thomas Gerrard, Knt.
Sir Humphrey Bradbourne, Knt.
Sir Thomas Cokeyn, Knt.
Godfrey Fuljame.
Henry Vernon.
Thomas Sutton.
James Hardwick.
Richard Blackwall, and
Anthony Gell, Esqrs.‡

* Colonel Colvile arranged these Calendars in flat portfolios, detaching them from their context, and erroneously describing them as *Liber Pacis*. Portfolio No. I. is from 1633 to 1799, and contains 323 membranes. Portfolio No. II. is from 1800 to 1869, and contains 280 membranes. These Calendars occasionally give the list of all the honorary magistrates in full, as for instance under the year 1744 occur the names of Frederick Prince of Wales, William Duke of Cumberland, John Archbishop of Canterbury, and 46 other Privy Councillors and Judges who were in no sense Derbyshire gentlemen. After 1744, these honorary magistrates cease to appear on the Calendars. But the names of this character are fully recited on the sealed Commissions of the Peace; the Commission of 1845 began with the name of the Prince Consort, and apparently included all Privy Councillors and Justices of Assize. There are in the Record Room eighteen separate sealed Commissions of the Peace, the earliest dated 1712.

‡ Patent Rolls, 6 Eliz., p. 3, m. 1 d.

The Domestic State Papers supply an interesting certificate from Chief Justice Dyer, in 1579, giving the roll of the Justices present and absent at the assizes, when they were required to take the oath of supremacy.

"Certificate of James Dyer Knt. Chief Justice of the C. P. and Thomas Meade one of the justices of assize in the countis of Northton, Warr, Leic, Derby, Notts, Lincoln and Rutland of the names of such Justices of the Peace as were sworn before them on the last assizes hereby the Queen's Majesty's supremacy according to the statute of 1 Eliz. and according to the tenor of certain letters from the Privy Council, and also of such justices as were absent from the said assizes.

Derby—

Gilbert Talbot, Esq.
John Manners, Esq.
Francis Leake, Knt.
Humphrey Bradborne, Knt.
John Zouche, Knt.
Thomas Cockayne, Knt.
Francis Roodes, Sejjent at Law
Godfrey Foljambe, Esq.
John Frauncys, Esq.
Francis Curson, Esq.
Francis Leake, Esq.
Godfrey Bosvyle, Esq.
Anthony Bill, Esq.
Henry Cavendishe, Esq.
Thomas Knyveton, Esq.
Robert Eyre, Esq.
Nicholas Browne, Esq.
John Harpur, Esq.
} jurat'

Thomas Stanhope, Knt.
extra James Hardwicke, Esq.
} absentes.

December, 1579." *

As further specimens of the lists on the earlier Patent Rolls, we give transcripts of the Derbyshire names occurring for the years 1594, 1604, 1624, and 1633.

1594.

John Puckering, Knt.
Will., Lord Burley.
Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Will., Bp. of Cov. and Lichfield.
John, Lord Darcye.
Francis Gawdy, Justice, &c.
Thomas Owen, Justice, &c.
Francis Beamount, Justice, &c.
John Manners, Esq.
Thomas Stanhopp, Knt.
Humphry Ferrers, Knt.
Henry Cavendishe.
Antony Asheley.
Godfrey Foljambe.
Will. Bassett.

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., vol. cxxxiii., No. 10.

Francis Leeke.
Thomas Gresley.
Will. Cavendishe.
John Stanhoppe.
Francis Cockin.
John Frauncis.
John Harper.
Rob. Eayre.
Will. Knyveton.
James Abney.
John Rodes.
Will. Knyveton, of Mircaston.
Ralph Sacheverell.
Francis Fitzherbert.*

1604.

Tho. Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of Engl.
Tho. Earl of Dorset, Treasurer of Engl.
Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Will., Bp. of Cov. and Lichfield.
Edmund Anderson, Knt., Chief Justice of C.P.
Peter Warberton, Knt., one of the Justices of C.P.
John Manners, Knt.
Humphry Ferrers, Knt.
Antony Ashley, Knt.
Will. Browne, Knt.
Francis Leake, Knt.
German Poole, Knt.
John Stanhope, Knt.
Thomas Greisley, Knt.
Peter Freshvill, Knt.
John Harpur, Knt.
Edward Cockyn, Knt.
John Willoughbie.
John Bentley, Knt.
Will. Cavendishe.
Henry Sacheverell.
Will. Knyveton.
Francis Fitzharbert.
Richard Harpur.
Will. Jesoppe, &
Robert Baynebrigge.†

1624.

John, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord keeper of the Great Seal of Engl.
Lionel, Earl of Midd. Treasurer of Engl.
Henry Viscount Maundeville, Lord President of the Council.
Edward, Earl of Worcester, keeper of the Privy Seal.
Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
Henry, Earl of Huntingdon.
Robert, Earl of Essex.
Will., Earl of Devon.
Tho., Bishop of Cov. and Lich.
Will., Lord Cavendish.
John, Lord Darcie.
Tho., Lord Cromwell.
Philip, Lord Stanhope.
Henry Hobert, Knt. and Bar., Chief Justice of C.P.
Edward Bromly, Knt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
Francis Leake, Knt. and Bar.
George Greisley, Bar.
Francis Wortly, Knt. and Bar.
Will. Kneyneton, Baronet.
Henry Willoughby, Baronet.
Thomas Burdett, Bar.
John Ferrers, Knt.
Peter Fretchvile.
Gilbert Kneyveton, Knt.
John Stanhop, Knt.
John Rodes, Knt.
Geo. Fulwood, Knt.
Henry Leighe, Knt.
Richard Harper, Knt.
Roger Manners, Knt.
Henry Agard, Knt.
Francis Coke, Knt.
Edward Leeche, Knt., a Master in Chancery.
John Curson.
John Bullock.
Geo. Blunt.
Henry Cavendish.
Nicholas Browne.
Francis Bradshawe.
Robert Bynebrigg &
Richard Cupper clk.‡

1633.

Tho., Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.
Richard, Earl of Portland, Lord Treasurer.
Henry, Earl of Manchester, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
The Earl of Arundel.

* Patent Rolls, 36 Eliz., p. 17 d. † Patent Rolls, 2 James I., part 32 d.
‡ Patent Rolls 21 Jas. I., p. 16 d.

Henry, Earl of Hunt.
Robert, Earl of Essex.
Edw., Earl of Dorset.
Will., Earl of Newcastle.
Philip, Earl Chesterfield.
Tho., Viscount Lecale.
John, Lord Darcy.
Francis, Lord Deincourt.
John Cooke, Knt., one of the principal secretaries.
Richard Hutton, Knt., one of the Justices of C.P.
Geo. Croke, Knt., one of the Justices Q.B.
Henry Shirley, Bar.
Geo. Greisley, Knt. and Bar.
Henry Willoughby, Bar.
Tho. Burdett, Bar.
Francis Darcy, Knt.
John Ferrers, Knt.
Peter Fretchvile, Knt.
John Stanhope, Knt.
Henry Leigh, Knt.
Richard Harper, Knt.
Henry Agard, Knt.
Francis Coke, Knt.
Edw. Leech, Knt., a Mr. in Chy.
John Fitzharbert, Knt.
Antony Topham, Dean of Lincoln.
John Manners.
John Bullocke.
Christopher Fulwood.
Francis Bradshawe.
Edw. Revell &
Ranulph Ashenhurst.*

We now proceed to give the alphabetical list of the Justices, from 1594, premising that, whilst much patient trouble has been given to make it accurate, it is impossible to expect that it will be free from all error. The great number of names of certain families is apt to be confusing, especially when the varied nature of the documents from which the names are taken is considered. The re-entry of the name after the Justice had been made Knight, Baronet, or Peer, may have led to occasional re-duplication, though care has been taken to guard against this.† The entry of the name on the Patent Roll, and sometimes in other documents, before being duly qualified (a duty which was sometimes delayed for several Sessions after being put on the Commission) also leads to confusion in date; though the date given is always intended to be that of qualifying. The habit, too, in the Commonwealth time, and occasionally at other troublous epochs, of striking certain names off the Commission, only to re-insert them when they got again into favour, or when those in authority veered round, is also not a little bewildering. The only names omitted from the list are the complimentary Justices inserted on each re-issue of the Commission, from the time of Elizabeth downwards, to whom allusion has already been made, and who have no connection with the county.

* Patent Rolls, 8 Car. I., part 7, d.

† The Editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by several gentlemen of the county in looking over and correcting the names of their own families.

List of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby.*

A.D., 1594-1889.

NAMES.	DATES.
Abney, George	8 Jan., 1618
,, James	14 Aug., 1647
,, Edward	11 Sept., 1677
,, Sir Edwd., Knt. †	29 April, 1712
,, Thomas	30 June, 1720
,, Sir Thomas, Knt.	19 April, 1737
,, William	13 July, 1744
,, Thomas	14 July, 1747
,, Robert	13 July, 1802
,, Edward	17 Oct., 1815
,, Wm. Wootton	5 April, 1836
Adderley, Chas. Bowyer	16 April, 1776
Adlington, William Sampson	Jan., 1886
Agard, Sir Henry, Knt.	1622
s ,, Charles	1655
Alleyn, Sir John, Bart.	Jan., 1875
Allsop, John	16 April, 1776
Allsopp, Henry‡	19 Oct., 1852
,, Samuel Charles§	Oct., 1870
Allport, James Joseph ||	Jan., 1879
Allcard, William	4 Jan., 1858
Andrew, Ely	April, 1887
Andrews, George	5 April, 1836
,, ,,	6 Jan., 1857
Archer, William	29 April, 1712
,, Henry	7 Oct., 1760
,, John	15 April, 1760
Arkwright, Richard	8 Oct., 1793
,, Richard, junr	17 Oct., 1815
,, Robert	9 Jan., 1821
,, Peter	5 April, 1831
,, Charles	,, ,,
,, George	2 Jan., 1838
,, Alfred	28 June, 1853
,, Frederic	,, ,,
,, William	Easter, 1857
Arkwright, Aug. Peter	4 Jan., 1870
,, Francis	Oct., 1875
,, Frederick Charles	Jan., 1877
Ashby, Francis	6 Oct., 1761
,, Wm. Ashby	5 Aug., 1823
Ashton, Robert	Trans., 1682
,, Robert	2 Jan., 1838
,, Robert Howe	4 Jan., 1870
s Ashenhurst, Randolph	1630
,, Randall	6 July, 1670
,, James	30 June, 1720
Aston, Sir Willoughby, Bart.,	13 July, 1756
Athorpe, John Carver	10 July, 1827
Bache, William¶	21 June, 1648
Badger, Benjamin	9 April, 1861
Badnall, W. B.	April, 1884
Bagot, Baron	3 April, 1860
Bagshawe, Thomas	3 Oct., 1710
,, Richard	March, 1720
,, William (of Ford)	11 Jan., 1731
,, Richard, jun.	13 July, 1744
,, Samuel	5 Oct., 1758
,, William	,, ,,
,, John	,, ,,
,, Samuel	6 March, 1776
,, John	27 March, 1793
,, Wm. Chambers **	5 Oct., 1802
,, Saml.	17 Oct., 1815
,, Wm. John	,, ,,
,, Wm. Leonard Gill	14 Oct., 1851
,, Francis Westby	3 April, 1855
,, Wm. H. Greaves	Sept., 1855
Bainbridge, Thomas	7 Oct., 1760
,, Thomas, jun.	16 April, 1776
Bainbrigge, Robert	18 Feb., 1603
Baker, John	Jan., 1887

* The names with a small "s" prefixed are those of the justices whose signatures are found among the County Records, but not on any extant rolls.

† Created Baronet, 12 Jan., 1724.

‡ Bart., 1880; 1st Baron Hindlip, 1886.

§ 2nd Baron Hindlip, 1887.

\|\| Knighted, 1884.

¶ Struck off 8 July, 1651.

** Knt. 13 Jan., 1807.

Bakewell, Robert..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Robert .....16 April, 1776
Balguy, Henry .....Mich., 1710
,, John .....21 Dec., 1712
,, John .....16 April, 1776
,, John, jun. .....17 Oct., 1815
,, John, jun. .....19 Oct., 1852
Banks, Wm. Banks Hodgkinson July, 1744
,, Joseph * .....16 April, 1776
Barker, John .....15 July, 1777
s Barker, Henry..... 1633
s ,, Francis 1666
,, Francis .....Easter, 1682
,, John .....16 April, 1776
,, John Henry ..... 5 April, 1831
Barnes, Phillip.....10 Jan., 1748
,, Alfred.....19 Oct., 1869
,, Edmund Wilson .....Jan., 1882
Barrow, Geo. Hodgkinson .. 3 Jan., 1843
,, Richard .....16 Oct., 1855
,, Richard Bridgman .. 4 Jan., 1858
,, John James ..... 9 April, 1867
,, John Burton ..... June, 1878
,, Bridgman Langdale ..June, 1882
Barton, Nathaniel †.....15 Mar., 1649
,, Henry ..... 5 April, 1836
Bass, Michael Thomas .....19 Oct., 1841
,, Michael Arthur‡ ..... 9 April, 1867
Bate, Richard .....25 April, 1693
,, Richard .....12 April, 1712
,, William.....30 June, 1720
,, Chambers .....14 July, 1747
,, Chambers (Clerk) .....13 July, 1756
,, Brownlow .....16 April, 1776
Bateman, Henry .....16 Mar., 1654
,, Hugh .....13 July, 1744
,, Richard.....13 July, 1756
,, Hugh § 1777
,, Richard..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Richard, jun.....17 Oct., 1815
,, William .....16 Oct., 1827
,, Alleyne Sacheverell 2 Jan., 1838
,, Thos. Osborne ..... 2 July, 1850
,, Frederick Osborne Fitzherbert ....Oct., 1882
Bayley, Richard ..... 1 Jan., 1861
Beaumont, John .....12 Jan., 1830
,, Sir Geo., Bart., ... 1 Jan., 1856
s Bennett, Edward 1634
s Bennett, Gervase 1649
,, Gervase .....18 Sept., 1660
,, Thomas.....June, 1881
Bent, Thomas, M.D..... 5 April, 1836
Bentley, Sir John, Knt. ....29 July, 1596
Beresford, George ..... Jan., 1601
,, John .... 4 Jan., 1706
,, Richard .....13 July, 1756
Bilbie, Thomas.....17 Oct., 1815
Bingham, Henry Corles ..... 4 Jan., 1858
Binns, Charles . . .. 6 April, 1869
Biscoe, Joseph Seymour ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Blakiston, Sir Matthew, Bart. 17 Oct., 1815
Blackwell, John B. E. ..... April, 1875
Blake, William Greaves .... April, 1873
Blane, Sir Hugh Seymour, Bart. 3 Jan., 1843
Blois, William, J. .....Oct., 1882
Blunt, George 1609
Bonell, Thos. Porter ..... . 5 Oct., 1793
s Boothby, William 1672
,, William ....Easter, 1682
,, Brooke .... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Thomas ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Brooke..... .....11 July, 1747
,, William .....10 July, 1749
,, Brooke, jun.‖..... 16 April, 1776
,, Sir Wm., Bart. .....10 July, 1827
,, Charles Edward . ...30 June, 1857
Borough, Thomas.....17 Oct., 1815
,, John ..... 16 Oct., 1827
Borrowes, John.....25 April, 1693
Borrowe, Isaac..... .....29 April, 1712
Borrow, John ..... 6 Mar., 1691
,, Thomas ..... 10 Jan., 1748
,, Samuel ..... 8 Oct., 1751
Bott, John ..... 19 Oct., 1841
Bowne, Henry, M.D. .....14 July, 1747
Bowdon, John Bruno ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Henry .....19 Oct., 1841
,, Lancelot Butler .....Jan., 1881
Bower, Geo. Bulkeley .....16 April, 1776
Bowyer, Wm., of Snelston .. ,, ,,
,, Arthur ..... ,, ,,
Bradshaw, Francis..... 1615
,, Francis..... 1628
,, Henry, of Marple 1 Oct., 1691
,, Henry .....25 April, 1693
,, Henry ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, John .....29 April, 1712

* Created Baronet, 8 Oct., 1793. † Struck off 16th March, 1654.
‡ Created Baronet, 1882; 1st Baron Burton, 1886. § Created Baronet 11 July, 1809.
‖ Created Baronet 11 April, 1793.

Bradshaw, Richard .....19 Jan., 1722
,, Francis B. .....16 April, 1776
,, Joseph B. .....15 July, 1777
,, Francis ..... 5 Oct., 1793
,, Francis, jun. .... 10 July, 1827
,, Francis, jun. .....19 Oct., 1852
s Bretland, Thomas 1648
Briggs, Joseph ..... 7 Oct., 1760
Bright, John ..... .30 June, 1720
,, Thomas..... April, 1747
Briscoe, George .....30 June, 1857
Bristow, Saml. Ellis .....16 Oct., 1827
Broadhurst, John ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John .....10 July, 1827
,, John, jun. ..... 3 Jan., 1860
Broome, Robert . . .. 9 April, 1867
Browne, Sir William, Knt..... 9 Oct., 1601
,, Isaac Hawkins .....14 July, 1747
,, Cave..... .....13 July, 1756
,, John Cave* ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Buckley, Edmund .....14 Oct., 1851
,, Fred..... 4 Jan., 1870
Bullock, John.....10 Jan., 1611
s ,, William..... 1649
,, Wm., M.D. .....16 Oct., 1776
Burdett, Thomas 1613
,, Sir Francis, Bart.....14 Aug., 1647
,, Sir Francis, Bart .... 5 Nov., 1660
,, John .....29 April, 1712
,, Walter .... 21 Dec., 1712
,, Sir Robert, Bart.....10 April, 1713
,, Sir Robert, Bart.....13 July, 1744
,, Francis † .....16 April, 1776
,, Robert .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Robert .....16 Oct., 1849
,, Sir Francis, Bart.... Jan., 1881
Burlington, Richard, Earl of . .13 July, 1744
Burnaby, Anthony ..... 6 Oct., 1702
Burnell, Peter Pegge ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Broughton, Benj. Pegge 5 April, 1836
,, Edwd. Valentine Pegge 4 Jan., 1848
Burrows, Thomas ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, John..... 8 Oct., 1793
Burton, Henry ... . 4 Mar., 1657
,, Francis ..... 6 July, 1670
,, Francis ..... Easter, 1682
,, Michael ..... 6 Oct., 1702
,, Ralph .....29 April, 1712
,, Samuel .. ..10 Jan., 1748

Buxton, George ..... 7 Oct., 1760
Byron, Baron ‡ ..... 3 Jan., 1843
Cammell, Charles .... 4 Jan., 1870
,, George Henry .....April, 1886
Campbell, Colin Minton .....18 Oct., 1864
Cantrell, Joseph Thomas ..... 9 June, 1847
Carliell, Randolphe..... 8 Oct., 1793
Carrier, Richard (clerk) ..... 1 Mar., 1623
Carrington, Thomas..... 19 Oct., 1869
,, Arthur .....April, 1878
Carver, Thomas .... Oct., 1880
Cave, Sir Wm. Browne, Bart.§ 17 Oct., 1815
,, John Browne‖.... .....10 July, 1827
,, Thos. Cave Browne.....15 Oct., 1850
,, Myles Browne Cave ¶ 18 Oct., 1853
Cavendish, William, Lord 1607
,, Sir William, Bart. 1613
,, Henry ..... Mic., 1689
,, James, Bart. ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, William..... ,, ,,
,, Lord James ....10 April, 1711
,, Lord Charles .....13 July, 1744
,, Henry**. ..... ,, ,,
,, Lord Frederick ..13 July, 1756
,, Lord George . ...13 July, 1756
,, Richard .....13 July, 1756
, Lord John ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Henry ..... ,, ,,
,, Richard..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Lord Geo. Henry 17 Oct., 1815
,, Hon. Henry ..... ,, ,,
,, Hy. Fred Compton ,, ,,
,, Charles Compton. . ,, ,,
,, Lord Geo. Henry Augustus ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Hon. Hy. Manners 5 Aug., 1823
,, William .....12 Jan., 1830
,, Hon. Geo. Henry 5 April, 1836
,, James Charles.....15 Oct., 1867
,, Wm. Hy. Frederick ,, ,,
,, Lord Edward.....19 Oct., 1869
Chadwick, James ....10 Feb., 1665
Chapman, John ..... 7 April, 1846
Charlton, Edward ††..... 8 July, 1651
,, William ..... 5 April, 1831
,, Thos. Broughton . .16 Oct., 1855
Charville, John . .....21 Nov., 1598
Chaworth, William ....16 April, 1776

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* See Cave. † Bart., 11 April, 1809. ‡ 7th Baron. § See Browne.
‖ Bart., 9 April, 1839. ¶ Bart., 8th April, 1856. ** Bart., 13 July, 1756.
†† Struck off at this date.

Cheatham, James ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Thomas, of Mellor 11 Jan., 1731
,, Humphrey .....10 Jan., 1748
,, Thomas .....16 April, 1776
Cheney, Robert ..... ,, ,,
Cheshire, Gilbert ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer, Earl of* ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Philip, † Earl of....17 April, 1802
,, Geo. Aug. Fred., Earl of‡.....16 Oct., 1827
,, Geo. Philip Cecil Arthur, Lord §.. 3 July, 1866
Christie, Richard Copley ....Jan., 1881
Clarke, Godfrey ||.....14 May, 1653
,, Ralph..... .... 4 Mar., 1656
,, Cornelius ¶... .....10 Feb., 1665
,, Gilbert .....26 Feb., 1671
,, Godfrey ....29 April, 1712
,, Godfrey .....13 July, 1756
,, Godfrey, jun..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Gilbert .....16 April, 1776
,, Job H. Price.. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Nathaniel Gooding .. ,, ,,
,, Nathaniel Richard. ..17 Oct., 1815
,, Charles ..... 5 April, 1831
,, Hyde John ..... 5 April, 1836
Clay, Henry ..... 7 April, 1846
,, Henry, jun. .... 6 Jan., 1863
,, Joseph Spender .....18 Oct., 1864
,, Charles John ... .Jan., 1887
Clopton, Sir Hugh, Bart.....13 July, 1744
Clowes, Wm. Legh.....10 July, 1827
,, Samuel William .....April, 1878
Coape, Henry.....10 Oct., 1729
Cockayne, Edward**..... 6 Mar., 1598
Coke, Francis 1615
s ,, John, Sir, Knt. 1647
s ,, Sir Edward, Bart. 1647
,, Sir Robert, Bart. ..... 6 July, 1670
,, Robert ..... ,, ,,
,, Sir Robert, Bart. ..... Easter, 1682
,, Thomas ..... 6 Oct., 1702
,, Sir Edward, Bart. .....12 April, 1712
,, William .....29 April, 1712
,, Edward..... 7 Aug., 1731
,, Robert ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Geo. Lewis ..... ,, ,,
,, Thomas . ..... ,, ,,
Coke, Wenman ....13 July, 1756
,, Thos. William †† .....16 April, 1776
,, Thos. ..... ,, ,,
,, Daniel Parker ..... ,, ,,
,, Edward ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Thos. Wm., jun. .....17 Oct., 1815
,, D'Ewes... ..... ,, ,,
,, John ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Edward, Thos. .... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Hon. Ed. Keppel Wentworth .....Mic., 1852
,, William Langton .....April, 1879
,, John Talbot .....Jan., 1886
Columbell, Roger 1628
s ,, George, jun. 1639
Colvile, Sir Chas. Hy., Knt.17 Oct., 1815
,, Charles Robert .....19 Oct., 1841
Cooke, Henry .....April, 1879
Copestake, Sampson .....17 Oct., 1760
,, T. G.....Oct., 1887
Cotchett, Robert ..... 4 Mar., 1656
,, Thomas ..... Easter, 1698
Cottingham, John Gregory ..19 Oct., 1852
Cotton, Rowland ‡‡.....29 April, 1712
,, Wm. .....13 July, 1744
,, Rowland .....14 July, 1747
,, (Dr. of Law) ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Rowland, Hugh ..... 7 April, 1868
Cox, William Thomas .....19 Oct., 1852
,, William ....28 June, 1853
,, William Thomas ..... 7 April, 1863
,, John Charles §§ .....Oct. 1869
,, Samuel Richardson.....Jan., 1880
,, William Thomas Edwards June, 1880
Craven, Frederick .....Jan., 1881
Crewe, Sir Henry, Bart. .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Geo., Bart. ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Sir John Harper, Bart.16 Oct., 1835
,, Edward Lewis .....15 Oct., 1850
,, Sir Vauncey Harpur, Bart. .....April, 1874
Crompton, Samuel .....10 Oct., 1729
,, Samuel, jun. .....13 July, 1756
,, Samuel .....16 April, 1776
,, John ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John Bell .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Gilbert ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, John Gilbert ..... 4 Jan., 1848
Cromwell, Lord Thomas 1621

* 4th Earl. † 5th Earl. ‡ 6th Earl. § 7th Earl. || Struck off at this date.
¶ Struck off 20 April, 1671; restored 17 Feb., 1689.
** Restored to the Roll at this date, but outlawed, and struck off again 15 March, 1603.
†† Created Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, 1837.
‡‡ Bart., 6 April, 1720. §§ The author of this work.

Cumming, Henry Jack .....April, 1872
Curzon, John..... 10 Jan., 1611
,, Sir John, Bart.*.....15 Mar., 1654
,, Nath. † .....29 April, 1712
,, Nathaniel, Bart. ..... 8 Feb., 1727
,, Nathaniel ‡ .....14 July, 1747
,, Assheton §..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Hon. Nathaniel .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Nathaniel Charles .. 3 June, 1857
,, Hon. George Nathaniel .....Jan., 1881
Dale, Robert .....10 Jan., 1748
,, Samuel .....10 July, 1750
Dalton, John‖..... .. .. 6 July, 1670
,, Samuel .....30 April, 1715
Danvers, Sir John, Bart. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Darwin, Erasmus, M.D. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Sir Francis, Knt. ....10 July, 1827
,, Reginald .....31 Dec., 1861
Dawson, Edward .....10 July, 1827
,, Arthur Finch .....31 Dec., 1861
s Deincourt, Francis, Lord..... 1621
,, Robert, Lord .....17 July, 1675
Degge, Sir Simon .....18 Sep., 1660
,, Simon .....29 April, 1712
,, Simon, of Derby .....30 June, 1720
,, Simon, of Little Chester ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ...15 April, 1760
Denman, Joseph, M.D. .....16 April, 1776
,, Thomas .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Thos., Knt.¶.... 5 April, 1831
,, Thomas, Baron .. Easter, 1855
De Rodes, Wm. Hatfield.....15 Oct., 1850
Devas, Horace ..... 4 Jan., 1858
,, Edward Thomas Holden April, 1887
Devonshire, Wm., Earl of.....26 Mar., 1689
,, Wm., Duke of ..13 July, 1744
,, Wm. Spencer, Duke of .....15 April, 1828
,, Wm., Duke of .. Jan., 1833
Disbrowe, Edward **. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Dixie, Sir Woolstan, Bart. ....13 July, 1744
,, Willoughby .....16 April, 1776
Dixon, George Moore .....Oct., 1873
Dovey, Ralph .....21 Dec., 1612
Docksey, Thomas ..... 7 Oct., 1760
Dorset, Edward, Earl of 1629
Dury, Theodore Henry .....17 April, 1846
Duncombe, Alfred Charles... .Oct., 1872
Edge, Thos. Webb .....19 Oct., 1841
Edmunds, Francis ... .16 April, 1776
,, Thomas Offley.....17 Oct., 1815
Egerton, Hon. Francis .....Oct., 1875
Evans, Thomas ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, William .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Thos. William †† .... 20 Oct., 1846
,, Walter..... 7 April, 1863
Every, Simon 1636
,, John .....11 Sept., 1677
,, Sir Henry, Bart. .....Easter, 1682
,, John ‡‡.....Mic., 1686
,, John .....17 Feb., 1689
,, The Rev. Sir John, Bart.13 July, 1756
,, Sir Henry, Bart. .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Hy. Flower, Bart.30 June, 1857
s Eyre, Robert, of Highlow..... 1648
,, Robert§§.....26 July, 1652
,, Thomas.....20 Jan., 1678
,, Thomas..... Easter, 1682
,, William..... 1 Jan., 1686
,, William.... .....Tran., 1703
,, Thomas, of Rowtor.....21 Dec., 1712
,, Henry ..... 30 June, 1720
,, John .....10 Oct., 1729
,, Sir Geo., Knt. ..... 5 April, 1836
Fane, W. Dashwood .....Oct., 1887
Fanshawe, Lionel .....24 June, 1648
Farmer, Thomas Orme .....July, 1888
Farnell, Martin ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Fenton, William ....April, 1885
Ferrers, Robert, Earl of ||||....17 Oct., 1815
,, Washington, Earl ¶¶ 2 Jan., 1838
,, Sewallis Edward Shirley, Earl of *** .....April, 1873
s Fitzherbert, John 1633
,, William .....21 July, 1667
,, William .....Mic., 1682
,, John .....Tran., 1704
,, William ††† .....13 July, 1744
,, Richard .....13 July, 1756
,, Sir Henry, Bart.10 Jan., 1815
,, William ‡‡‡ .....14 Oct., 1856
,, John Knight ....15 Oct., 1867
Flamstead, John Dodsley.... 8 Oct., 1793
Fletcher, Goodere ....13 July, 1756
s Foljambe, Francis 1622
,, Francis Ferrand....16 April, 1776
Forester, Rich. Forester, M.D.11 July, 1809

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* Struck off 6 July, 1670. † Bart., 6 April, 1720. ‡ Bart., 9 Jan.. 1759.
§ Viscount, 11th April, 1809. ‖ Struck off at this date. ¶ Baron, 1834.
** See Taylor. †† Bart., 1887. ‡‡ Bart., 3 Oct., 1709. §§ Struck off at this date. |||| 7th Earl.
¶¶ 8th Earl. *** 10th Earl. ††† Bart., of Tissington, 1783. ‡‡‡ Bart., 29 June, 1858.

Forrester, William ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Fosbrooke, Leonard..... 13 July, 1756
,, Leonard..... 10 July, 1827
Fowler, William ..... 19 Oct., 1869
Fox, Gilbert ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Samuel ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Edward Ward..... 14 Oct., 1856
Frank, Robert Hayston ..... 31 Dec., 1861
Frechville, Sir Peter, Knt..... 15 Mar., 1603
French, Richard Forester ... 8 Oct., 1793
Frith, Samuel..... 16 April, 1776
*Fulwood, Sir Geo., Knt. 1613
,, Christopher 1628
Fytche, John Lewis ..... April, 1872
Galliard, Pierce ..... 16 April, 1776
Gascoyne, J. H. ... . Oct., 1887
Geldart, Thomas Charles ..... 15 Oct., 1850
Gell, John † 1636
,, Edward‡..... ..... 8 July, 1651
,, Sir John, Bart..... 17 July, 1675
,, Sir Phillip, Bart. ..... 12 April, 1712
,, John .... 11 Jan., 1731
,, Phillip, of Hopton ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Phillip, M.D. . ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Phillip, of Wirksworth .. 8 Oct., 1793
,, Phillip, of Hopton ..... 12 Jan., 1808
,, John Nicholas..... 10 July, 1827
,, Thomas ..... 15 April, 1831
,, Henry Chandos Pole..... 5 Jan., 1869
Gery, Thomas..... Epiph., 1720
Girardot, John Charles ..... 17 Oct., 1815
Gilbert, Henry ..... 2 Jan., 1660
,, Henry ..... Easter, 1682
,, Henry ..... 10 April, 1712
Gill, Henry ..... 29 April, 1712
Gisborne, John ..... 21 Dec., 1714
,, Thomas ....30 June, 1720
,, John, jun..... 13 July, 1756
,, James ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Thomas, M.D. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Thomas ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, John ....10 July, 1827
,, Matthew ..... 5 April, 1836
,, Thomas Guy ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Thomas Matthew .. 4 April, 1854
Gladwin, Thomas ..... 26 Feb., 1671
,, Thomas ..... Mic., 1682
,, Henry ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Chas. Dakeyne..... 17 Oct., 1815
Goddard, John ..... 3 Jan., 1843
Goodwin, Francis Green .... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Richard Henry Gladwin ..... April, 1873
s Gray, Hon. Anchitel 1666
Greaves, John..... 1634
,, Charles ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Joseph ..... 17 Oct., 1760
,, William, M.D. ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Charles Springel.... ,, ,,
,, Henry Marwood.....Aug., 1848
,, Francis Edward .....Jan., 1867
Gregg, Francis ..... 30 June, 1720
Greensmith, Robert..... ,, ,,
,, Herbert .....16 April, 1776
Gresley, Sir Thomas, Knt. . 1594
,, Sir Geo., Bart. 1613
,, Sir Thomas, Bart.....15 Mar., 1654
,, Sir Thos., Bart. .....Easter, 1682
,, Sir William, Bart.... 10 April, 1713
,, Sir Thos., Bart. .....11 Jan., 1731
,, Sir Nigel, Bart. .....13 July, 1756
,, Nigel Bowyer § . ...16 April, 1776
,, Sir Roger, Bart.....10 July, 1827
,, Sir Thos., Bart. .. .. 9 April, 1861
Grimshaw, Samuel ..... 2 July, 1844
Hadfield, Moses .....15 April, 1836
Hague, Jos. .....16 April, 1776
,, John ..... ,, ,,
,, Entwistle ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John Scholes.....June, 1880
Hall, Thos. Kirkpatrick .....17 Oct., 1815
,, John .....15 Oct., 1833
,, Lorenzo Kirkpatrick..... 5 April, 1836
,, John Hancock ..... 7 April, 1846
,, Francis .....17 Oct., 1848
,, George Cressy ..... 9 April, 1867
,, Ebenezer.....April, 1884
,, Edward .....April, 1887
s Hallowes, Nathaniel 1650
,, Thomas ..... 12 Jan., 1724
,, Brabazon.....14 July, 1747
,, Thomas .....12 Jan., 1808
,, Francis ..... 6 Jan., 1863
Halton, Emanuel, M.D. ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Wingfield ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Harding, Caleb, M.D. ..... 6 Oct., 1761
s Hardinge, Robert .....10 Feb., 1655
,, Robert .....Trans., 1689
,, John .....29 April, 1712
,, Nicholas.....13 July, 1744

* Spelt *Fleetwood* in error in the first Patent Roll where the name occurs.
† Struck off July 8th, 1651. ‡ Struck off at this date. § Bart., 1787.

Harpur, Richard ..... 3 Oct., 1601
,, Sir John, Knt. ..... 2 Jan., 1602
s ,, Robert 1633
,, John ..... 10 Feb., 1665
,, Sir John ..... 16 Oct., 1702
,, Sir Henry, Bart. ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Sir Henry ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Harrington, Wm., Earl of * .. 13 July, 1744
,, Charles, Earl of † 17 Oct., 1815
,, Leicester Fitzgerald Charles ‡ Earl of ..... 1 Jan., 1856
Harrison, John ..... 10 July, 1827
,, John, jun. ..... 4 April, 1855
,, William ..... June, 1882
Hartington, Wm., Marquis of 13 July, 1744
,, Spencer Compton, Marquis of ..... 3 Jan., 1860
Haslam, William Coates ..... June, 1877
Hastings, Sir Chas., Bart. ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Chas. Abney, Bart. 10 July, 1827
Hawkins, Isaac ..... 16 April, 1776
Hayne, Richard ..... 13 July, 1756
Haynes, John ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Heacock, Phillip ..... 2 Jan., 1838
Heath, John ..... 16 April, 1776
Heathcote, Samuel ..... ,, ,,
,, Bache ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Sir John Edensor, Knight ..... ,, ,,
,, Cockshut .. .. 17 Oct., 1825
,, Godfrey ..... 14 Oct., 1856
Heveningham, Henry ..... 25 April, 1693
Hewit, John ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Hewett, Sir Thos., Knt. ..... 22 July, 1723
Heygate, Jas., M.D. ..... 3 Jan., 1860
Heywood, Thos. Percival § .... 3 April, 1849
,, Arthur Percival. .. Jan., 1872
Hibbert, James ..... April, 1875
Hodgkinson, Robt. Banks 1744
,, Samuel ..... June, 1871
Hodgson, Joseph ..... 7 April, 1846
Holden, Robert ..... 29 April, 1712
,, Jas. Shuttleworth .... 16 April, 1776
,, Robert ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Robert ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Wm. Drury ..... 10 July, 1827
,, Edward Anthony ..... 28 July, 1831
,, Robert ..... 19 Oct., 1852
,, Chas. Shuttleworth . 20 Oct., 1863
,, E. C. Shuttleworth .. Jan., 1887

Holland, Thomas ..... 13 July, 1756
,, John ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Fred ..... 4 April, 1854
Holling, William ..... 4 Jan., 1858
Holte, Richard Orford ..... 12 Jan., 1830
Holworthy, James ..... 10 July, 1827
Hooley, Terah ..... Jan., 1887
s Hope, Robert ..... 4 Mar., 1656
Horton, Christopher ‖ ..... 14 Aug., 1647
,, Walter ..... 29 April, 1712
,, Christopher ..... 14 July, 1747
,, John ..... 16 April, 1776
John Eusebius ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Eusebius ..... 13 July, 1802
,, Sir Rt. Wilmot, Bart. 2 Jan., 1838
,, Sir George Wilmot, Bart. ..... Oct., 1884
Hounsfield, George .. .. 3 July, 1866
Howard, Lord Edward ¶ ..... 2 Jan., 1844
,, Francis Edward Fitzalan - Howard, 2nd Baron of .... Jan., 1885
Howe, John ..... 13 July, 1756
,, Richd. Wm. Penn, Earl 16 Oct., 1827
Hubbersty, Albert Cantrill .... Oct., 1874
,, Henry Alfred ..... April, 1876
Huish, John ..... April, 1875
Humphreys, Sir Salisbury, Knt. 7 April, 1835
Hunloke, Henry ..... Mic., 1686
,, Sir Henry, Bart. .. 5 April, 1836
,, Hon. Fred Charles Geo. Fitzclarence. .16 Oct., 1866
Hunter, William ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Henry Fotheringham 9 April, 1867
Huntingdon, Theophilus, Earl of ** ..... 4 Feb., 1684
Hurt, Charles ..... 29 April, 1712
,, Charles .. .. 13 July, 1744
,, Nicholas ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Francis ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Charles ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Charles, jun. ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Francis ..... ,, ,,
,, Francis, jun. ..... 10 July, 1827
,, Edward Nicholas ..... ,, ,,
,, Albert Frederick .... 3 Jan., 1860
Hutchinson, Michael, D.D. ...30 June, 1720
Ingham, James ..... 4 Jan., 1588
Ingram, Hugo Frank Meynell 19 Oct., 1852
Isherwood, Thomas ..... 16 April, 1776
,, John .. .. 17 Oct., 1815

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* 1st Earl. † 3rd Earl. ‡ 5th Earl. § Bart., 1865.
‖ Struck off 8 July, 1651. ¶ Baron Howard of Glossop, 1869. ** See list of Lord-Lieutenants.

Jackson, John .....April, 1873
Jebb, Samuel .....16 April, 1776
,, Joshua ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Richard..... ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Richard..... 16 Oct., 1827
Jenkinson, Paul .....Mich., 1689
,, Paul * ....29 April, 1712
,, Jonathan † .....19 Jan., 1722
Jervis, Hon. William Monk ..April, 1872
Jessop, William .....23 May, 1600
,, William ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, William ....13 July, 1857
,, William de Burgh ....Jan., 1881
Jodrell, Rich. Paul ‡..... ....16 April, 1776
,, Rich. Paul ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Sir Rich. Paul, Bart.. 1 Jan., 1856
Johnson, John Goodwin .....27 June, 1843
Kayes, Henry ... . 3 Oct., 1710
Kempson, Isaac ....Oct., 1881
,, Thomas Prichard...June, 1887
s Kendall, Henry 1638
,, Henry .....25 June, 1684
,, Henry .....25 April, 1693
Kingdon, Clement Boughton April, 1873
Knyveton, William ..... 5 July, 1595
Kynnerley, Clement .....13 July, 1802
,, Thos. Sneyd ....12 Jan., 1830
,, Thos. Clement Sneyd 31 Dec., 1861
Lake, Sir Atwell, Bart.....14 July, 1747
,, Sir James, Bart. .....16 April, 1776
Lamb, Sir Matthew, Bart.....13 July, 1756
Lane, John ..... 9 Jan., 1821
Leacroft —. ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, John .....16 April, 1776
,, Robert ..... ,, ,,
,, Edward .. .. ,, ,,
,, John ..... 9 Jan., 1821
Lee, Sir Joseph C. ..... Oct., 1882
Leeke, Sir Francis, Knt. 1594
,, Nicholas § .....14 Aug., 1647
Leaper, Richard .....17 Oct., 1815
s Leech, Sir Edward 1650
s Legh, Henry 1633
,, Peter. .....16 April, 1776
,, John .... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Thomas ....10 July, 1827
,, Thos. Burnaby .....18 Oct., 1853
Le Hunt, Peter Bainbrigge .. 3 Jan , 1843
Levett, Theophilus John .....Oct., 1871
Leving, Richard ..... 3 Jan., 1720
,, Sir Richard, Bart. ..16 April, 1776
Leving, Sir Chas., Bart. ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Leslie, Charles ..... 4 April, 1854
Lewis, Josiah .....20 Oct., 1863
Ley, Thomas .....16 April, 1776
Lichfield, Thos. Wm., Earl of 2 Jan., 1838
Lister, Charles..... .....Oct., 1882
Lockett, William ..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Wm. Jeffrey .....10 July, 1827
Longdon, Robert ....14 July, 1778
Longsdon, William .....16 Oct., 1849
Lord, Wm. Allwood ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, ,, ...13 July, 1802
Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings, 11th Earl of.....April, 1887
Love, Richard, S. T. P. 1636
Lowe, John. ....Mich., 1683
,, John.....11 Jan., 1704
,, Vincent .....29 April, 1712
,, John.....10 Jan., 1748
,, Richard .....16 April, 1776
,, Wm. Drury ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Wm. Drury .....14 Oct., 1831
,, Robert Drury .....Jan., 1877
,, William Drury Nathaniel Oct., 1878
Lowndes, Robert .....16 April, 1776
Lucas, Thomas ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Bernard ..... 4 Jan., 1858
Lygon, Reginald ....16 April, 1776
,, William ..... ,, ,,
Lyon, Chas. William .....19 Oct., 1852
,, Arthur Wentworth.... April, 1875
,, Walter John.....June, 1885
Mackie, John .. .. Oct., 1874
Mallaby, Joseph ..... 3 April, 1855
Manlove, Edward .....21 June, 1648
Mann, Lucius Edward ..... 14 Oct., 1856
s Manners, John..... 1638
,, John, Lord..... 1 Jan., 1856
Manvers, Charles, Earl .....10 July, 1809
,, Herbert, Earl ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Chas. Herbert, Earl 1 Jan , 1856
Mappin, Wilson ..... Jan., 1889
Markham, Charles ..... 4 Jan., 1870
Marsland, Edward ..... 8 April, 1856
Master, Leigh .....13 July, 1756
Maynard, Edward Gilling.....10 July, 1827
,, Edmund Anthony Jefferson .....Oct., 1883
Melbourne, Peniston, Viscount 16 Oct., 1827
,, Wm., Viscount ...12 Jan., 1830

* Bart., 1720. † Bart., 1730. ‡ Bart., 9 Jan. 1821. § Struck off 26 July, 1652.

Melville, Robert, Viscount .... 9 Jan., 1821
Meynell, Littleton Pointz .....11 Jan., 1731
,, Godfrey .....14 July, 1747
,, Arthur .....13 July, 1756
,, Hugo ..... ,, ,,
,, Hugo, jun..... 8 Oct., 1797
,, John.....10 July, 1827
,, Godfrey Franceys ... 4 Jan., 1870
Michael, William .....11 Mar., 1655
Middleton, Marmaduke M. ... 6 Oct., 1807
Milles, Sir John .....13 July, 1744
Milligan, Charles ....Jan., 1876
Milner, Wm. Pashley ..... 3 July, 1866
,, W. A. .. .. April, 1884
Milnes, Rich., of Dunston..... 7 Oct., 1760
, Wm. of Aldercar..... ,, ,,
,, Richard, M.D. .....16 Oct., 1776
,, William ..... ,, ,,
,, George ..... ,, ,,
,, William .....12 Jan., 1830
,, James..... 31 Dec., 1861
,, Ernest Swinnerton. .. .April, 1878
Milward, George .....26 Feb., 1671
Moore, Geo., of Appleby .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Geo., jun. .....16 Oct., 1827
,, Wm. Cameron ..... 3 July, 1866
Morewood, Anthony .....15 Mar., 1649
,, Rowland .....11 Mar., 1655
,, John . ..... Easter, 1688
,, Rowland .....29 April, 1714
,, George ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Wm. Palmer ... . 3 April, 1826
,, Chas. Rowland Palmer .....30 June, 1857
,, Charles Rowland Palmer ..... July, 1873
Mortimer, Hans Wintrop ..... 7 Oct., 1760
Mosley, Sir Oswald, Bart. ..... ,, ,,
,, Rev. Sir John, Bart.16 April, 1776
,, Ashton Nicholas..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Sir John Parker, Bart. ,, ,,
,, Sir Oswald, Bart.....12 Jan., 1808
,, Ashton Nichs. Every 9 Jan., 1821
,, Oswald ....16 Oct., 1827
,, Ashton .....15 Oct., 1850
,, Tonman .....19 Oct., 1852
,, Paget Peploe .....15 Oct., 1867
Mowbray, Thomas .....15 Oct., 1850
,, Geo. Thomas .....30 June, 1868
Mower, George .....13 July, 1744
,, Robert .....16 April, 1776
,, George .....17 Oct., 1815
Mullington, George .....10 Feb., 1665
Mundy, John*.....21 June, 1648
,, Gilbert ..... 25 April, 1693
,, Edward .....29 April, 1712
,, Francis ..... ,, ,,
,, Edward .....14 July, 1747
,, Wrightson .... Aug., 1755
,, Edward ... . 7 Oct., 1760
,, Edward, of Shipley ... ,, ,,
,, Francis, of Mackworth ,, ,,
,, Francis Noel Clark ...16 April, 1779
,, Edwd. Miller, of Shipley ,, ,,
,, Charles ... . ,, ,,
,, Francis ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Edwd. Miller, jun.....17 Oct., 1815
,, Chas. Godfrey ..... ,, ,,
,, Edwd. Miller, of Walton 9 Jan., 1821
,, William ..... 9 Jan., 1827
,, Alfred Miller ..... 9 April, 1850
,, Wm. Noel .....19 Oct., 1852
,, Meynell Horton Miller 4 Jan., 1858
,, Francis Noel .....16 Oct., 1860
,, Edward Miller .....July, 1873
Musters, John ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Need, John .... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Thomas ....19 Oct., 1852
Needham, William ..... 3 April, 1849
Neild, Arthur ..... 1 Jan., 1861
Nesfield, Robt. Wm. Mills. ..28 June, 1853
Newburgh, Francis Eyre, Earl of16 Oct., 1827
Newcastle, William, Earl of .. 1628
,, Henry, Duke of 18 Jan., 1676
Newdigate, Francis ....16 April, 1776
,, ,, Junr.....17 Oct., 1815
,, Col. Francis Wm. 30 June, 1837
,, George ..... 4 April, 1854
s Newton, William..... 1651
,, Gervase.....30 June, 1730
,, Robert .....13 July, 1744
,, Samuel ..... 14 July, 1747
,, John..... 16 April, 1776
,, John Leaper ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Robt. Leaper.....17 Oct., 1815
,, George William..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, James .....12 Jan., 1830
,, Wm. Leaper .... ..17 Oct., 1848
,, Chas. Edmund .....30 June, 1857
Nightingale, Peter .. ..16 April, 1776
,, Wm. Edward.... 9 Jan., 1821
Nixon, Thomas .....19 Oct., 1841
Noel, General..... .... .Oct., 1888
Norton, Christopher 1747

* Struck off 14 May, 1653.

Norton, Sir Fletcher Norton . . 9 Jan., 1821
Oakes, James ..... 2 Jan., 18,8
,, James ..... 3 April, 1849
,, Thos. Haden ..... 19 Oct., 1869
Offley, Stephen ..... 21 Dec., 1714
,, Joseph..... ...10 Oct., 1729
,, Joseph..... 11 Jan., 1731
Okeover, Rowland .....29 April, 1712
,, Thomas .....21 Dec., 1712
,, Leak .....11 Jan., 1731
,, Edwd. Wallhouse . .16 April, 1776
,, Houghton Charles ..30 June, 1857
,, Houghton Charles ...April, 1879
Orchard, Joseph .....Jan., 1887
Osborne, John .....29 April, 1712
,, William. . .....13 July, 1744
Overend, Wilson ..... 9 April, 1850
Oxford, Robt., Earl of .....13 July, 1744
Paget, Joseph ..... 30 June, 1857
Palmer, William ....17 Oct., 1815
Palmerston, Hy. John Vict. ..16 Oct., 1827
Pares, Thomas..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Thomas, Junr..... 9 Jan., 1821
,, Edward Henry .....Jan., 1879
Parker, John 1605
s ,, Thomas 1633
,, Benjamin..... .....21 Dec., 1714
,, Edward .....16 April, 1776
,, Hugh.....13 July, 1802
,, William ....Oct., 1886
Partington, Edward .....Jan., 1889
Paxton, Sir Joseph, Knt. .....18 Oct., 1853
Peach, Thomas (M.D.)..... 5 April, 1836
,, George William .....June, 1876
Pedder, C. Denison.....April, 1887
Peel, Robt. John .....19 Oct., 1841
s Pegge, Edward 1654
,, Edward, junr. .. ....11 Mar., 1655
,, Strelley .....14 July, 1747
,, Peter ....16 April, 1776
,, Samuel ..... „ „
Phillips, Chas. March .....16 Oct., 1827
Pierrepont, Chas..... 8 Oct., 1793
Penlot, John ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Pole, Sir German, Knt..... 13 Feb., 1601
,, German .....28 Feb., 1652
,, German .....18 Sept., 1663
,, Samuel .....Trans., 1689
,, German .....19 Jan., 1722
,, German, the younger . . 7 Oct., 1760
Pole, Edward Sacheverell, of Park Hall ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Sacheverell..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Ed. Sacheverell Chandos 17 Oct., 1815
,, ,, ,, jun. 30 June, 1857
,, Reginald Walklyn Chandos .....April, 1878
Port, Rowe .. ..Trans., 1715
,, German ....Easter, 1734
Port, George Newell 1756
,, John .....16 April, 1776
Portland, Henry, Duke of * ...16 Oct., 1823
,, Wm. John, Duke of† 1 Jan., 1856
Potter, Edmund .. ..28 Jan., 1853
Pountain, J. T.....Oct., 1887
Pringle, Robert Keith .....15 Oct., 1867
Prinsep, Thomas Levett .....April, 1872
Pye, Sir Chas., Bart..... 6 Oct., 1702
,, Richard‡..... .....30 June, 1720
,, Sir Robert, Bart. ..... 2 Feb., 1727
,, John Henry ..... 2 Jan., 1838
s Pynder, Richard 1646
,, Sir Francis, Bart..... 6 July, 1670
,, Reginald ..... . Epiph., 1682
Radcliffe, Joseph § ..... 6 Oct., 1812
Radford, John, of Smalley..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John, jun.....17 Oct., 1815
,, Edward ..... 2 July, 1844
,, Thomas ..... 7 April, 1846
,, Childers Chas. .....20 Oct., 1863
,, Arthur .....June, 1876
Ratcliffe, Richard ... . 6 April, 1869
Read, John .... 5 April, 1831
s Remingdon, Cornelius .....14 May, 1653
Renshaw, Henry Constantine 6 April, 1869
Revell, Edward 1628
,, Francis .....15 Mar., 1649
,, Robert .....12 April, 1712
,, Tristram .....16 April, 1776
Rhodes, Gilbert ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Thomas ..... 4 Jan., 1870
,, William Shepley.... April, 1884
,, Herbert .....Jan., 1889
Richardson, William.....12 Jan., 1724
Rivett, Thomas .....30 June, 1720
,, Thomas .....13 July, 1744
Robertson, Wm. Evan ..... 7 April, 1846
,, Eben. Wm. .....14 Oct., 1856
,, Wm. Henry, M.D.15 Oct., 1867
Rodes, John ‖ ....18 Feb., 1603

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*4th Duke. †5th Duke. ‡Bart., 5 July, 1721. §Bart., 17 Oct., 1815.
‖ Struck off at this date, probably for recusancy. Date of appointment not known.

Rodes, Cornelius Heathcote .16 April, 1776
Rodgers, Thomas Wm. ..... 1 Jan., 1861
Roebuck, Benjamin.....16 April, 1776
Rolleston, Rev. John Launcelot 6 Oct., 1761
,, Launcelot .....19 Oct., 1841
Rotherham, John .....10 Jan., 1748
,, Samuel .....16 April, 1776
Rowlls, John .... ,, ,,
Russell, Francis ..... 14 May, 1653
,, Jesse Watts.....10 July, 1827
Rutland, John, Duke of *.....15 July, 1744
,, John Hy., Duke of †16 Oct., 1827
Sacheverell, Henry ..... 4 Mar., 1656
,, Robert..... .. .11 Jan., 1704
,, George.....29 April, 1712
,, William ..... 21 Dec., 1714
Salmond, James ..... 3 Jan., 1843
,, Henry .....Jan., 1881
Saunders, Thomas .....14 Aug., 1647
,, Samuel ..... 21 Dec., 1714
Savile, George.....30 Dec., 1714
Scarsdale, Nathaniel, Lord .. 7 April, 1812
,, Nathaniel, Lord .. 4 April, 1863
Schwind, Charles.....April, 1875
Scott, Edward Dolman ‡ .....17 Oct., 1815
Sedley, Hon. Henry ..... 9 Jan., 1787
Seeley, Chas., jun. .....19 Oct., 1869
Shalcross, John 1636
,, Richard .....17 July, 1675
,, John .....29 April, 1712
Shaw, Henry .....April, 1876
Shawe, Wm. Cunliffe ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Shepley, William ..... 4 Jan., 1870
Sheppard, Sir Thos. Cotton, Bart.....12 Jan., 1830
Sherwin, John Sherwin ....19 Oct., 1841
Shipton, William Parkes .....Jan., 1887
Shirley, Sir Henry, Bart..... 1628
Shirley, Robert ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Robert Wm. .....17 Oct., 1815
Shore, Samuel, of Norton..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, ,, ,, jun. 8 Oct., 1793
,, Sidney.....17 Oct., 1815
,, Offley .. .. 5 April, 1831
Shrewsbury, Gilbert, Earl of 1594
,, Edward, Earl of 1617
Shuttleworth, James .....13 July, 1756
,, Robert .....16 April, 1776
,, John ..... ,, ,,
,, Robert ..... 8 Oct., 1793
Shuttleworth, Ashton Ashton 6 Oct., 1807
,, John Spencer Ashton ..... 19 Oct., 1841
Sidebottom, William ..... 3 Jan., 1843
,, Tom Harrop..... 4 Jan., 1870
,, James .....April, 1884
,, William.....Jan., 1889
Sidney, Hon. Geo. Chas.....17 Oct., 1815
Simpson, John, D.D. .....11 Jan., 1731
,, ,, (clerk) ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, John ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, William (M.D.).....10 July, 1827
,, Richard .....15 Oct., 1833
,, Joseph ....April, 1884
,, Edwin .....Jan., 1887
Sitwell, George.....25 April, 1693
,, Francis ..... 10 Oct., 1729
,, William .....13 July, 1756
,, Sacheverell Wilmot . .16 April, 1776
,, Edwd. Sacheverell .. 8 Oct., 1793
,, Francis ..... ,, ,,
,, Sitwell §.....11 Aug., 1795
,, Edward Degg .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Sir Geo., Bart.. ..... ,, ,,
,, Sir Sitwell Reresby, Bart..... 1 Jan., 1856
,, Robt. Sacheverell Wilmot ..... 1 Jan., 1861
,, E. S. Wilmot ... ...Jan., 1887
Skipwith, Thomas .....16 April, 1776
Slack, Thomas (M.D.) ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, John .... 3 Jan., 1843
Slater, Adam .....14 July, 1747
,, Adam .....16 April, 1776
,, ,, Barker .....17 Oct., 1815
Sleigh, Sir Samuel 1650
,, Lawrence ‖ .....11 Oct., 1652
,, John .....19 Oct., 1869
Smith, Matthew ..... Mich., 1689
,, Rowland ..... 3 Jan., 1860
,, Wm. Joseph..... 7 April, 1863
,, Francis Nicholas .... 6 April, 1869
,, Edward. .. .. ,, ,,
,, Henry Etherington. .. .April, 1875
,, C. W. Jervis.....July, 1883
,, William Richard .....July, 1888
Smithers, Sydney .... 28 June, 1853
,, Edward .....Oct., 1877
Sorby, Clement .....April, 1876
Spateman, John .. ..15 Mar., 1649

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* 3rd Duke. † 5th Duke. ‡ Bart., 1828. § Bart., 10 June, 1809.
‖ Struck off 14 May, 1653.

Spateman, John, junr. ..... Easter, 1658
Stanhope, Sir John 1594
,, Philip, Lord..... 1613
,, John 1633
,, Arthur..... .....11 Mar., 1655
,, John* .... Easter, 1668
,, Alexander ..... 6 July, 1670
,, Thomas ..... 6 Oct., 1702
,, Alexander ..... 29 April, 1712
s ,, John .. ..14 July, 1714
,, Charles ....30 June, 1720
,, William ..... ,, ,,
,, Sir William (K.B.)† 5 Oct., 1731
,, Charles .... .13 July, 1756
Statham, John‡ .... 3 Oct., 1710
Stevenson, John .... Mich., 1724
Stracey, Edward .....10 July, 1827
Stone, John. .....13 July, 1744
Stones, Thomas ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Thomas ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Story, John Bainbrigge..... 30 June, 1857
Strutt, William.. ....10 July, 1827
,, Edward § ..... ,, ,,
,, Geo. Benson..... ,, ,,
,, Joseph..... ..... 5 April, 1831
,, Jedediah .....15 Oct., 1833
,, Anthony ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, John ..... ,, ,,
,, Geo. Henry .....15 Oct., 1850
,, Hon. Arthur.....15 Oct., 1867
,, Hon. Henry ‖ .....Mich., 1869
,, George Herbert .....April, 1877
,, Hon. Frederick .....June, 1877
Stubbings, Thomas .....29 April, 1712
Sudbury, Francis..... Oct., 1887
Sumner, Francis .... 30 June, 1857
Sutton, James..... 3 Jan., 1843
,, Edward .....Dec., 1872
Swallow, John Fell. .....Jan., 1876
Swanwick, Fredk. .... 4 Jan., 1870
Swingler, Henry .....April, 1885
Sykes, Joseph .....16 April, 1776
Talbot, Wm. ..... 6 Oct., 1661
,, Henry .....13 July, 1744
,, Chas., Earl .....16 Oct., 1827
Tamworth, Robert Sewallis, Viscount .....17 Oct., 1815
Taylor Samuel.....16 Mar., 1649
,, Thomas.... .....30 June, 1720
Taylor, William .. ..10 Oct., 1729
,, Robert (M.D.) .....13 July, 1756
,, John (D. of Law) ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, ,, ...16 April, 1776
,, Edward Desbrowe .... ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Wm. Francis..... 3 July, 1866
,, John ....19 Oct., 1869
Taylor-Whitehead, Smith ....Oct., 1877
s Thacker, Gilbert 1649
,, ,, ...Mich., 1689
Thomson, J. Sinclair .....Jan., 1887
Thornhagh, John .....14 July, 1747
Thornhill, Bache .. ..Mich., 1747
,, Henry ..... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Henry Bache ....17 Oct., 1815
,, Wm. Pole .. ..10 July, 1827
,, Michael McCreagh...June, 1885
Thornewill, Edward.....15 Oct., 1850
Thoroton, Robert.....14 July, 1747
,, Thomas .....13 July, 1756
Tomlinson, Robt. Sherratt ....15 Oct., 1867
Topham, Anthony, Dean of Lincoln 1630
Toplis, John ..... 6 Oct., 1807
Townshend, John, Marquis of ¶ 9 Jan., 1821
Trott, Baptist ....29 April, 1712
Trowell, John.....16 April, 1776
Turberville, John** ..... 27 Feb., 1664
Turbutt, Richard .....13 July, 1744
,, William .....14 Jan., 1746
,, William .....14 Jan., 1776
,, William, jun. .....17 Oct., 1815
,, Gladwyn..... ....17 Oct., 1848
,, William Gladwyn .... .Jan., 1877
Turner, Exuperius ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Wm. Henry ..... 5 Jan., 1869
,, Henry..... .June, 1880
Turton, John .... 30 June, 1720
,, William .....16 April, 1776
Twigg, John ..... 6 Oct., 1761
Twyford, Henry Robert . .. Oct., 1886
Underwood, William .....29 June, 1841
Vandeleur, George .....19 Oct., 1841
Vernon, George ... . Easter, 1685
,, Henry ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Geo. Venables †† .... .11 Jan., 1731
,, Geo. Venables, Baron§§ 8 Oct., 1776
,, Hon. Edwd. Venables11 July, 1786

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* Knt., 17 July, 1744. † See Harrington. ‡ Knighted, 1714. § Baron Belper, 1856. 2nd Baron Belper, 1880. ¶ 4th Marquis. ** Struck off at this date.
†† 1st Baron, 1762, of Sudbury. §§ 2nd Baron, 1780.

Vernon, Hy. Venables, Baron*17 Oct., 1815
,, Geo. Charles, Baron † 9 Jan., 1821
,, George John Warren, Baron‡ ..... 10 July, 1827
,, Hon. Henry Venables 5 April, 1836
,, Hon. Augustus Henry§15 Oct., 1850
,, Hon. Wm. John ..... 16 Oct., 1855
,, George William Venables Vernon, 7th Baron ..... July, 1883
Verelst, Henry William ..... Oct., 1874
Walker, John ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Horace ..... July, 1885
,, Edwyn. ..... Oct., 1886
Wall, John .... ,, ,,
Walthall, Peter ..... 2 Jan., 1838
,, Henry Walthall ... 15 Oct., 1867
Walton, John (Archdeacon of Derby) ..... 15 Mar., 1603
Ward, Joseph ..... 13 July, 1756
,, ,, of Willington ... 7 Oct., 1760
,, Benjamin ..... 16 April, 1776
Wardle, Henry ..... Oct., 1874
Warren, Arthur ..... Epiph., 1686
,, William .... 1 Jan., 1686
,, Burlace ... . 21 Dec., 1712
,, Sir John Burlace, Bart. 16 April, 1776
Washington, Adam ..... 8 April, 1862
Wass, Edward ..... 4 Jan., 1870
Waterpark, Rich., Baron‖ ... 11 July, 1809
,, Henry Manners, Baron¶ ..... 5 April, 1821
,, Hy. Anson, Baron**31 Dec., 1861
Watkinson, Godfrey ..... 29 April, 1712
,, Godfrey ..... 10 Jan., 1748
Webb, Thomas ..... 3 Jan., 1860
,, William, M.D. ..... Oct., 1882
Webster, William ..... 13 July, 1802
,, ,, jun. .... 13 July, 1815
,, ,, ... 7 April, 1846
Welby, William Earl ..... Dec., 1872
s Wigwall, Henry 1649
Wellfitt, Saml. William ..... 9 April, 1867
Whalley, Major-General ..... 11 Mar., 1655
White, John ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Thomas ..... 27 June, 1865
Whyte, Mark Anthony ..... 17 Oct., 1815
Wildgoose, Robert ..... Jan., 1887
Wilkie, David ..... 7 April, 1868
Wilkins, John ..... Tran., 1684
,, John ..... 3 Oct., 1710
Wilkinson, John ..... 6 Oct., 1761
,, Allwood ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Isaac ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John Slater . ... 17 Oct., 1815
,, George Yeldham... 2 Jan., 1838
Williams, George Griffith . .. June, 1875
Willoughby, John ..... 21 Nov., 1598
,, Sir Henry, Bart. 1613
Wilmot, Robert †† ..... 14 Aug., 1647
,, Nicholas ‡‡. ..... 14 May, 1653
,, Robert ..... Tran., 1685
,, Robert ..... 25 April, 1693
,, Robert ..... 13 July, 1711
,, Robert ..... 29 April, 1712
,, John Eardley §§ ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Robert 1747
,, Edward .... 13 July, 1756
,, Sir Robt., Knt. ..... ,, ,,
,, Robert Mead ||| ..... ,, ,,
,, Edward, M.D. .... ¶¶ ,, ,,
,, Francis, of Spondon ,, ,,
,, Sir Robert, Bart. ..... 16 April, 1776
,, Edward .... ,, ,,
,, Francis Ballidon ... ,, ,,
,, John ..... 14 July, 1778
,, Sir Robt., of Chaddesden ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, Francis ..... ,, ,,
,, Sir Robert Mead*** .. ,, ,,
,, John Eardley ..... 17 Oct., 1815
,, Robert ..... ,, ,,
,, John Eardley Eardley†††,, ,,
,, Henry Sacheverell‡‡‡ 10 July, 1827
,, John Eardley§§§ ..... 5 April, 1831
,, Horton Robert |||| — ,, ,,
,, Edmund ..... 3 April, 1849
,, Robt. Edwd. Eardley 19 Oct., 1852
,, Edward Woollett ... 30 June, 1857
,, Henry¶¶¶ ..... 6 Jan., 1863
Wilson, Edward ..... 13 July, 1744
,, Thomas ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, William ..... Jan., 1889
Wingfield, John ..... 29 April, 1712

* 3rd Baron, 1813. † 4th Baron, 1820. ‡ 5th Baron, 1835. § 6th Baron, 1866.
‖ 2nd Baron. ¶ 3rd Baron, 1847. ** 4th Baron. †† Struck off 8 July, 1651.
‡‡ Struck off at this date; replaced 2 July, 1662; struck off again 3 Feb., 1682.
§§ Justice King's Bench, 13 July, 1756. ||| Bart., 1786. ¶¶ Bart., 1759.
*** Bart., 1793. ††† Bart., 1815. ‡‡‡ Bart., 1842. §§§ Bart., 1847.
|||| Bart, 1834. ¶¶¶ Bart., 1872.

Winnington, Thomas .....13 July, 1744
Wolferstan, Francis Statford Pipe .....June, 1878
s Wolstan, Dixie..... 1650
s Wood, Richard 1649
,, Hugh .....16 April, 1776
,, John .....30 June, 1857
,, Nicholas Price ..... 1 Jan., 1861
,, Samuel ..... 4 Jan., 1870
,, Henry Joseph ..... Oct., 1885
Woodforde, W. F. .....Jan., 1875
Woodroffe, Eliseus 1636
Woodyear, William.....13 July, 1744
,, John .....13 July, 1756
Woodyere, John ..... 7 Oct., 1760
s Woodward, John 1657
Woolaston, William .....14 July, 1747
,, William..... 6 April, 1776
Woolley, William* ..... 8 July, 1651
,, William ..... 3 Oct., 1710
,, Joseph Henry . ...April, 1870
Worsley, Thomas Carill .....10 July, 1827
Worsley, Chas. Carill ... . 2 Jan., 1838
Worthington, William .....30 June, 1857
Wright, John †.....15 Mar., 1649
,, Thomas .....Epiph., 1689
,, Thomas ....29 April, 1712
,, John .....12 Jan., 1714
,, Thomas .....10 Jan., 1748
,, Thomas (of Longstone)13 July, 1756
,, John (of Longstone) ..16 April, 1776
,, John (of Eyam) ..... ,, ,,
,, Robert..... ,, ,,
,, Richard (M.D.) ..... ,, ,,
,, John Thomas ..... 8 Oct., 1793
,, John Thomas ..... 5 April, 1831
,, John ..... 5 April, 1836
,, Francis .. ..19 Oct., 1841
,, John ..... 4 April, 1854
,, Francis Beresford .... 7 April, 1863
,, John Field ..... 9 April, 1867
,, Fitz Herbert..... 7 April, 1868
,, Philip .....April, 1873
Yates, Joseph St. John ..... 4 Jan., 1848

Sheriff.

It may be well to preface the long list of Sheriffs for the county with a brief statement or two respecting this ancient and important office. The Sheriff was originally elected by the inhabitants of the county, but has now for many centuries been appointed yearly by the Sovereign out of a list of three or more recommended by the judges and other high officers of the crown. There is no statute as to qualification by residence or estate, but by usage the Sheriff has always been a man of considerable property, residing in or close to the county for which he acts. The Lord-Lieutenancy, as Creasy remarks, has in practice much diminished the importance of the ancient office of the shrievalty, though still in theory "the executive government of every county is vested in the Sheriff,"‡ who is entrusted with all the sovereign's business in his shire, and to whom the royal warrant, by which he is appointed, still solemnly entrusts "the custody of the county."§ He is the chief conservator of the peace within the shire;

* Struck off at this date, but restored 6 March, 1656. † Struck off 8 July, 1651.

‡ Bowyer's Commentaries, p. 374.

§ 3 and 4 William IV., c. 99, sec. 3. The Warrant appointing the Sheriff is forwarded from the Privy Council Office to the Clerk of the Peace; the warrant says:—"These are to require you to take the Custody and Charge of the County." The Derbyshire Warrants have been filed by Colonel Colvile from 1834 to 1868.

he executes the sentences and processes of the sovereign's courts, both criminal and civil; he is the principal executive officer in Parliamentary elections; and his position has been again recognised in a like manner in the latest development of local government—the County Councils. Although the Lord-Lieutenant is in truth the head of the local military force of the county, the Sheriff may even yet summon the whole force of the county, the *posse comitatus*, a summons which every able-bodied commoner must obey under penalty of fine and imprisonment. But of this, anon, when we are considering the General Musters.

The government of our counties is a remarkable blending of varied administrative systems; the popular Saxon and the despotic Norman methods both survive in the term Sheriff, and in its Latin equivalent. In Saxon England, the shire was presided over by the elected Shire-reeve. In Norman England, the count (Lat. *comes*) was at the head of the county (*comitatus*). The count, or earl as the people called him, recollecting their earl or alderman, was the high officer of state, representing the conquering sovereign; he soon deputed his functions to some local lord whom the Normans trusted, but, as a safeguard, the office was made of annual appointment or renewal. This Vicecomes (the invariable Latin designation of the Sheriff) the people, who could not habituate themselves to the new tongue, Englished into Shire-reeve or Sheriff, though differing not a little both in function and mode of election from that ancient officer.

As to the Sheriff's position at the court of Quarter Sessions, with which we are more immediately concerned, Lambard, writing in Elizabeth's days, says:—"The Sherife ought to attend at these Sessions for the double duty that he beareth; the one is to return the Precepts, to take the charge of prisoners and so to serve the Court otherwise, as he hath in charge by the Mandamus that is mentioned in the Commission; the other, because he also hath Care and Charge of the Peace." * His duties in this respect are more succinctly described by later writers,† but, in point of practice, the Sheriff has for many years very rarely attended Quarter Sessions in person, but is represented by his under-Sheriff or deputy. The nature of the precept and the Sheriff's return thereto will be explained and illustrated as an introduction to the subject of the Juries.

With regard to the Sheriffs of the county of Derby, and the

* Lambard's *Eirenarcha*, p. 378.

† See Talfourd's *Guide to Quarter Sessions*, chap. ii., sec. 3.

following list, it must be premised that up to the reign of Henry III. the assizes for the two counties of Derby and Notts. were held only at Nottingham. From the beginning of that reign up to 1566, they were held alternately at the two county towns. During all this period there was a joint Sheriff for both shires, but in the year 1566 an Act was passed giving a Sheriff to each county. In appendix III. to the first volume of Glover's "Derbyshire," a list of Derbyshire Sheriffs is given from the year 1423. There is no reference to the source of this list, but we find that it is copied from a catalogue written by Mr. Wolley, of Matlock, and now in his collection at the British Museum.* This is copied and brought down to date from the list of J. Reynolds, the Derbyshire antiquary of last century, which is also now in the same collection at the British Museum.† Reynolds, in his turn, copied and brought down to date from a list in the Harleian MSS. at the same national repository.‡ John Alington, the compiler of the Harleian list, lived in the time of the early Stuarts, and tells us that he collected the names from the Pipe Rolls. He begins with the reign of Henry II., and goes down to the 4th year of Charles I.; but the gaps are numerous and important, in one place extending over thirty years. To produce the following list, the Pipe Rolls of the Public Record Office have been searched or collated down to the time (Elizabeth) when the Sheriffs precepts of the county records begin, from which period the name has been taken from the local documents.§

A List of the Sheriffs for the County of Derby.

1131. **Osbertus Silvanus.** He lived at Woodhouse, near Cuckney, Notts. The name was afterwards wrote Salvayne, and now Selwyn (J.R.)‖ Mr. Yeatman considers that he was probably a grandson of Joceus le Fleming, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and obtained the lordship of Cuckney ¶

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* Add. MSS. 6700, f. 135. †Add. MSS. 6705. ‡ Harl. MSS. 259, f. 536, etc.

§ We use the term Sheriff throughout; the style of High Sheriff is a comparatively modern designation. Some may be interested to know that there is a list of Under-Sheriffs of Derbyshire from 1743 to 1826 at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 6675, f. 154); they could be recovered from the county records from about 1660. The official nomination of Under-Sheriff by the Sheriff has to be forwarded to the Court of Exchequer, to be duly entered in the "Book of Entries of Appointments remaining in the Custody of the Queen's Remembrancer," and then returned endorsed to the Clerk of the Peace. Colonel Colvile has filed these Appointments from 1834 to 1869. The oaths taken both by Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs on their appointment, from 1741 to 1869, have also been collected by Colonel Colvile.

‖ The annotations followed by the initials J.R. are taken from the notes to Mr. Reynolds' MS. list.

¶ Pym Yeatman's *Feudal History of the County of Derby*, vol. i., p. 94.

He seems to have remained sheriff of the two counties for the remainder of the reign of Henry I. and throughout that of Stephen; it is known that he was sheriff in 1140, and again in 1154.

1155. **Robertus de Pirario.** He was apparently a knight of the Earl de Ferrers, and acted as his steward.

1156. **Radulfus filius Englranni,** lord of Alfreton and Norton, and probably descended from Ingram, the Domesday holder of these manors. He remained sheriff for nine years, and for his long continuance in the office was frequently termed "Radulfus Vicecomes."

1165. **Robertus filius Radulfi.** Robert Fitz Ralf was the son of the last sheriff, and the founder of Beauchief Abbey. He was sheriff for four-and-a-half years.

1170. **Willielmus filius Radulfi.** This William was brother to the founder of Beauchief Abbey (J.R.). He continued sheriff for twelve years, though in the three last, 1178–80, his son-in-law, Serlo de Grendon, lord of Bradley, acted for him.

1181. **Radulfus Murdach.** He remained sheriff till 1190 (1 Richard I.). The Pipe Rolls for 1191, 1192, 1193, give no returns from Nottingham and Derby, and the Chancellors' Rolls (which are nearly duplicates of the Pipe Rolls) are unfortunately missing for these years. But as Ralph Murdach is mentioned as the outgoing sheriff when William Brewere came in, there can be no doubt but that he acted continuously up to that date.

1195. **Willielmus Brewere.** Ita cognominatus quia in ericeto refertus infans; Bruere enim Normanius ericetum sonat (J.R.). King John granted the manor of Chesterfield and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale to William Brewere. He was sheriff for six-and-a-half years.

1200. **Willielmus Brewere** de dimidio anno.

1201. **Hugo Bardolf** de dimidio anno. Hugh Bardolf was the builder of Codnor Castle (J.R.). In 1202 and 1203 William de Leche acted for him, and Reginald de Carduil in 1204.

1205. **Willielmus Brewere**; William de Leche acting for him.

1206. **Robertus de Veteri Ponte.** (Oldport, Alport).
Richardus de Bello Campo. (Beauchamp). For this and the three following years these two names are conjointly entered on the Pipe Rolls as *custodes*, or keepers, the shrievalty being apparently in commission. Of the first of these, it is recorded (in John Alington's original list) that his chief residence was at Appleby, which he had of the gift of King John, as also the office of hereditary sheriff of that county (Westmoreland).

1210. **Gerardus de Atia.*** Philip Marc acted as his deputy.

1211. **Philippus Marc.** He was castellan of Nottingham under John and Henry III. (J.A.) He held the office of sheriff till 1224. In 1211 and the three following years, Peter Marc acted as his deputy, and Eustace de Ludenham in 1215.

1225. **Radulfus filius Nicholai** was castellan of Nottingham, and seneschal or steward of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (J.R.). He continued sheriff until 1236, Hugo le Bell being his deputy from 1227 to 1234, and William de Derley for the last two years of his shrievalty.

1236. **Hugo filius Radulfi,** de ultimo dimidio anno, was governor of the castles of Nottingham and Horsley. He was lord of Bilburgh, Notts., and Shipley, Derb., and had his residence at the latter mentioned place (J.R.).
Robertus de Vavasor was associated with Hugo as joint custos. They were both also custodes for the first half of 1239.

1239. **Arnold de Bosco** and
Willielmus de Erlege were custodes for one-fourth of the year.

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* 30th Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records.

Willielmus de Cantelupe custos for the last quarter.

1240. **Willielmus de Cantelupe** custos, with Baldwin de Paunton as deputy.

1241. **Baldwinus de Paunton,** sheriff. He held office for five-and-a-half years.

1246. **Robertus le Vavasor** pro dimidio anno. He continued sheriff for nine years.

1255. **Rogerius de Lunetot** pro dimidio anno. He was lord of Worksop, Notts., and there was his chief residence (J.R.). He was sheriff for three-and-a-half years.

1259. **Simon de Heydon.**

1260. **Simon de Aslacton** for a year and a half.

1261. **Johannes de Baylloel** with Simon de Heydon, until the last quarter of 1264.

1264. **Willielmus filius Herberti,** de ultima quarta parte anni. He was of Norbury. His son Henry acted for him, and Hugo de Stapleford was under-sheriff "clericus ejus." He was sheriff for two-and-a-quarter years.

1267. **Reginaldus de Grey,** of Sandiacre, was sheriff, with the same under-sheriff.

1268. **Simon de Heydon,** with Gerard his son and heir as deputy, was sheriff for two years.

1270. **Hugo de Stapleford.** "This year he was ye Sheriff himself. He lived at Stapelford, Notts." (J.R.)

1271. **Walterus de Grey,** Archbishop of York; Hugo de Stapleford acts as his deputy. "The King (55 Henry III.) committed the counties of Notts. and Derby to Walter, Archbishop of York, who deputed Hugh de Babington (?) to keep the same, which deputation the King accepted, and directed that Hugh should answer at the exchequer in the same manner as Simon de Haddon used to do during the time he was sheriff of the two counties."* The Archbishop continued sheriff for four years.

1275. **Walterus de Strichesley** was sheriff for four years.

1279. **Gervasius de Clifton.** "This Sheriff resided at Clifton, in Nottinghamshire, where the family date at this day, A° D^ni^ 1778." (J.R.). He was sheriff for seven years.

1286. **Johannes de Annesley** retained the shrievalty for five years.

1291. **Willielmus de Chaworth.** He lived at Alfreton and at Norton occasionally, but Alfreton was his chief seat and barony (J.R.) He was sheriff for two years. John de Bekebery was his clerk.

1293. **Philippus de Paunton** for two years.

1295. **Walterus de Goushill.** He resided at Hoveringham, Notts. (J.R.), and held the office for two-and-a-half years. The Goushills obtained various manors in the Hundred of Scarsdale at the end of Henry III.'s reign, through marriage with a coheiress of Hathersage.

1297. **Johannes de Harrington** was sheriff for the last half of 1297 and the first half of 1298.

1298. **Radulfus de Shirley,** who lived at Shirley, was sheriff for the last half of 1298, for all 1299, and for the first half of 1300.

1300. **Ricardus de Furneaux** was sheriff for the last half of 1300, and for the first half of the next year.

1301. **Radulfus de Shirley** was again sheriff for the last half of this year, and continued in office for the next year, and for the first half of 1303.

1303. **Petrus Picott** retained the office for three-and-a-half years. Peter Picott held Ratcliffe and Kynaston (Notts.) by the service of keeping the king's goshawks. The Picotts held Ratcliffe-upon-Soar *temp.* Henry II.; they also held lands in Kent, Essex, and Hertford.

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* Add. MSS. 6700, f. 137.

1307. **Willielmus de Chellasdeston** (Chellaston).
1308. **Petrus Picott** de tribus quarteriis anni, and **Willielmus de Chellasdeston** de ultimo quarterio anni.
1309. **Johannes de Strichesley** was sheriff for one-and-a-half years.
1310. **Thomas de Swyneford** was sheriff for a year-and-a-quarter.
1311. **Radulphus de Crophulle** was sheriff for the last quarter of 1311, and for the first three quarters of 1312.
1312. **Johannes de la Beche,** for the last quarter of this year and the first half of the next.
1313. **Radulphus de Crophulle** was again sheriff for the last half of this year, and for the whole of the next.
1315. **Johannes de Bella Fide** was sheriff for four-and-a-quarter years, his deputy in 1319 being Hugo de Stokes. Bellafide, *i.e.*, Beaufoy, lords of Trusley, co. Derby.*
1319. **Henricus de Fauconbridge** for the last three quarters of this year.
1320. **Johannes Darcy.** His proper seat was at Knayth, Yorks., and his Derbyshire residence at Eckington, where he succeeded the Stutevilles (J.R.). He was sheriff for three years, Robert Ingram being his deputy in 1320.
1323. **Robertus Ingram** for first half of the year.
Henricus de Fauconbridge for the last half of 1323, for three years following, and for the first quarter of 1327.
1327. **Robertus Ingram** for the three last quarters of 1327, for 1328, and for the first quarter of 1329.
1329. **Thomas de Longvillers** was sheriff for the three last quarters of 1329.
1330. **Edmundus de Cressy** for the first quarter of this year.
Johannes Bret for the rest of the year.
1331. **Robertus de Joice** for three years.
1334. **Johannes de Oxon.**
1335. **Thomas de Bekeringe.** The Beckerings, a Notts. family, towards the end of this century, held several Scarsdale manors through marriage with a coheiress of Loudham, of Walton. He was sheriff for three years, and his under-sherift (clericus) was John de Oxon.
1338. **Egidius de Meygnil,** of Meynell Langley, for three years, John de Oxon being also his under-sheriff.
1341. **Hugo de Hercy.**
1342. **Nicholaus de Longford,** of Longford, for two-and-a-half years.
1344. **Johannes de Musters** pro dimidio anno.
1345. **Gervasius de Clifton.**
1346. **Thomas de Bekeringe.**
1347. **Johannes de Vaux** for three years.
1350. **Johannes Walleys** for five-and-a-half years.
1355. **Walterus de Monte Gomeri.**
1356. **Rogerius Michal.**
1357. **Ricardus de Grey.**
1358. **Johannes de Gresley.**
1359. **Henricus de Bralesford.** He lived at Wingerworth, as his ancestors had done for near two hundred years before (J.R.)
1360. **Robertus de Morton.**
1361. **Rogerius de Beler,** of Crich, sheriff for two years.
1363. **Richardus de Bingham.**
1364. **Simon de Leyke.**
1365. **Robertus de Twiford** for three years.

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* Add. MSS. 6700, f. 138b.

1368. Sampson de Strelley.
1369. Rogerius de Beler for four years.
1373. Johannes Stanhope of Rampton.
1374. Sampson de Strelley.
1375. Willielmus de Sallowe.
1376. Robertus de Morton.
1377. Johannes Cressy.
1378. Hugo Newmarche.
1379. Simon de Leek.
1380. Hugo de Anesley.
1381. Johannes Bozon.
1382. Johannes Leek.
1383. Willielmus de Chaworth.
1384. Bertramus de Bolyngbrok.
1385. Johannes Gayteford.
1386. Johannes Leek.
1387. Sampson de Strelley.
1388. Johannes Loudham.
1389. Robertus Fraunceys.
1390. Nicholaus Mountgomery.
1391. Johannes Gaytford.
1392. Johannes Leek.
1393. Thomas Rempston.
1394. Nicholaus Langeford.
1395. Johannes Grey.
1396. Johannes Gayteford.
1397. Robertus Morton for two years.
1399. Johannes Leek.
1400. Rogerus Leche.
1401. Willielmus Sallowe.
1402. Hugo Cressy.
1403. Thomas Chaworth.
1404. Ricardus Stanhope.
1405. Nicholaus Mountgomery.
1406. Robert Fraunceys.
1407. Johannes Burton.
1408. Willielmus Rygmaydon.
1409. Nicholaus Mountgomery for two years.
1411. Radulphus Makerell.
1412. Willielmus Rigmaidyn.
1413. Nicholaus Mountgomery, chr. senior.
1414. Thomas Hercy.
1415. Simon de Leek.
1416. Willielmus Rygmaydon.
1417. Thomas Chaworth.
1418. Radulphus Shirley, of Shirley.
1419. Radulphus Makerell.
1420. Radulphus Shirley.
1421. Radulphus Shirley, chr., et Radulphus Makerell.
1422. Sir John Cockayne, of Ashbourn, Knt.
1423. Sir Thomas Chaworth, of Wiverton, Nottinghamshire, Knt.
1424. Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, Knt.
1425. Sir John le Zouch, of Harringworth, Knt.
1426. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Gresley, Knt.
1427. Norm. Babington, of Dethick, Esq.
1428. Sir John Cockayne, of Ashbourn, Knt.
1429. John Cockfield, of Nuthall, Esq.
1430. Sir Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, Knt.
1431. Sir Nicholas Montgomery, of Marston, Knt.
1432. William Mering, of Mering, Esq.
1433. Sir Robert Markham, of Cotham, Knt.
1434. Sir John Cockayne, of Ashbourn, Knt.
1435. Thomas Darcy, of Knaith and Eckington, Esq.
1436. John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1437. John Hickling, of Lindley, Esq.
1438. William Mering, of Mering, Esq.
1439. John Cockfield, of Nuthall, Esq.
1440. Thomas Stanton, of Stanton, Esq.
1441. J. Walleys, Esq.
1442. J. Pole, of Wakebridge, Esq.
1443. Thomas Nevile, of Rolleston, Esq.
1444. J. Statham, of Morley, Esq.
1445. Robert Strelley, of Strelley, Esq.
1446. Thomas Blount, Esq.
1447. Nicholas Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, Esq.
1448. Thomas Stanton, of Stanton, Esq.
1449. Richard Willoughby, of Risley, Esq.
1450. Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Esq.
1451. Robert Strelley, of Strelley, Esq.
1452. Sir William Plumpton, of Plumpton, Knt.
1453. Sir John Gresley, of Gresley, Knt.
1454. John Stanhope, of Shelford, Esq.
1455. William Babington, of Kingston, Esq.
1456. John Wastneis, of Hendon, Esq.
1457. W. Chaworth, of Alfreton, Esq.
1458. William Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, Esq.
1459. Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Esq.
1460. Richard Willoughby, of Risley, Esq.
1461. Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, for two years.

1463. Sir Robert Strelley, of Strelley, Knt.
1464. Sir Philip Okeover, of Okeover, Knt.
1465. Nicholas Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, Esq.
1466. Nicholas Kniveton, of Mercaston, Esq.
1467. Sir Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Knt.
1468. Sir H. Perpoint (Pierrepont), of Holm Perpoint, Knt.
1469. William Blount, Esq.
1470. Sir H. Perpoint, of Holm Perpoint, Knt.
1471. Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Esq.
1472. John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1473. Philip Okeover, of Okeover, Esq.
1474. Sir Henry Statham, of Morley, Knt.
1475. William Basset, of Brailsford, Esq.
1476. Rad. Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1477. Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Esq.
1478. John Babington, of Dethick, Esq.
1479. Sir Robert Markham, of Cotham, Knt.
1480. Robert Eyre, of Padley, Esq.
1481. Charles Pilkington, Esq.
1482. Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Knt.
1483. John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1484. Nicholas Montgomery, of Marston, Esq.
1485. Sir John Byron, of Clayton, Lanc., Knt.
1486. John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1487. Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Esq.
1488. John Leek, of Sutton, Esq.
1489. Nich. Kniveton, sen., of Mercaston, Esq., for two years.
1491. Sir James Savage, of Stainsby.
1492. Nicholas Byron, Esq.
1493. Nich. Kniveton, jun., of Mercaston, Esq.
1494. Bri. Stamford, Esq.
1495. Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, Knt.
1496. Sir Ralph Shirley, of Shirley, Knt.
1497. Thomas Babington, of Dethick, Esq.
1498. William Bothe, of Arleston, Esq.
1499. Humphry Hercy, of Grove, Esq.
1500. Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford, Knt.
1501. Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Knt.
1502. William Perpoint, of Perpoint, Esq.
1503. Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, Knt.
1504. Simon Digby, Esq.
1505. Sir William Mering, of Mering, Knt., for two years.
1507. Sir Edward Stanhope, Knt., for two years.
1509. Sir Brian Stapulton, of Barton, Knt.
1510. William Zouch, of Haringworth, Esq.
1511. Richard Basset, Esq.
1512. George Chaworth, Esq.
1513. Roger Minors, Esq.
1514. Sir William Mering, Knt.
1515. Sir John Zouch, Knt.
1516. Robert Brown, of Newark, Esq.
1517. Sir Br. Stapulton, Knt.
1518. Sir John Markham, Knt.
1519. Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, Knt.
1520. Sir John Cockayne, Ashbourne, Knt.
1521. Sir William Perpoint, of Holm Perpoint, Knt.
1522. John Vernon, of Haddon, Esq.
1523. Sir John Vernon, of Colwicke, Esq.
1524. Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, Knt.
1525. Sir John Markham, of Cotham, Knt.
1526. John Vernon, Esq.
1527. Sir John Byron, Knt.
1528. Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, Esq.
1529. Sir Thomas Cockayne, of Ashborne Knt.
1530. Sir Henry Sacheverel, of Morley, Knt.
1531. William Coffyn, Esq.
1532. John Hercy, of Grove, Esq.
1533. Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethick, Knt., for two years.
1535. Sir Rad. Langford, Knt.
1536. Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton.
1537. Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, Knt.
1538. Sir John Markham, of Cotham, Knt.
1539. Sir William Basset, Knt.
1540. Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Knt.
1541. Sir Henry Sacheverel, of Morley, Knt.
1542. Sir John Byron, Knt.
1543. John Hercy, of Grove, Esq.
1544. John Zouch, Esq.

1545. Sir John Markham, of Cotham, Knt.
1546. Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Knt.
1547. Francis Leek, of Sutton, Esq.
1548. Sir John Hercy, of Grove, Knt.
1549. Sir Thomas Cockayne, Knt.
1550. Sir Henry Sutton, of Arundel, Knt.
1551. Sir John Byron, Knt.
1552. Sir Anthony Nevile, Knt.
1553. Sir John Port, of Etwall, Knt.
1554. Sir Gervas Clifton, Knt.
1555. Sir James Foljambe, Knt.
1556. Sir John Chaworth, of Wiverton, Knt.
1557. Sir William Hollis, of Houghton, Knt.
1558. Sir Gervas Perpoint, Knt.
1559. Sir Thomas Cockayne, of Ashborne, Knt.
1560. Sir William Merry, of Barton Park, Knt.
1561. Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, Knt.
1562. Thomas Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq.
1563. Sir Humphrey Bradbourn, of Hough, Knt.
1564. Francis Molyneux, of Taversal, Esq.
1565. Sir Thomas Gerrard, of Hilderstone, Knt.
1566. Godfrey Foljambe, of Aldwark, Esq.
1567. Francis Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1568. Nicholas Longford, of Longford, Esq.
1569. Sir Thomas Cockayne, of Ashborne, Knt., for two years.
1571. Sir Peter Fretcheville, of Staveley, Knt.
1572. Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, Knt.
1573. Sir Francis Leake, of Kirk Hallam, Knt.
1574. Sir Humphry Bradbourn, of Hough, Knt.
1575. German Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1576. John Manners, of Nether-Haddon, Esq.
1577. Francis Wortley, of Wortley, Esq.
1578. William Basset, of Blore, Esq.
1579. Godfrey Foljambe, of Aldwarke, Esq.
1580. Sir Thomas Cockayne, of Ashborne, Knt.
1581. Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, Knt.
1582. John Harpur, of Calke, Esq., for two years.
1584. Francis Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1585. John Manners, of Whitwell, Esq.
1586. Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, Esq.*
1587. Humphry Dethick, of Dethick, Esq.
1588. Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Esq.
1589. William Basset, of Blore, Esq.
1590. Francis Cockayne, of Ashborne, Esq.
1591. John Rhodes, of Barlborough, Esq.
1592. William Cavendish, of Doveridge, Esq.
1593. George Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.†
1594. John Manners, of Nether-Haddon, Esq.
1595. Henry Sacheverel, of Morley, Esq.
1596. John Willoughby, of Risley, Esq.
1597. Edward Cockayne, of Ashborne, Esq.
1598. Francis Fitzherbert, of Norbury, Esq., for two years.
1600. Sir Francis Leake, of Kirk Hallam, Knt., for two years.
1602. Sir John Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Knt.
1603. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Knt.
1604. Henry Willoughby, of Risley, Esq.
1605. Sir Peter Fretcheville, of Staveley, Knt.
1606. Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, Knt.

* On January 31st, 1591, a warrant was issued by the Council to admit Godfrey Foljambe, late Sheriff of Derbyshire, to make his account in the Exchequer by his attorney, he having been visited with grievous sickness, and not yet recovered. Dom. State Papers, vol. ccxxxviii., No. 25.

† From the State Papers, we find that in 1593 Mr. Baggot, of Blore, was Sheriff of Derbyshire for part of the year, the other sheriff having been returned as a Burgess to Parliament. On April 7th, the Council receive a letter from the notorious and infamous pursuivant Richard Topcliffe (see *Derbyshire Archæological Journal*, vol., vii., pp. 248 to 252), accusing the new sheriff of being a receiver of priests, etc. Dom. State Papers, vol. ccxliv., No. 124.

1607. Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, Knt.
1608. Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, Esq.*
1609. John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq.
1610. Thomas Burdett, of Foremark, Esq.
1611. Sir George Fullwood, of Middleton, Knt.
1612. Sir Henry Leigh, of Egginton, Knt.
1613. Sir Thomas Reresby, of Ashover, Knt.
1614. Sir William Kniveton, of Norton, Knt.
1615. Henry Agard, of Foston, Esq.
1616. John Bullock, of Darley Abbey, Esq.
1617. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1618. Sir Roger Manners, of Whitwell, Knt.
1619. Godfrey Thacker, of Repton, Esq.
1620. John Millward, of Broadlow Ash, Esq.
1621. Thomas Eyre, of Hassop, Esq.
1622. Jacinth Sacheverel, of Morley, Esq.
1623. Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, Esq.
1624. Sir John Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Knt.
1625. Henry Harpur, of Calke, Esq.†
1626. Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, Knt.
1627. Sir Edward Vernon, of Sudbury, Knt.

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* On October 25th, 1609, the Earl of Shrewsbury writes to the Earl of Salisbury beseeching that he may not have an adversary chosen as Sheriff of Derbyshire for that year (the Sheriffs were appointed at Michaelmas), and encloses a list of names of gentlemen from whom Sheriffs may be chosen. He specially recommends Mr. Henry Sacheverel, of Morley, and Sir George Fulwood. Dom. State Papers, James I., vol. xlviii., No. 124.

† Randle Holmes gives the following description of the loyalty of the Derbyshire Sheriffs of the reign of Charles I. (Harl. MSS. 2043, f. 145, etc.):—"Because Loyalty shall not be hurryed with silence to the grave of oblivion, with Ignobleness, and Disloyalty, we will give an account of the High Sheriffs of this said County, from the first unto the last of that short Reigne of our late Sovereigne King Charles the First (of Blessed Memory) with their loyall Actions towards their King, For vice hath ever been of a deeper dye than virtue, and the memory of the one commonly survives the fame of the other."

I. "Henry Harpur of Calke, created Baronet eight of September Anno Dom. MDCXXVI. This family hath deserved to be recorded amongst the Kings Royall party, for both the Father and Son faithfully adhered unto that pious King Charles the First, and stood with an invinciable constancy against that compacte rebellious crewe of the Parliamentarians then in Armes against their known Sovereign, whose principles they abhorried, But stood as an Oak unmoveable and participated with the rest of true hearted Protestants, whose Sequestration cost Five hundred seventy eight pounds eight shillings and Twopence."

II. "Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, in the Hundred of Appletrie miles, where this ancient Family hath long inhabited, as appeareth under written, but for Loyalty in our Late civil war I can say little, But I find not his Name in the Catalogue of those that Compouded."

III. "Sir Edward Vernon Knight (of whose loyalty it is best known to himself and not unto me) a descendant of the House of Haddon in the Peake, situate by the river Wie, a very fair and pleasant seat of Ancient building, which came to the Vernons by a match, For Sir Richard Vernon a II. Brother of the Barons of Shipbrok, in Edw. II. time married Avice daughter and heir to Avenell of Haddon, and so become lords thereof, which Mannor now belongeth to the right honourable Earle of Rutland, Who hath at Bakewell halfe a mile distance west by north, a Chancell on the South side and East end of the Church, for a buriall place, where there is three very large Monuments of Alablaster neatly carved and fairly adorned with lively painting and Gilding, But Mr. John Hallford, the Steward of Haddon is very much to be blaimed for his slothfullness therein."

[IV., V., VI., and VII., are only named].

VIII. "Sir John Manners Knight II. son of Thomas first Earle of Rutland of that surname who married Dorothy Daughter and co-heire of Sir George Vernon of Haddon House, who died about IX. of Queen Elizabeth, by whom came this Mannor of Haddon in the Hundred of High Peak, whose issue was George Manners of Haddon Knight and Sir of Whitwell in this County Eqr. from whom is lineally descended this John Manners Late High Sheriffe, but Gentility consiste not so much in a lineall deblazon of Armes, as personal expression of Vertues."

IX. "Francis Folejambe, de Walton, in the Hundred of Scarsdale, Esq. (extinct) non of them are found in Gold-Smith's hall Book for Loyalty towards their Lord and Sovereigne."

X. "Sir John Gell of Hopton in the Hundred of Workesworth Baronet, what are titles of honour worth when deserts are wanting. The best signall of descent is distinguishing by desert what conquest can a subject make against a Soverigne, where the Warr is Insurrection and the Victory no less than Treason."

1628. Thomas Burton, of Holmsfield, Esq.
1629. Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, Knt.
1630. Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, Esq.
1631. Humphry Oakover, of Oakover, Esq.
1632. John Manners, of Nether-Haddon, Esq.
1633. Sir Francis Foljambe, of Walton, Knt.
1634. John Gell, of Hopton, Esq.
1635. John Millward, of Snitterton, Esq.
1636. Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, Knt.
1637. Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart.
1638. John Shalcross, of Shalcross, Esq.
1639. John Agard, of Foston, Esq.
1640. Christopher Horton, of Catton, Esq.
1641. Sir John Harpur, of Calke, Bart.
1642. 1643. 1644. Civil War. No regular Sheriff these years.
1645. Sir George Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1646. Sir Edward Coke, of Longford, Bart.
1647. Michael Burton, of Holmsfield.
1648. Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Ash, Knt.
1649. Anthony Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq.
1650. Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremark, Bart.
1651. John Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq.
1652. Godfrey Clark, of Somersall, Esq.
1653. George Sitwell, of Renishaw, Esq.
1654. William Leech, of Shipley, Esq.
1655. John Ferrers, of Walton, Esq.
1656. James Abney, of Willesley, Esq.
1657. Walter Horton, of Catton, Esq.
1658. Robert Eyre, of Highlow, Esq.
1659. John Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq., for two years.*
1661. Charles Agard, of Foston, Esq.
1662. Sir William Boothby, of Broadlow Ash, Bart.
1663. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1664. George Vernon, of Sudbury, Esq.
1665. Robert Ashton, of Stony Middleton, Esq.
1666. Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Ash, Knt.
1667. Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, Esq.
1668. Thomas Gladwin, of Tupton, Esq.
1669. Francis Burton, of Dronfield, Esq.

XI. "John Millward of Snitterton, Armiger, a Person of much Courage and Generosity, as any Gentleman could be capable off, and as Noblely he carried one his Sheriffe Office, But more particulare was his Carriage taken notice off in our late unhappy Civil War, for his stout Resolution against those Enemies that would tread down Monarchy, for to accomplish their pernicious purposes, whose principalls he denyed, and withstood those Envieous Caines, who for his loyalty (besides Plunder) payd to the Usurpers of Goldsmith hall in London, the sume of one Thousand poundes."

XII. "Sir John Harper of Swarson in the Hundred of Repingdons Gresly Knight, who for his own virtues and actions received the honour of Knighthood from the hands of King Charles the First at his Court of Whit Hall the IV. of July Anno MDCXXX., with whom he faithfully adhered against those Antimonarchial spirits in the Late Long Parliament in Anno XLII in his Majesties distressed condition, For this piece of Loyalty he was brought under the cursed Lash of Sequestration, and payd for the same four Thousand pounds, besides Cx pounds per annum setled on those parsons, who in their pulpets blew the greatest blast."

XIII. "Sir John Curson of Kedleston, in the Hundred of Appletrie Armiger, Promotion discovers what men be, but true Honour shewes what they should be, That is fed with a desire of being great, this is inflamed with a noble emulation of being good. Now a Baronet. No sequestration can I find."

XX. "Sir Edward Coke, of Langford, in the Hundred of Appletrie, who is placed among the Baronets. The Lord Paulet, Marquesse of Winchester, was asked how he did so stand in the perillous times (of Q. Mary and Q. Eliz.) where in such great changes and alterations had been, both in Church and State, He answered, By being a willow and not an Oake, which answer hits many in our daies. Specious pretences were found when Fidelity and Loyalty was lost, in the late flames of War."

[Goldsmiths Hall, mentioned by Randle Holmes under No. IX., was where the Commissioners for the sequestrated estates of the royalists sat and had their offices].

* Richard Coke, of Trusley, Esq., was nominated Sheriff for 1660, but obtained a writ of discharge, dated 22 Feb., the previous Sheriff acting in his place. Add. MSS. 6700, f 153.

1670. Cornelius Clark, of Norton, Esq.
1671. Adrian Mundy, of Quarndorn, Esq.
1672. Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, Esq.*
1673. Sir John Gell, of Hopton, Bart.
1674. Samuel Hallowes, of Norton, Esq.
1675. Sir Simon Degge, of Derby, Knt.
1676. Sir Gilbert Clark, of Somersall, Knt.
1677. John Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq.
1678. Henry Keys, of Hopwell, Esq.
1679. John Lowe, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1680. Henry Milward, of Snitterton, Esq.
1681. Henry Balguy, of Derwent, Esq.
1682. Godfrey Meynell, of Bradley, Esq.
1683. William Allestrey, of Walton, Esq.
1684. Reginald Pinder, of Duffield, Esq.
1685. Matthew Smith, of Denby, Esq.
1686. John Shalcross, of Shalcross, Esq.
1687. Sir Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, Bart.
1688. John Borrow, of Hulland, Esq.
1689. Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Esq.
1690. Edward Finey, of Coates Park, Esq.
1691. William Eyre, of Holme, Esq.
1692. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart.
1693. James Chetham, of Etwall, Esq.
1694. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1695. Samuel Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1696. John Bagshaw, of Hucklow, Esq.
1697. Gilbert Mundy, of Allestree, Esq.
1698. Sir Charles Skrimsher, of Chesterfield, Knt.
1699. George Saville, of Hill Top, Esq.
1700. Robert Revell, of Carnfield, Esq.
1701. Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, Esq.
1702. Sir John Harpur, of Calke, Bart.
1703. Henry Coape, of Duffield, Esq.
1704. Sir William Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1705. Richard Bate, of Foston, Esq.
1706. Francis Burton, of Weston-under-Wood, Esq.
1707. Rowland Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq.
1708. Francis Pole, of Park-hall, Esq.
1709. George Sacheverel, of Calow, Esq.
1710. John Harpur, of Twyford, Esq.
1711. Thomas Stubbing, of West Broughton, Esq.
1712. Sir Streynsham Master, of Codnor, Knt.
1713. Brook Boothby, of Ashborne, Esq.
1714. Charles Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1715. Robert Greensmith, of Wirksworth, Esq.
1716. Stephen Offley, of Norton, Esq.
1717. John Bradshaw, of Brampton, Esq.
1718. Sir John Every, of Egginton, Bart.
1719. Samuel Burton, of Derby, Esq.
1720. Richard Milnes, of Ollecar, Esq.
1721. Richard Bagshaw, of Castleton, Esq.
1722. John Bright, of Chesterfield, Esq.
1723. Henry Eyre, of Rowtor, Esq.
1724. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1725. Leonard Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, Esq.
1726. Wigley Statham, of Wigwall, Esq.
1727. William Taylor, of Walton, Esq.
1728. Richard Harpur, of Littleover, Esq.
1729. John White, of Risley, Esq.
1730. Rowe Port, of Ilam, Esq.
1731. Edward Mundy, of Allestree, Esq.
1732. John Fletcher, of Stainsby House, Esq.
1733. German Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1734. George Mower, of Woodseats, Esq.†
1735. Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, Esq.
1736. Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton, Esq.
1737. Wrightson Mundy, of Osbaston, Esq.

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* In 1672, Francis Sitwell died Nov. 22nd, and Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, was chosen in his room, who also died Feb. 12th following, and Sir Robert Coke, of Longford, Bart., served the year out. (J. R.)

† The following homely notes are the comments of the Derbyshire antiquary, John Reynolds, written in 1780, on the various county High Sheriffs of his recollection who held office between the years 1734 and 1779 (Add MSS. 6700):—

"George Mower, of Woodseats, Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1734, though possessed of a considerable estate, had no arms, though they pretend to use them. His ancestors disclaimed any right either to Arms or Gentility in Dugdale's (last) visit to Derbyshire, begun in 1662, and ended in 1664."

"William Roberts, of Derby, Sheriff in 1744, had no arms. He was a Soap Boiler in Derby, and now lives there in great poverty (in 1778). [Later hand.] This is a mistake.

1738. Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, Bart.
1739. Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, Esq.
1740. Godfrey Clark, of Chilcote, Esq.
1741. Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, Esq.
1742. John Gisborne, jun., of Derby, Esq.
1743. William Brown, of Stretton, Esq.
1744. William Roberts, of Derby, Esq.
1745. John Taylor, of Hartshorn, Esq.
1746. Robert Newton, of Norton, Esq.
1747. Thomas Richards, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Esq.
1748. John Harper, of Littleover, Esq.
1749. Henry Every, of Egginton, Esq.
1750. John Rotherham, of Dronfield, Esq.
1751. Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1752. John Lowe, of Locko, Esq.
1753. Goodere Fletcher, of Heanor, Esq.
1754. Richard Fitzherbert, of Somersal, Esq.
1755. Philip Gell, of Hopton, Esq.
1756. Nicholas Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1757. Thomas Rivett, of Derby, Esq.
1758. Hugo Meynell, of Bradley, Esq.
1759. Gilbert Cheshire, of Lees, Esq.
1760. Thomas Bainbridge, of Derby, Esq.
1761. Samuel Shore, of Norton, Esq.
1762. George Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq.
1763. Thomas Holland, of Ford, Esq.
1764. Leonard Fosbrook, of Shardlow, Esq.
1765. Joseph Greaves, of Aston, Esq.
1766. Edward Sacheverel Pole, of Radbourne, Esq.
1767. John Twigge, of Holme, Esq.
1768. Samuel Crompton, of Derby, Esq.
1769. Brabazon Hallowes, of Glapwell, Esq.
1770. Peter Nightingale, of Lee, Esq.
1771. William Milnes, of Cromford, Esq.
1772. Francis Noel Clark Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1773. Samuel Rotheram, of Dronfield, Esq.
1774. Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, Bart.
1775. Robert Cheyney, of Langley, Esq.
1776. Bache Thornhill, of Stanton, Esq.
1777. Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw, of Holbrook, Esq.
1778. Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1779. Edward Sacheverel Sitwell, of Stainsby, Esq.
1780. Nigel Bowyer Gresley, of Drakelow, Esq.
1781. Samuel Frith, of Bank Hall, Esq.
1782. Richard Lowe, of Locko, Esq.

Mr. Roberts was a man possessed of a good property, and died unmarried in the year 1753. He lived at the Wardwick, in Derby."

"John Taylor, of Harteshorne, Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1745, had no arms. He is a substantial Farmer, of £100 to £120 per annum, as I am told."

"Thomas Richards, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1747, had no arms. His father was a common Carrier."

"Thomas Rivett, of Derby, Sheriff in 1757, had no arms. He served once as Burgess in Parliament for the Borough of Derby. His father was a working Blacksmith there."

"Gilbert Cheshire, of Dalbery Lees, Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1759 had, I believe, no arms."

"Thomas Holland, of Ford, Sheriff in 1763, had no arms, but he made use of the Arms of two families of the same surname (to whom he was non-allied) quarterly. His father was a Maltster, as he himself was, till about ten years before his death. His estates were but small."

"John Twigg, of Holme juxta Bakewell, Sheriff in 1767, had no arms. His father, Nicholas Twigg, was footman to John Thornhill, of Stanton, who himself before had been footman to Henry Wigley, of Wigwall, Esq."

"Peter Nightingale, of Leas, Sheriff in 1770, had no arms, but he used those of Nightingale, of Essex, to whom I don't know he's any akin."

"William Milnes, of Cromford, Sheriff in 1771, had no arms. His grandfather was a farmer and millstone drawer, and got the principal part of his fortune by that employment."

"Bache Thornhill, of Stanton, Sheriff in 1776, had no arms. His grandfather, John Thornhill, was footman to Henry Wigley, of Wigwall, Esq., as above noted."

"Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw (1777), was a Gentleman Farmer, but had no arms. After Mr. Bradshaw left him his estate (which is something considerable), he added to his former Surname of Baggaley that of Bradshaw, and the Bradshaw arms."

"Edward Sacheveral Sitwell, 1779, stiled of Morley, was second son of Richard Wilmot, D.D., Rector of Morley. Mrs. Sitwell, of Renishaw, though no Relation, left him her estate (at least what she could dispose of by Will), on condition that he should use the Surname and Arms of Sitwell."

1783. Sir Richard Every, of Egginton, Bart.
1784. John Radford, of Smalley, Esq.
1785. Herbert Greensmith, of Priory, Esq.
1786. Robert Dale, of Ashborne, Esq.
1787. Sir Richard Arkwright, of Cromford, Knt.
1788. Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief, Esq.
1789. Martin Farnell, Esq.
1790. Thomas Wilson, of Derby, Esq.
1791. John Broadhurst, of Duffield, Esq.
1792. Hugh Bateman, of Shardlow, Esq.
1793. Sacheverel Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1794. Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, Bart.
1795. William Drury Lowe, of Locko Park, Esq.
1796. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart.
1797. Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, Esq.
1798. John Leaper Newton, of Derby, Esq.
1799. Joseph Walker, of Aston, Esq.
1800. Eusebeis Horton, of Catton, Esq.
1801. Richard Arkwright, of Willersley, Esq.
1802. Thomas Princep, of Croxall, Esq.
1803. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, Bart.
1804. Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, Bart
1805. William Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oaks, Esq.
1806. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Park, Esq.
1807. Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishaw, Esq.
1808. Marm, Middleton Middleton, of Leam, Esq.
1809. Charles Upton, of Derby, Esq.
1810. John Crompton, of Derby, Esq.
1811. Godfrey Meynell, of Langley, Esq.
1812. Robert Bateman, of Foston, Esq.
1813. Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey, Esq.
1814. Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1815. Sir Henry Fitz-Herbert, of Tissington, Bart.
1816. John Peel, of the Pastures, Esq.
1817. Thomas Hallowes, of Glapwell, Esq.
1818. John Charles Girardot, of Allestree, Esq.
1819. Edward Coke, of Longford, Esq.
1820. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1821. Sir George Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Bart.
1822. Philip Gell, of Hopton, Esq.
1823. Thomas Bateman, of Middleton-by-Yolgrave, Esq.
1824. Samuel Oldknow, of Mellor, Esq.
1825. Sir Charles Abney Hastings, of Willersley, Bart.
1826. Sir Roger Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.
1827. Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1828. Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw Bart.*

* In the year 1830, a select committee of the House of Commons reported on the office of High Sheriff, having chiefly taken evidence bearing on the expenses attending on the office with a view to regulate and reduce the same. The Blue Books of the report and of the various returns obtained by the committee are of much value to those interested in the question of the Sheriff's position at different periods. Mr. Bankes, M.P., presented a memorandum showing much historical research. For some unstated reason, Derbyshire is almost the only county omitted from the return of all fees paid in one year by the High Sheriff of each county. But the return from the Exchequer Seal Office of the amount of monies demanded by and their allowed amount to the High Sheriffs includes Derbyshire. The following is a copy :—

DERBY.

SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART, SHERIFF FOR YEAR ENDING, MICHAELMAS, 1828.

Allowed. £	s.	d.		Claimed. £	s.	d.
30	0	0	Lodgings for Judges at both Assizes	30	0	0
5	0	0	Fitting up the courts and for carpets.	5	0	0
5	0	0	Ballotting box and jury list.....	5	0	0
2	0	0	Proclamation proroguing Parliament	2	0	0
2	0	0	Ditto for holding His Majesty's Audit	2	0	0
2	0	0	Attending persons to peruse Public Acts	2	0	0
48	0	0	Justices wages, as per affidavit	48	18	0
14	1	6	Gaolers bill. Diet of prisoners (on the Judges' calendar)	13	12	1
£108	1	6		£108	10	1

1829. William Evans, of Allestree, Esq.
1830. Robert Newton Leaper Newton, of Mickleover, Esq.
1831. Sir Charles Robert Colvile, of Duffield, Knt.
1832. Samuel Shore, of Norton, Esq.
1833. John Harrison, of Snelston, Esq.
1834. William Palmer Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, Esq.
1835. Ashton Nicolas Every Mosley, of Burnaston House, Esq.
1836. William Pole Thornhill, of Stanton, Esq.
1837. George Moore, of Appleby Hall, Esq.
1838. Edward Anthony Holden, of Aston-on-Trent, Esq.
1839. Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief Abbey, Esq.
1840. Henry John Joseph Hunloke, of Wingerworth, Bart.
1841. John Bruno Bowdon, of Southgate House, Esq.
1842. James Sutton, of Shardlow, Esq.
1843. William Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1844. Sir John Robert Cave, of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Bart.
1845. Thomas Pares, of Hopwell, Esq.
1846. Sir Robert Edward Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart.
1847. John Bell Crompton, of Milford, Esq.
1848. Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, Bart.
1849. Jedediah Strutt, of Belper, Esq.
1850. Robert Arkwright, of Sutton, Esq.
1851. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Hall, Esq.
1852. Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, of Chaddesden Hall, Bart.
1853. Sir John Harpur Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Bart.
1854. William Drury Lowe, of Locko, Esq.
1855. Peter Arkwright, of Willersley Castle, Esq.
1856. Alfred Miller Mundy, of Shipley, Esq.
1857. William Hatfield de Rodes, of Barlborough, Esq.
1858. Gladwin Turbutt, of Ogston Hall, Esq.
1859. The Hon. E. K. W. Coke, of Longford Hall.
1860. Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
1861. William Thomas Cox, of Spondon Hall.
1862. Houghton Charles Okeover, of Okeover Hall, Esq.
1863. Sir Henry Flower Every, of Egginton, Bart.
1864. Sir Henry Des Vœux, of Drakelow, Bart.
1865. John Broadhurst, of Foston Hall, Esq.
1866. Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Bart.
1867. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radborne, Esq.
1868. Francis Westby Bagshawe, of The Oaks, Esq.
1869. George Henry Strutt, of Bridge Hill, Esq.
1870. Eben William Robertson, of Chilcote, Esq.
1871. Charles Rowland Palmer-Morewood, of Alfreton, Esq.
1872. Thomas William Evans, of Allestree Hall, Esq.
1873. John Gilbert Crompton, of The Lilies, Esq.
1874. Godfrey Franceys Meynell, of Langley, Esq.
1875. Charles Robert Colvile, of Lullington, Esq.
1876. Nathaniel Charles Curzon, of Lockington Hall, Esq.
1877. Rowland Smith, of Duffield Hall, Esq.
1878. William Jessop, of Butterley Hall, Esq.
1879. Walter Evans, of Darley Abbey, Esq.
1880. Francis William Newdigate, of West Hallam, Esq.
1881. Francis Summer, of Glossop, Esq.
1882. Charles Edmund Newton, of Mickleover, Esq.
1883. John Harrison, of Snelston, Esq.
1884. Francis Noel Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.
1885. Edward Henry Pares, of Hopwell Hall, Esq.
1886. Henry Chandos Pole-Gell, of Hopton Hall, Esq.
1887. Frederic Charles Arkwright, of Willersley Castle, Esq.
1888. Samuel William Clowes, of Norbury, Esq.

Among the County Records are a large number of writs or warrants issued by the Custos Rotulorum, in the name of the sovereign, and countersigned by the clerk of the peace, directed to the sheriff. After the sheriff had executed the warrant, or had made proper endeavours to do so, the writ was endorsed and returned to the clerk of the peace. These writs have been filed together for the different reigns, beginning with Elizabeth, and are labelled "Precepts"; but only a small percentage are quarter sessional precepts, by far the greater part being warrants to apprehend individuals and bring their bodies to the sessions, or writs to take pledges for the appearance of individuals or the inhabitants of a parish at the same court.* Not infrequently the person against whom the warrant was issued could not be found in the sheriff's bailywick or county, and then we find the back of the warrant indorsed thus (taking two examples from second year of Elizabeth)—"Infra nominatus Johannes non est inventus in balliva mea"—"Infra nominati Georgius et Thurstaines non sunt inventi nec aliquis comm est inventus in balliva mea"—signed in both cases "Willius Mearyng mil. vic." If proceedings were taken against a parish or parishes, usually for defaulting in rates, the warrant would be indorsed after this fashion (as in an instance of Elizabeth), using the old names of legal fiction—"Infra nominati inventi sunt Johannes Doo Ricardus Roo. Ex inhabit ville de Workysworth vij*s*. Ex inhabit ville de Asheborne vij*s*." The Englished indorsements of the Commonwealth make such matters plainer, where a warrant of this character would be thus backed by the sheriff—"The severall Inhabitants are distrayned by pledges.—John Do. Richard Ro. Issue of the said Inhabitants severally are x*s*."

The sheriffs' sessional precepts are spoken of under juries, and the outlawry returns under coroners.

The following document shows how sheriffs were kept to their duty by a system of fines—Sir William Boothby fined £20, in 1662, for neglecting to summon a jury :—

Whereas Anchitell Graye Esq one of his majesties justices of ye peace for ye county of Derby, and alsoe of ye quorum did direct his warant or precept to ye Sheriffe of the county of Derby under his hand and seal dated ye one and twentieth day of August Anno Domini 1662 comanding ye sayd Sheriffe that hee make to come before him att Burrowash upon Wednesday ye seaven and twentith day of August next enseuing by eight of ye clock in ye

* These writs, warrants, or precepts to the Sheriff, now extant among the Derby Records, are 76 in Elizabeth's reign, 68 Charles I., 42 Commonwealth, 91 Charles II., 4 James II., 55 William and Mary, 9 Anne, as well as many of the reigns of the Georges.

forenoone foure and twentie honest suffitient and lawfull men of ye neighborhood of Burrowash aforesayd whereof everie one should have Fortie shillings of lands tenements and rents att least above reprises to enquire yf John Benbrigge of Elverstone in the county of Derby gentl and other malefactors and disturbers of ye peace of our sovraigne lord ye kinge in and upon ye lands and tenements and possessions of William Garner att Elverstone did enter with force doe yet hold and occupie and to enquire upon theire oaths for our soveraigne Lord ye Kinge of certaine entrie and detayner made with stronge hands upon ye lands tenements and possessions of ye sayde William Garner att Elverstone aforesayd against ye forme of the statutes in yt case provided and yt ye sayd sheriffe shouid retourne upon every one of the jurours by him to be impanelled twentie shillings in issues att ye same day of retourne And whereas ye sayd sheriffe att ye sayd seaven and twentith day of August att Burrowash aforesayd did not retourne ye jurours as hee was comanded therefore wee order and hereby adjudge yt Sr William Boothby Kt and Baronett Sheriffe of ye sayd countye doe satisfye unto his sayd majestie ye sum of twentie pounds for his Fine for such his neglect.

Coroner.

The Coroner is an ancient officer of the common law. The name coroner *(coronator)* is said to have been assigned to the office, because he has principally to do with pleas of the crown, or such wherein the sovereign is more immediately concerned. The Derbyshire vernacular rendering of the name as "Crowner" is, therefore, most suitable. "This officer," says Blackstone, "is of equal antiquity with the sheriff; and was ordained together with him to keep the peace, when the earls gave up the wardship of the county." The county coroner (up to the time of the Local Government Act of 1888, which transfers the appointment to the County Council) was, for the most part, elected by the freeholders in the court of the shire. This principle of popular election also prevailed, by the wise policy of our ancestors, in the appointment of the sheriffs and conservators of the peace, and of all other minor officers who were concerned in matters that affected the liberty of the people. Formerly the office was looked upon as one of great dignity to which no emolument attached. The Statute of Westminster (1275) provided that "forasmuch as meane persons and undiscret now of late are commonly chosen to ye office of coroners, when it is requisite that persons wise, lawful, and discrete should occupie such offices. It is provided, that thorough all shires, sufficient men shall be chosen to be coroners of the most wise and discret knights, which knowe, will, and maie best attend upon such offices, and which lawfully shall attach and present pleas of the corone . . . . And yt no coroner demand nothing nor take nothing

of any man to do his offyce, upon payne of great forfaiture to the kynge." * There was an instance in 1277 of a coroner being removed from his office because he was only a merchant.

In the year following the Statute of Westminster, an act was passed fully defining the then wide powers and duties of the coroner.† In addition to the duty of holding an inquest on all cases of sudden or suspicious or violent death, the coroner was also to inquire, through a jury, into cases of wounding, housebreaking, rape, "rioutously hauntyng tavernes," treasure trove, wrecks, arson, etc. The manner of summoning the coroner's jury, namely: "four of ye next townes or five or six to appere before him," ‡ and other particulars touching the inquest are also fully defined.

Most of the duties, however, assigned to the coroner by this statute gradually fell into other hands, or were shared by other conservators of the peace, save the holding of inquest in cases of death. When Henry VII., at the outset of his reign, bewailed that "murders and sleyinge of his subjects dayly encrease," elaborate measures were taken to ensure the better fulfilment of what was obviously then looked upon as the chief part of the coroner's duty.

It was stated that the fact of there being no fee attached to their duties "ofttymes hath bene the occasion that coroners have been remysse in doyng their office," and it was therefore ordained that the coroner on every inquest on a body slain should have a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the goods of the slayer or murderer, or by way of amerciament on the township on escape; but the coroner was to be fined 100*s.* if remiss in holding an inquest.§

The coroner, too, had other duties beyond those already described. He was expected to sit with the Sheriff in his county court, so that he might be ready in certain cases, such as the Sheriff's relationship to either plaintiff or defendant, to act on his behalf. But the chief duty of the coroner in the old county court was to give judgment upon outlaws, it being expressly enacted that the judgment in the final court in cases of outlawry shall be given and pronounced by him. An interesting example of this almost forgotten duty of the coroners occurs in the Derbyshire records.

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* 3 Edw. I., c. 10.

† A Statute touchyng the office of Coroners, made the fourth yere of Kyng Edward the fyrste.

‡ Not "from four, five, or six of the neighbouring towns," as the text books, etc., on Coroner's duties, or works like Blackstone, usually say when misquoting this Statute.

§ 3 Hen. VII., c. 1.

In the older authorities and hand books, the coroner is always described as an officer attendant on the court of Quarter Sessions. The sheriff's precept for the Sessions always particularised the coroners, and indeed their attendance was by statute obligatory.* Lambard says that the coroner ought to be present at the Sessions, not only to certify of his inquests, "but because the Coroners be parties to the Exigents and be Judges of the Utlawries; howbeit they are besides that Conservators of the peace also, and may (in cases) commit men to prison, and therefore ought to be at the Sessions to object against them."† We shall find Derbyshire instances of penalties imposed for non-attendance. In practice, however, the coroners have for some time ceased to attend Sessions in their official character, though until quite recently they have had to resort to this court to obtain an order for the payment of fees.

As the duties of the coroner were more numerous than that of the sheriff, and as he might often be wanted in diverse directions at the same time, there were always, from its first institution, more than one of these officers to a shire. Their number for each county was usually four, sometimes six, and sometimes fewer. The coroners varied in number according to the size and population of the shire, but still more through special privileges and charters attaching to certain hundreds or liberties.‡

The question of the coroners, their number, and their mode of appointment for Derbyshire is a singularly complicated one, and we make no claim to have thoroughly disentangled it. In our opinion there have been, from very early times, at least four coronerships pertaining to the county of Derby (in addition to the coroner for the borough of Derby); two elected according to the usual mode of the freeholders through writ to the sheriff *de coronatore eligendo*, and two through peculiar franchises specially exercised in two several liberties. We make this statement with some diffidence, because the late Colonel Colvile, who gave particular attention to

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* 27 Hen. VIII., c. 5. † Lambard's *Eirenarcha*, p. 378.

‡ For the office and duty of Coroners, see Lambard, Cowel, Bracton, Umfreville, Impey, Jervis, etc. The information that can be gleaned from various sources as to this ancient office, its little-known powers, and the remarkable variations in mode of election, would form a most readable and valuable volume, if worked out with patience. The hand books are eminently unsatisfactory on this office. There is a good modern essay on the subject by Rev. F. M. Burton, LL.D., entitled :—*The Coroner's Court, its History and Procedure*, 1889. All that has been attempted in the above paragraphs is to give a few general statements that will be of some use in understanding the question of the Derbyshire coroners and their duties.

this subject, in his printed report to the Sessions in 1882, says:—"It is noteworthy that up to the year 1832, there never had been more than three Coroners at a time; from that date there were five." But he subsequently saw reason for modifying his opinion, for in an interleaved copy of this report Colonel Colvile has written by the side of this statement, "it is possible that prior to the year 1832 the five coronerships might have been worked by the double appointment of three Coroners." The assertion, moreover, that there never were more than three Coroners at a time in Derbyshire before 1832 is not borne out after further investigation. We have found among the county records (erroneously filed with "Jury Panels" or "Sheriffs' Precepts") seven schedules of Elizabethan Sheriffs' Sessional "Returns," upon which the names of two "Coroners of the Queen for the county of Derby" are given, that escaped the notice of Colonel Colvile. Now at the same time that these two county coroners were being summoned to the Elizabethan Sessions it can be proved that other coroners were holding inquests in the Derbyshire portion of the honor of Tutbury, and in the hundred of Scarsdale, thus shewing that there were four coroners in the sixteenth century. High legal opinion confirms us in the belief that, in those times when the coroners took an active part in the court of the sheriff, the sessional precept would not run to any coroners save those elected through the sheriff's writ, and that, therefore, it would only be the two strictly speaking *county* coroners who would be formally summoned to the Sessions and entered on the "return," though the others might have to attend occasionally with regard to special commitments.

Before giving any list of the Derbyshire County Coroners, it will be best to clear the ground by giving our first attention to the peculiar franchises. The most remarkable of these is:—

THE CORONER OF THE HONOR OF TUTBURY.

The office of Feodary and Bailiff in fee of the honor of Tutbury, now possessed by Mr. W. H. Greaves Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, and who, as an incident of his office, has the right to act as or appoint a coroner for that honor, was certainly in existence as early as the reign of Edward I., and was held by Walter Agard.* Dr. Pegge

* Duchy of Lancaster Orders and Decrees, No. 31.

asserts that the office in question was held by the Ferrers of Tamworth, and came to the Agards by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Roger son of Sir Thomas Ferrers, of Tamworth, with Nicholas Agard, of Tutbury, in the time of Elizabeth.* But he bases his assumption on a misinterpretation of the shield of arms attached to the Tutbury horn, of which a full description will immediately be given; and his error can readily be proved by documentary evidence. The Duchy of Lancaster accounts of the greater part of the honor of Tutbury were, at a far earlier date than the above marriage, headed *Prima Pars Agard;* these accounts for 1389 mention that Thomas Agard was Bailiff; and a precept of the King (Henry I.) in 1417 addressed to the auditor of his honor of Tutbury, grants pardon to his "loving servant Thomas Agarde" for 25 marks due and in arrear to the Duchy in consideration of a reasonable aid towards the marriage of the king's daughter. †

In 1422, Thomas Agard, son of the last named, receives a commission to be Feodary and bailiff of all the king's fees and franchises within the honor of Tutbury, to hold the said office with all the accustomed due and privileges.‡

In 1482, John Agard returns the feodary accounts of the honor of Tutbury. §

In the time of Elizabeth, Clement Agard, and after him his son William Agard, both of Foston, held these offices of feodary and bailiff.‖ James I., in 1626, renewed and confirmed to Sir Henry Agard all the offices of the honor of Tutbury that his ancestors had held by previous patents. ¶

In the year 1631, any doubts that might have existed as to the claim of the Agards through three and a half centuries to the various offices and accruing emoluments pertaining to the feodary and bailiff, were set at rest by a court of law. Hugh May, in the fourth year of Charles I., obtained a grant by Letters Patent, under the seal of the Duchy, of the office of Clerk of the Market throughout the whole Duchy, "save in such places as the said office was formerly granted by His Majesty." Hugh May instantly laid claim to the

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* *Archæologia*, Vol. iii.

† Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 34, No. 9; Duchy of Lanc. Registers, Vol. xv., f. 42.

‡ Duchy of Lanc. Registers, Vol. xviii., f. 65.

§ Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 43, No. 1.

‖ Pleadings, Duchy of Lanc., Eliz., Vol. xxx., A. 1.

¶ Duchy of Lanc. Records, Div. 13, Bundle 25.

right of clerk to the market throughout the honor of Tutbury, sending his agents, for instance, to the Derbyshire markets of Wirksworth and Ashbourne. Sir Henry Agard, Knt., the then representative of the Agard family, resented this interference with his old privileges, and eventually most successfully defended them. It was claimed that "Sir Henry Agard and his ancestors whose heire he is by all the time whereof there is no memorie to the Contrary are and have been seized in their demesne as of fee of and in the offices of the Feodary, Clarke of the Market, Coroner, and Escheator within the honor of Tutbury . . . . and have accounted yearly for the proffitts of the same under the title of *Prima Pars Agard.*" Abundance of oral testimony was given as to the Agards' use of their rights in living memory, and the documentary evidence was so complete that the court declared that:—"It did appear, by divers records and accounts of records in the time of Edward I., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, and by an amercement deed 17 Edward III., that the said relator (Sir Henry Agard) and his ancestors have been time out of mind Feodary and Bailiff in fee of the honor of Tutbury, and had accounted of Knights fees, escheats, and goods forfeited by felons, and such other proffitt as belongeth to the office of Feodary,* Escheator, and Coroner. And that it appeared by a resolution of the late attorney of the court and others the assistants that the feodary of the Duchy of Lancaster, being also Bailiff of the Liberties of the Duchy, had, as an incident of his office, the offices of escheator, clerk of the market and coroner; to be executed by him or his deputy." †

Sir Henry Agard having thus made good his title to the said offices, died seized of the same on July 7th, 1635, having no issue; whereupon they descended to his only brother John Agard, of Bromley Regis, who by indenture dated June 6th, 1648, granted the same in trust to his kinsman Charles Agard and his heirs male, and in default of such issue to revert to the said John and his heirs for ever.‡ Charles Agard died in 1680, leaving only three daughters, Dorothy, Catherine, and Vere, who claimed their

* The office of Feodary conveyed rights over minors and their estates in the Court of Wards; this came to an end 12 Charles II., c. 24.

With regard to the Clerk of the Market and his duties, we reserve some interesting particulars for the Economical Section of this work.

† Duchy of Lanc. Orders and Decrees, Car. I., No. 31, 7 to 10.

‡ Decrees and Orders, Vol. xliii.; Pleadings of Att. General v. Sprott and others.

father's estate. Hereupon arose fresh litigation. The five surviving sisters of Sir Henry and John Agard contended that Charles having died without male issue, these offices ought to have reverted to them. The defendants discovered that by deeds of 1657 and 1658, the five sisters had granted to Charles Agard and his heirs the "bailiwick of Prima Pars Agard and the offices of Clerk of the Market and Coroner." Decree was made for the defendants with costs, and the title to these offices seemed now firmly established on the three coheirs of Charles. But Charles being indebted to divers persons much more than his estate would answer, a bill in Chancery was brought in by the creditors to have all his estate sold, pursuant whereunto a decree was made. Some of the creditors, however, particularly one Captain Orm, brought a further bill in Chancery alleging that there was other estate not discovered. The three daughters answered that they knew of no other estate or effects of their father's except the reversion of the offices of the clerk of the market, coroner, etc. In 1708 Captain Orm obtained a grant of these offices from the Duchy court, but afterwards, finding that he had no title, gave up all claim.*

On the death of Catherine and Vere, the two younger of the coheirs, which happened in 1730 and 1731 respectively, the franchise of the Prima Pars Agard passed to the representative of the eldest sister, Dorothy. She had married John Stanhope, of Elvaston, and the offices passed to their son Charles. Charles Stanhope, by indenture dated Nov. 17th, 1753, sold to Samuel Foxlow, his heirs and assigns, "all those the offices of Prima Pars Agard and also the offices of feodary and bailiff in fee, escheator, clerk of the market, and coroner in all places within the honor of Tutbury." † Soon after his purchase of these rights Mr. Foxlow moved from Foxlow House, near Tideswell, to the fine old mansion of Staveley Hall, where he remained until his death, in 1795, and his son Francis for a further period of forty-six years. Since that date the heirs of Foxlow have appointed to the now only remaining one of those offices, the coroner for the honor of Tutbury. The Rev. F. Foxlow, of Staveley Hall, son of Samuel Foxlow, by his second wife, Dorothy Gisborne, willed this right to his widow. From Mrs. Foxlow it passed to her husband's nephew by marriage,

* Duchy of Lanc. Registers, Div. 25, S. 21, Letter F., etc.

† Common Pleas Roll, 1753. A MS. of Mr. Bagshawe's says that a sum of £600 was the consideration for the transference of these offices.

Henry Marwood Greaves, of Hesley Hall, Notts., and also of Banner Cross and Ford Hall, in right of his wife, Mary C. A. Bagshawe, who eventually became the sole representative of Foxlow of Staveley Hall. On Mr. Greaves' death, in 1859, his eldest son, William Henry Greaves Bagshawe,* succeeded to the right, which he has already exercised by appointing the present coroner.

Before, however, a list is given of the coroners of the honor of Tutbury, it would be well to ask in what special way the right to these various offices or their appointment descended. The answer brings out one of the most interesting medieval tenures, still extant, that England possesses. Originally the symbol that conveyed the right to these appointments was the possession of the celebrated Tutbury Horn, and the more recent holders of the horn have exercised the like right solely by the same tenure.

The first mention in print of this remarkable Horn occurs in Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, published in 1679. Under the heading of Tutbury is the following:—

"Walter Achard or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the Office of Escheator and Coroner through the whole Honor of Tutbury in Com. Staff., and the Bailiwick of Leyke. Pro quo Officio nullas Evidentias, Carta, vel alia scripta proferre possit, nisi tantum Cornu venatorium album argento inaurato in medio et utroque fine decoratum; Cui etiam affigitur Cingulum byssi nigri fibulis quibusdam argenteis ornatum, in medio quorum posita sunt insignia Edmundi secundi filii Regis Henrici tertii. A white hunter's horn, garnished with silver, inlaid with gold, in the middle and at both ends. To which is fixed a girdle of black silk, adorned with certain buckles of silver."

The marginal reference for the authority of this tenure is to a manuscript of St. Loe Kniveton, that now forms part of the Ashmolean MSS. of the Bodleian, and which contains many notes of value to the Derbyshire antiquary.

In 1772 that voluminous and generally accurate Derbyshire writer, Rev. S. Pegge, read a paper upon this horn, and upon horn-tenure in general, to the Society of Antiquaries.† He pointed out that among the various modes of transferring inheritances in use with our ancestors was that of conveying them by a horn. In the Chronicle attributed

* He assumed the name of Bagshawe in 1853.

† *Archæologia*, Vol. iii., p. 1 seq.

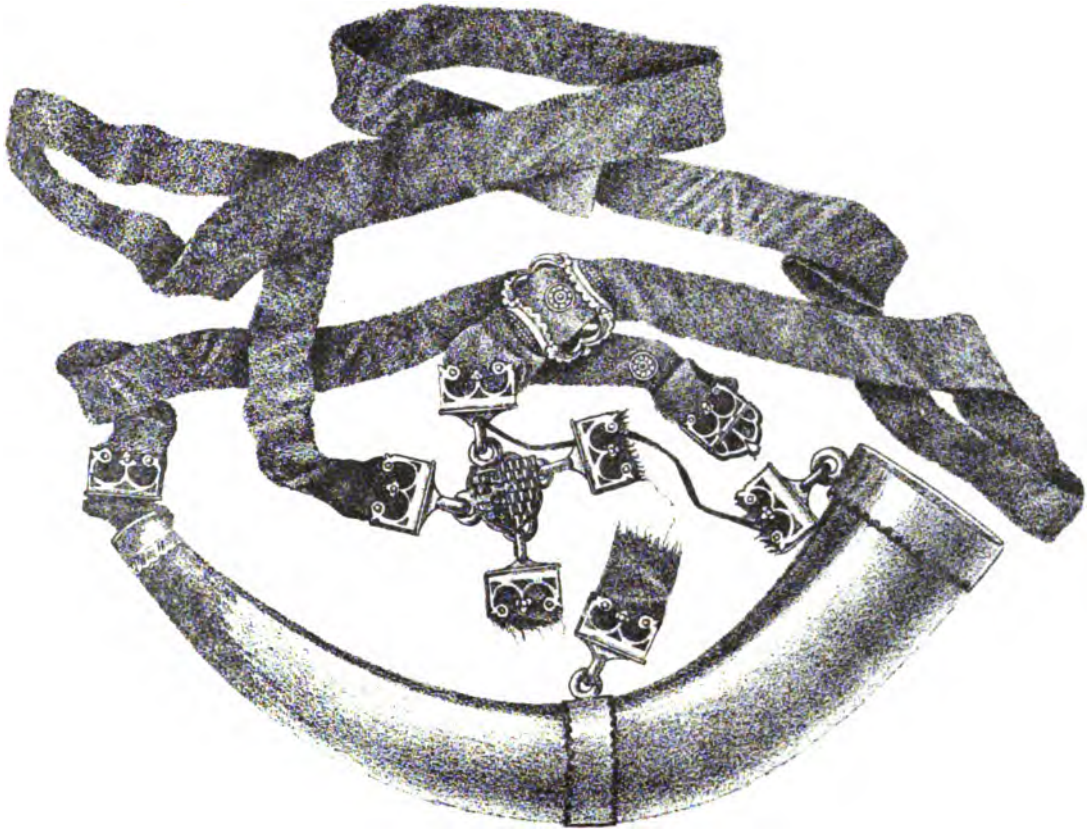
to Ingulf, Abbot of Croyland, occurs the following passage relative to changes introduced into England at the time of the Conquest:— "Many estates were conferred by bare words, without any writing or deed, but only with the presentation of the lord's sword, or helmet, or *horn*, or cup; and very many tenements with that of a spur, or piece of gold, or a bow; while some were conferred by the presentation of an arrow."

Instances can be given of horn-tenure of various kinds in Frank-almoigne, in Fee, and in Serjeantry. There is a well-known example of the first of these in the Horn of Ulphus, a Danish noble of the time of Canute, by which he conferred large estates on the Church of St. Peter, at York; this horn is still preserved, after many strange vicissitudes, in the sacristy of York Minster. Of estates in Fee, a remarkable instance is that of the Pusey family holding the village of Pusey, in Berkshire, by a horn, said to have been first given to their ancestor by King Canute; the inscription * on the horn is, however, of later date, but may have been renewed. As to Serjeantry, or holding in service of the King, Edward the Confessor granted the rangership of Bernwood Forest, in Buckinghamshire, to one Nigel and his heirs to be held by a horn.

Of a similar character to this last instance is the Tutbury horn, for by it, without any deed or writing, certain privileges are conferred. The posts or offices held and conveyed by this horn were those of Feodary or Bailiff-in-Fee, of Escheator, of Coroner, and of Clerk of the Market, throughout the honor of Tutbury. Of these by far the most important office in dignity, and judicial character, still remains, namely that of Coroner. Of course, the holder of the horn could not amalgamate these various offices (especially as they must have duplicated and multiplied in different parts of the honor) in his own person, and therefore the possession of the horn implied the patronage of these various offices, as it still does of the Coronership of one part of the honor. Mr. Bagshawe, the present holder, writing to us recently, said:—"In right of the old horn, I appointed the present Coroner of the High Peak, as my predecessors have nominated previous ones. I believe that I have a right to appoint also all the Coroners who exercise jurisdiction within the honor of Tutbury, which comprises parts of several counties."

Dr. Pegge gives a long description of the horn itself, and the

* Lyson's *Berkshire*, p. 326. There are small engravings of both the Pusey and Ulphus horns, on p. 72 of Knight's *Old England*, Vol. i.



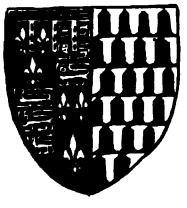
THE TUTBURY HORN.

NOW IN POSSESSION OF W.H.C. BAGSHAWE ESQ. OF FORD HALL, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

description is accompanied by a plate. The description is not very accurate, and the drawing poor and full of errors. The shape and size of the ornament upon which are the arms, and also the buckle, are completely misleading.

The remarkable arrangements of the belt, and its conjunction by means of ornamental clips with the central boss or brooch, upon which the arms are engraved, can be easily understood by referring to a very careful and accurate drawing on Plate I. The horn itself is 14¾ inches in length, 7 inches round the mouth, and 2½ inches at the narrow end. It might fairly be described as white in colour, though it has now deepened to a yellowish tint; the narrow end has a natural dark brown stain, as shown in the drawing. The bands round the horn, the buckle, shield-plate, and all the ornaments are of silver, which has been originally gilded, though in most places the gilding is now worn off. The *argento inaurato* of Kniveton's manuscript should be rendered "silver-gilt," and not "silver inlaid with gold," as Blount has translated it. The belt or girdle of black silk is folded double, its extended width being 2½ inches. Since Dr. Pegge's drawing was made in 1772, the silk has given way in two places, as shown on our plate. There are four small perforated plates sewed into the silk belt at due distances, for the tongue of the buckle to pass through, so that it might be adjusted according to the size of the wearer. The belt is designed for wearing across the shoulder, and not round the waist. The total weight of the horn and its accoutrements is 15 oz. 8 drs. 20 grs.

It has been supposed by some, from the good workmanship and condition of the shield and other ornaments, that the metal work had been renewed at some comparatively late date, but a careful examination convinces us that this is an error, and we believe that competent authorities, who paid no attention to the armorial bearings, would pronounce the metal work to be of the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century.



Of the arms, we here give a cut of the exact size of the original. The arms have already been given in the *Archæologia*, and subsequently in the *Archæological Journal* *; the former is altogether, and the latter partially incorrect.

Kniveton, as quoted by Blount, calls these the

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xiii., where there is a learned article on these arms.

arms of Edmund Crouchback, second son of Henry III. In this he is certainly in error, so too apparently in stating that this horn (in its present condition) was produced by Walter Agard. The family of Agard held lands at Scropton, Derbyshire, and at Foston in that parish, at a very early date, first of the Ferrers and subsequently of the Duchy of Lancaster. Walter Agard was living 1275-1294.* It is of course possible, and we think even probable, that this Walter Agard did produce this horn as sole evidence of his claim, nay, that it may date to times closely following on the Conquest, when the Agards first came to Foston, for the pedigrees give five generations before Walter, beginning with Richard Agard de Foston. But if this is the case, the horn must have been re-set. The reason of St. Loe Kniveton's mistake, who was usually a careful observer and shrewd annotator, seems to have been that finding some account of Walter Agard's claim, and knowing the time that one well-known Walter Agard flourished, he hastily assumed that the horn in its present setting (which he had evidently personally examined) was the one of that date—end of thirteenth century—which was the time when Edmund Crouchback was Duke of Lancaster, and therefore that the arms must be his.

The arms are quarterly France (modern) and England, with a label of 3 points ermine, impaling vair or vairy, for the tinctures are not given. The label in a coat of this size is necessarily on a very small scale, and Dr. Pegge read the charges on the label as being fleur-de-lis. Having examined it most carefully with a powerful magnifying glass, we have no hesitation in agreeing with the *Archæological Journal* in describing the marks on the label as intended for ermine spots, though there are three spots on each joint, and not two as shown in the *Journal.* With regard to this ermine label as differencing the royal arms, we find it on that monument in Lincoln Minster, which is of altogether exceptional heraldic interest—the tomb of Bishop Burghersh—where a shield bearing an ermine label, is attributed to John (of Gaunt) Earl of Richmond in his infancy.† True, this is only a label of three points instead of five, but the number of points in a label are well-known to vary somewhat capriciously, and in accordance with the space at the emblazoner's or engraver's hands.

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* *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. iii., p. 263. Egerton MSS. 996, p. 57; Harl. MSS. 1,093, p. 57.

† See "Marks of Cadency of the Plantagenet Family," *Archæological Journal*, No. 26.

The three fleurs-de-lis for the arms of France, in place of the older semèe, were not used in England till Henry IV., or closely approximating to that time. But Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, bore in his father's lifetime the difference of a label of five points, whereby two were ermine and three charged with fleurs-de-lis. The same coat was borne by Henry IV.'s son, John, Duke of Bedford.

It is, then, we think established with tolerable certainty that these are the arms of John of Gaunt, as borne by him shortly before his death, which occurred in 1399, and perhaps the only instance extant of his bearing in the French quarters only three fleurs-de-lis.

The impalement of vair or vairy, almost certainly that of Ferrers, offers some little difficulty. None of the three marriages of John of Gaunt offer the least solution of the difficulty, nor indeed does any other matrimonial alliance of any kind of the house of Plantagenet. The Manor of Tutbury came to the Duchy of Lancaster through the forfeiture of Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry III. That monarch gave the Ferrers estates to his second son Edmund; Blanche, coheir of a grandson of this Edmund, married John of Gaunt, and thus brought the honor of Tutbury to him, and subsequently to his son Henry. Henry becoming afterwards king (Henry IV.), the earldom of Derby, as well as the Duchy of Lancaster, were from that time absorbed in the crown.

There is not the least necessity, on account of this impalement of the Ferrers arms, to fall in with the surmise of Dr. Pegge, that the offices attached to this horn were held by the Ferrers of Tamworth, before Agard; and that it was the marriage of Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, in the 16th century, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Ferrers, a son of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth, that accomplished this transference. Such a surmise is directly contrary to the best evidence.

The reasons why this impalement cannot have any reference to the conjecturally reversed arms of a daughter of John of Gaunt, who married Robert, Lord Ferrers, of Tamworth, have been fully established in the *Archæological Journal.*

The truest conjecture, nay, it seems to us almost a certainty, is undoubtedly this, that the sinister coat of the escutcheon is that of the house of Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and is used here not to betoken any matrimonial alliance, but as a perpetual reminder of the origin of these privileges attached to the honor of Tutbury, and

annexed since 1266 to the Duchy of Lancaster. Viewed in this light, the escutcheon becomes more of the nature of a badge, or arms of the honor of Tutbury, rather than of any specific individual. This particular ornament being engraved, as we take it, towards the end of the lifetime of John of Gaunt, naturally bore on the dexter side the arms of the then Duke of Lancaster. It betokens, in this honor of Tutbury, the union of the Duchy of Lancaster with the Earldom of Derby. The referring of arms to dignities or property, and especially their impalement, is rare in English heraldry, though not unknown; but it was at one time comparatively common in Scotland, Italy, Spain, and, we believe, in France.

In connection with this identification of the Tutbury horn in its present setting and condition with John of Gaunt, it is interesting to note that the right of fishery at Hungerford, in Berkshire, was granted by the giving of a bugle horn by John of Gaunt. Lysons mentions that a second horn of more modern date (1634), but of the same size and shape, having an inscription recording John of Gaunt's gift to the town and its extent, is blown every year to call the tenants of the manor together.* Probably the Tutbury horn had more the character of a horn of summons than a mere hunting horn, and may have been sounded at the summoning of Courts of Ward and Coroner's Courts, or at the opening of markets throughout the honor. Dr. Pegge relates that, in his time, a horn was used at Canterbury for assembling the Burgmote Court; a horn is still sounded daily in the quadrangles of Queen's College, Oxon., to summon the members to hall, according to the original statutes; and the horn of the "wakeman" is still blown nightly in the streets of Ripon.

The official seal used by Coroner John Adderley (1677 to 1699), of which two or three impressions remain among the county records, and of which we give a drawing, is in itself a proof of the intrinsic value assigned to the horn as a charter and warranty of office. The arms on the seal are the same as those on the buckle of the horn, with the exception of the omission of the label. The last time that there is evidence of this seal being used is in 1760, when it was affixed by Mr. Foxlow, to the appointment of a deputy. It is not now, unfortunately, to be found.

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* Lysons' *Berkshire*, p. 296.

SEAL OF THE HONOR OF TUTBURY.

It is not a little remarkable, considering the manner of the descent of this horn, that the crest of Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, is an arm grasping a bugle-horn, and that the arms are a bugle-horn between three roses. Equally remarkable, also, in this connection, are the incidents of the Bagshawe pedigree. Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe can claim descent from each of the three great families before mentioned, which successively held the manor of Tutbury, viz.:—(1) from the Earls of Derby of the Ferrers line, through the marriage of Samuel Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, who died 1712; (2) from the Plantagenets, Earls of Lancaster; and (3) from John of Gaunt, through the marriage of Colonel Samuel Bagshawe, who died 1762.*

The following is a list of the coroners for the honor of Tutbury, from the time at which there is any definite record of their names, together with any details of their office or administration that we have been able to glean:—

Charles Agard, as already stated, had the various offices of the honor assigned to him by his kinsman, John Agard, on June 6th, 1648. He acted personally as coroner for many years, but in 1665 we find John Adderley acting as deputy coroner to Charles Agard, Esq.

John Adderley. By deed dated August 1st, 1677, Charles Agard granted the different offices of the honor to John Adderley for his life. John Adderley was a kinsman, having married Mary, the eldest sister of Sir Henry and John Agard. He came from South Mimms, Middlesex, but afterwards resided at Derby. He died on September 1st, 1699. Among the county records are a variety of papers relative to the inquests held by Coroner John Adderley, both in Derbyshire and in parishes in adjacent counties pertaining to the honor. These papers are of much interest, as showing the procedure and customs of those days. A jury of twenty-four was summoned from the neighbouring townships in the manner ordered by the Act of 1276, to which reference has already been made. The day of the inquest was not infrequently Sunday, which was clearly not a *dies non* at that time; and not only were the jurors summoned for a Sunday, but the place of summons was often at the church. We have noted them being thus summoned by Coroner Adderley to the churches of Monyash and Bradbourne within the county, and to the churches of Breedon, Chebsey, and Barton-under-Needwood, outside Derbyshire. We believe that on such occasions the church porch was the place of inquest, and this is probably one of the reasons why a porch was always provided with stone benches or permanent seats.† Unsuitable as the place of inquest seems to modern ideas, the palpable modern scandal of holding inquests at public-houses seems to have been unknown in these seventeenth century courts. We now give in detail the particulars of three of these inquests, at Winster, Repton, and Bradbourne, as examples of procedure:—

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* This account of the Tutbury horn is reproduced with several alterations and corrections from the paper printed in the eighth vol. of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, written by the author of this work.

† When visiting the church of Breadsall, Derbyshire, about 1872, we were much surprised on opening the porch door, to find a corpse there on the parish bier. It was an unknown body found in the canal that morning, and was placed there, according to old custom as we were assured, to await the Coroner's inquest.

Ducat' Lancest'
Com' Derb' To the headboroughs of Winster.

These are by vertue of mine office, in his Maties name, to command you to cause the severall persons under written, together with all other yt you knowe can testifie anythinge concerninge the death of Miles Hankin late of Winster and lately found dead to come before mee at the tyme and place appointed for the takeinge the Inquisition, there to deliver their severall knowledges concerning the premises, and hereof faile not at your perrill. Dated at Foston the 27 daye of June in the seventeenth yeare of his Mats Reigne. Annoque dom. 1665.

John Adderley Dpy
Coroner.

Fras Hollowey	Thomas Adams	
George Jones	Anne uxor Rad. Hawly	
John Barber	Anne Lowe spinster	
William Townsend	Alice Hankin uxor	
William Ashton	Miles Hankin jur'.	Raphe Hawly (convict).

Honor de Tutbury

Com Derb. An Inquisition taken at Winster upon Wednesday the 28th daye of June in the 17 yeare of his Maties Reigne before Jno Adderley gen' depty Coroner to Charles Agard Esq for the liberty aforesaid, upon the death of Miles Hankin there lately found dead upon the Oaths of honest and able men whose names are subscribed—

Whoe saye upon their oathes that upon Monday the 26th daye of June last betwixt seaven and eight of the clocke in the afternoone of the same daye Ralphe Hawly of Winster in the county aforesaid Minor with force by his hands did severall tymes by wrestling assault the sayd Miles Hankin at Winster aforesaid and cast him to the ground and gave unto him one mortall wound upon wch fall and wound the sayd Miles Hankin at Winster aforesaid immediately died And the sayd Jurors doe further saye upon their oathes that the said Raphe Hawly after the manner and forme aforesayd with force and arms aforesayd the sayd Miles Hankin the daye and yeare abovesaid feloniously did kill And they further saye that the sayd Raphe Hawly at the tyme of the manslaughter and felony committed had no lands goods or Chattells within the kingdom of England to the best of their knowledge. In witness whereof as well the sayd Coroner as the sayd Jurors have putt their hands to this Inquisition the daye and yeare abovesaid

William Mellande	John Wilson
Henry Brookes	George Hawley
John Worth	Joseph Wallker
John Dakin	William Salt
George Swindell	Rich. Staley
Henry Ryalls	George Barker
William Marple	Richard Lommas
Thomas Smedley	Thomas Dawes
Robert Hardy	John Jackson

Ducat. Lancastr. } To the Constables and Head boroughs of Bradborne, Brassington,
Com. Derb. } Kniveton, and Parwich jointly and severally greetinge.

By Vertue of mine Office, These are in theires Majesties Name strictly to Charge and Command you joyntly and severally, immediately upon sight hereof, to summon Four and Twenty Honest and Lawful Men of your several Liberties to be and appear before me or my sufficient Deputy, at the Church in Bradborne Tomorrow being Sunday the Tenth Day of November Instant by Eleaven of the Clocke in the forenoone of the same day, then and there to do and perform such matters and things as on His said Majesties behalf shall

then and there be enjoyned them ; and hereof fail not, at your utmost Perils. Given under my Hand and Seal of mine Office the nineth day of November in the first year of the reign of our Soveraign Lord and Lady the King and Queene over England &c Annoque Dom. 1689.

The Constable of Bradborne is further required to have all these Persons ready at the time and place abovesaid, that can give any material evidence for the King.

Every towne to returne Six men to serve upon the Jury.

Per me Johannem Adderley Coron' Dni Regis de libertate predicta in Com' pdict'.

Nomina Jur' ad inquirend' pro dno et dna Will'et Mar' quando qualit' et quomodo Anthus Bradly ad mortem suam devenit Apud Bradborne decimo die Novemb'r Anno primo Will'et Mar' et ibidem mort' jacen'

Thomas Dakeyne de Parwich
Thomas Goole de eadem
Anthus Swindell de eadem
Thomas Heeley de eadem
Johes Ball de eadem
Johes Yates de eadem
} jur'

Francus Buxton de Bradburne
Mattheus Taylor de eadem
Johes Burton de eadem
Georgius Willis de eadem
Willus Smedly de eadem
Ricus Edensor de eadem
} jur'

Thomas Lane de Brassington
Andreus Lane de eadem
Willus Toplis de eadem
Robtus Alsop de eadem
Daniel Bagshawe de eadem
Willus Dodds de eadem
} jur'

Ricus Harrison de Kniveton
Thomas Frost de eadem
Willus Lyme de eadem
Johes Tomlinson de eadem
Johes Bagshawe de eadem
Ricus Bembrigge de eadem
} jur'

Test'

Francus Buxton
Ricus Buxton
Henr' Bradly
} jur'

Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed Jurours and sworne upon the viewe of the body of one Anthony Bradly lyeinge dead Bradborne aforesaid in the liberty and County aforesaid on Sunday the 10th day of this Instant November say upon our oathes as followeth that on Satturday the nineth day of November Inst about the houres of Eight or nine in the forenoone the said Anthony Bradly at a Certaine drawewell near his house at Bradborne above bridge It then and there happened that the said Anthony Bradly in drawinge of a Bucket full of water and in takinge hold of it to settle it upon the top of the Well It soe fell out that the said Anthony Bradly by misfortune fell headlong into the said Well beinge full of water and so was drowned And soe we the said Jurours upon our Oathes say that the said Anthony Bradly in manner and forme aforesaid came to his death And further say that the said Bucket and Winlesse with other appurtenances were accordinge to the death of the said Anthony Bradly And are of the value of one shillinge which remayne in the custody of Avice Bradly of Bradburne aforesaid widdow.

Witnesse our hands the sd 10th day of Novr./89.

[Then follow the jurors' name as above].

Honor de Tutt'
Ducat. Lanc.
Com. Derb.
} Nomina jur' ad Inquirend' pro dno rege et dna regina Quando Qualiter et Quomodo Peter Mousley ad mortem suam devenit apud Repton intra libertatem predictam in Com. predict. decimo quarto die Novembris Anno Regis et Reginæ quarto et ibidem mort' jacent'

Willus Bower de Repton gen'
Johes Tally de eadem
Thomas Gilbert de eadem
Henricus Michael de eadem
Johes Weale de Milton
} jur'

Edrus Weare de eadem
Thomas Bryan de eadem
Ricus Mousley de eadem
Johes Belcher de Bretby
} jur'

Johes Jorden de eadem
Thomas Fisher de eadem
Thomas Willson de eadem
} jur'

Thomas Byard de Newton Solney Foreman jur'
Johes George de eadem
Johes Smedley de eadem
Johes Sympson de eadem
} jur'

Willus Gilbert de Ticknall
Josephus Cantrell de eadem
Willus Vernon de eadem
Samuel Dudley de eadem
} jur'

Josephus Colson de Hartshorne
Jonathan Spencer de eadem
Johes Holgate de eadem
Thomas Vincent de eadem
} jur'

Test'
George Richardson
John Clay
Richard Waite
Jno Heywood

Isaac Shardley
Richd Bower
Jervas Smyth Butcher
Robt Norbury

Honor' de Tutbury Ducat' Lanc. Com. Derb.

Apud Repton decimo quarto die Novembris Ann Regn' Regis et reginæ quarto

Wee whose names are here subscribed Jurors of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady the King and Queen impanelled and sworne upon the view of the body of one Peter Mousley lying dead at Repton aforesaid within the liberty and county aforesaid Say upon our Oathes that on Saturday the twelth day of November instant between the houres of tenn or twelve of the Clocke in the Eveninge As the said Peter Mousley with one George Richardson for his Partner at the warren upon Repton was walkinge out into the Grounds thereabouts the said Peter Mousley and George Richardson saw three men who they suspected to bee settinge snares to catch Coneys and that they the said three men held two doggs with them one of wch the said Mousley shott upon which the said three men returned upon the said Peter Mousley and George Richardson and them did Assault and wound Giveinge to the said Peter Mousley severall Blowes upon the head and Brest and alsoe one Mortall wound upon the Left Legge in Breadth four Inches and in Length three Inches of wch mortall wounds and Bruises the said Mousley instantly died And wee further upon our Oathes aforesaid say that Richard Gray of Repton aforesaid and one Richard Pratt of the same and a certaine person whome wee know not was all in a Riottous manner assembled upon the said Warren upon Repton waste and wee further say that the said Richard Gray Richard Pratt and a certaine person unknowne did feloniously kill and murther the said Peter Mousley neare Formarke Parke And wee further say that the said Richard Gray is committed to the Gaole and the said Richard Pratt and the other person unknowne are both at large. And wee further say that the said Richard Gray at the time of the felony and murther by him done as aforesaid was Possessed of noe goods Chattells Lands or Tenements in the County aforesaid or elsewhere to our knowledge Lastly wee upon our Oathes aforesaid say that the said Peter Mousley in manner aforesaid came to his death and not otherwise Witnesse our hands and seales the day and year aforesaid.

[Here follow the jurors' signatures.]

Ducat. Lancastr. Com. Derb.

To all Mayors Sheriffs Bayliffs Constables Headboroughs and other their Maties Officeers in the Kingdom of England Joyntly and Severally Greetinge

Whereas one Richard Pratt, Richard Gray, both now in custody, and one John Twells of Branston in the county of Stafford stand Accused before me for the felonious and willfull murtheringe of one Peter Mousley lately found dead and that the said John Twells is now at Large and fled from Justice These are Therefore in their Maties Name strictly to

charge and command you and every one of you that upon sight hereof you make diligent search within your respective liberties for the said John Twells and if upon such search you shall find him that you take him before the next Justice of Peace of such County where hee shall bee soe found, or before me at the dogge and Partridge at Tuttbury tomorrow being Tuesday the fifth day of November, to bee by the said Justice or myselfe before whome he shall bee brought dealt with according to Law. Given under my hand and seal of mine office the fourteenth day of November in the fourth yeare of their Matys Reigne King William and Queen Mary over England &c, Annoque dni 1692.

Charles Adderley succeeded to the coronership and other offices the day after his father's death, namely: on September 2nd, 1699; for the original grant to John Adderley was confirmed by the three coheirs of Charles Agard in October, 1684, with the addition of also securing it to his son Charles Adderley for his life.* Charles lived till February, 1719, but having got into financial difficulties he absconded from Derby in the year 1708; whereupon the coheirs of Agard (Catharine and Vere, spinsters) granted the offices to

Henry Gregson, of Derby, on May 26th, 1708. The grant authorises him to discharge the duties of the various offices that we have so often enumerated, including the coronership "by himself or deputies." For this grant the ladies were to receive the small yearly rent of £13 6*s*. 3*d*., but there were probably other considerations not enumerated, such as a heavy fine of ready money. On December 15th, 1718, Henry Gregson was also made one of the County Coroners, but was removed from that office in 1725. He retained, however, this coronership till his death in 1738, when he was succeeded by his son

Thomas Gregson, of Dronfield, whose appointment dates from July 11th, 1738. The following letter from this Coroner is preserved among the county papers.

"Dronfield, July 7th, 1740.

Sir,

I have disposed of my tenure in the office of Clerke of the markett and Coroner in favour of Mr. Rossell, but by reason of his present disorder the assignment is made to Mr. Francis Stone of Wirksworth who I doubt not but will wait on you to have his name entered upon the Roll before the Sessions, but in case he should not I give you the trouble of this to inform you of it and to desire you to strike my name out.

I am ordered to the Isle of Wight in order to go with General Cathcart on this expedition am uncertain if I shall have time to wait on you at Derby in my way if not desire my Compliments to Cousin and family.

I am Sr
Yr most humble servt
Thos. Gregson.

To Mr. Hayne Clerk
of the Peace in
Derby."

Francis Stone, of Wirksworth, was accordingly appointed to act as deputy for Th. Gregson on July 11th, 1740, but does not appear to have ever been actual Coroner.

Samuel Foxlow, of Tideswell, and afterwards of Staveley, was nominated to the office on July 13th, 1742.

At the Easter Sessions, 1750, "Mr. Foxlow coroner of Duchy of Lancaster in this county" was fined 20*s*. for non-appearance at the Sessions. Fees for holding inquests were ordered to be allowed by Quarter Sessions by an Act of 1738,† and this probably brought about the attendance of the Duchy coroner of whose compulsory appearance at the Sessions previous to this date we have been able to find no proof.

In 1753, as has been already stated, Mr. Foxlow purchased the right of exercising the offices that yet remained in connection with bailiff of the honor of Tutbury, or of nominating thereto, as already explained.

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* Duchy of Lanc. Records, Div. 25, S. 21 c. Decrees and Orders, Trinity, 1713.

† 12 Geo. II., c. 29.

At the Trans. Sessions, 1753, Mr. Francis Stone, "deputy coroner for Duchy of Lancaster," received £3 6*s.* for three inquests, and at the same Sessions Mr. Samuel Foxlow received £1 3*s.* 9*d.* for one inquest and travelling.

Samuel White, in June, 1760, received the following appointment "testified by the delivery of the Horn, with all the insignia appertaining thereto."

"Whereas I, Samuel Foxlow, of Staveley, in the County of Derby, Gentleman, am dewly possessed of and entitled unto the offices of Prima Pars Agard, or the liberty or Bailiwick of Prima Pars Agard and also the offices of Prima Pars Feodary and Bayliff in fee, Escheator, Clerk of the Market, and Coroner in all places within the Honor of Tutbury, which extends itself into the several Counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester and Warwick. Now know all men by these presents that I, the sd Samuel Foxlow, have nominated, authorised and appointed and by these presents Do nominate, authorise, and appoint Samuel White, of Ashford, in the sd county, gentleman, for me and in my name, or in his own, to execute the said Offices, and to do every Act and thing incident thereto, and to take and receive for my life all fees, payments, and proffits arising therefrom—hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever he shall lawfully do in the premises To Hold to him during my will and pleasure.

Given under my hand and seal of my office, the first June, 1760.

Witness Edward Jackson
Wm. Foxlow

Sam Foxlow." SEAL.

John Mander was nominated by Mr. Foxlow as coroner at the Trans. Sessions, 1760, so we suppose that the nomination of S. White was speedily cancelled, so far as the coronership was concerned. Mr. White was in possession of the office of Clerk of the Market in December, 1764.

James Mander, of Bakewell, his son, was appointed by Mr. Foxlow by deed dated March 7th, 1787, "Coroner for the High Peak lying within the honor of Tutbury.....to take all Inquisitions happening within the same hundred."* From this it is clear that Samuel Foxlow reserved to himself the coronership over the remainder of the honor; probably this was also the case with regard to John Mander.

Thomas Mander, of Bakewell, son of James Mander, on his father's resignation, was appointed in like manner Coroner of the Hundred of the High Peak by the sealed deed by Rev. Francis Foxlow, bearing date March 5th, 1825. But a further grant extending his jurisdiction must have subsequently been issued, for on May 31st, 1853, Thomas Mander, styling himself "Coroner for the Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth," appoints (according to an Act of 6 and 7 Victoria) Thomas Michael Ellison, of Glossop, to act as his deputy in those two hundreds.†

Francis Grey Bennett, nominated by Mr. Henry Marwood Greaves, on Dec., 21st, 1856.

Robert Bennett, of Buxton, M.D., nominated by Mr. W. H. Greaves Bagshawe, on April 4th, 1873.

THE CORONER OF THE HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.

The right to appoint the Coroner for Scarsdale, which has been exercised for centuries by the Dukes of Devonshire and their predecessors, is invested in them as lords of the manor of Chesterfield,

* From original grant in the County Records.
† Both these documents are in the County Records.

and stewards of the wapentake or hundred of Scarsdale. It appears by the charter granted by King John in 1204 to William Brewere, as well as from confirmations of the same later in that reign, that John bestowed on him the manor of Chesterfield, with Brimington and Whittington, and also the soke and whole wapentake of Scarsdale, with all its rights and appurtenances.* This term soke or soc implies power or authority to administer justice and to execute laws, and would in itself probably include powers relative to coroner. But the charter goes on definitely to state that this manor of Chesterfield, with all its appurtenances, is to have the same liberties and free custom in all places and all things like as the borough of Nottingham. Now the charter of John, then Earl of Mortain, as confirmed by his son Henry III., granted to the burgesses of Nottingham, expressly gives to them the power of free election of their own coroner.† So we take it that William Brewere, as Lord of Scarsdale, had the power of nominating the coroner for Scarsdale conferred upon him by the charter dated Sept. 29th, 1204.

If this wanted any further corroboration, it is again established in another equally conclusive but independent way. William Brewere's only son William died childless, and his great estates were divided among his five daughters, the manor of Chesterfield, with the soke or wapentake of Scarsdale falling to the lot of Isabel, who was married to Baldwin Wake. His descendant, Thomas le Wake, established in the reign of Edward III., that he held the wapentake of Scarsdale with all its rights and profits precisely in every detail in the same way as the king held the wapentake of Morleston ; this beyond doubt included the right of nomination of coroner. And an even more conclusive proof is given at the same time by the men and tenants of Chesterfield, who asserted before a *Quo Warranto* jury that their rights secured to them a coroner of their own, and that they did not come before a county coroner.‡

From the Wakes the rights over Chesterfield and the wapentake, or hundred of Scarsdale, passed to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, through marriage with the heiress Margaret Wake; and thence through the Hollands, Earls of Kent, up to 1442, when

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* *Cum omnibus integritatibus et pertinenciis.*—This charter, or a copy of it, with translation, as well as other charters bearing on the statements in the letterpress, will be found in Mr. Pym Yeatman's *Records of the Borough of Chesterfield*, 1884.

† Charter Roll, 14 Henry III., pt. 2, m. 11.

‡ *Quo Warranto Roll*, 4 Edward III.

Joana, Countess of Kent, died without issue. The rightful heirs to the great possessions of Thomas and Joana Holland were declared to be her two nieces and four great-nephews. Scarsdale in this way came to Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, through his wife Alice; but their line also failed, and we find in 14 Edw. IV., that Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Anne, his wife (cousin and heir to Alice), gave Scarsdale to the king in exchange for certain Yorkshire properties, including the castle of Scarborough. Eventually, through exchange, the hundred of Scarsdale passed to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was seized of it at his death in 1592. His son Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, sold the manor of Chesterfield and the hundred rights in 1612 to William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, dying in 1691 without male issue, the Scarsdale rights descended to his third daughter Margaret, who was married to the Earl of Clare, created Duke of Newcastle in 1694. He died without male issue in 1711, and his only daughter and heiress married Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, whose only daughter and heiress married William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland. The third Duke of Portland exchanged the Scarsdale property and rights with the fifth Duke of Devonshire for certain Nottingham estates in 1792.* Through all these very numerous descents, changes, and purchases, the right of electing the coroner for Scarsdale has remained in the hands of the lord of that hundred for the time being, from the days of William Brewere in the time of King John, down to the last appointment made by the Duke of Devonshire at the Epiph. Sessions, 1854.

The following is a complete list of the Coroners for Scarsdale from the appointment of John Wilkinson; our efforts to carry the list further back have not been successful :—

John Wilkinson was appointed Coroner of Scarsdale in 1676; eight years previously he had been elected one of the county coroners, and he held both offices together.

Arthur Dakeyne, of Ashover, was appointed April 25th, 1693. He was at the same time elected a county coroner. In 1718, a writ *de coronatore exonerando*, issued on the motion of the Judges of Assize, was addressed to Sir John Every, Sheriff, dated October 28th, directing the removal of Arthur Dakeyne, one of the coroners of the county of Derby, because he was "sick and no longer able to attend to his office."† But this

* See Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. i., pp. 154, 155; and Ford's *History of Chesterfield.*

† Petty Bag Office, Day Book, Mich., 5 George I. A writ *de coronatore exonerando* was the only way of getting rid of a coroner, as the office was for life.

writ, followed as it was two days later by one *de coronatore eligendo*, had no weight in the exempt jurisdiction of Scarsdale; and Arthur Dakeyne continued coroner of that hundred (though probably acting by deputy), until his death in 1720, aged 77. He was buried at Ashover; his name may be seen on the Dakeyne monument on the north side of the nave.*

Joshua Stubbing succeeded to this coronership in 1720. Two years later he was elected one of the county coroners. We believe that he remained coroner of Scarsdale till 1744, when

Thomas Adlington accepted the office on the nomination of the Countess of Oxford and Mortimer. He appeared at the Trans. Quarter Sessions, took the oath of office, and was duly enrolled.† This is the first mention that we have noticed of the Scarsdale coroner in the Orders of Sessions. The appearance seems to have been necessary owing to the recent Statute as to fees at inquests. At Epiph. Sessions, 1753, Mr. Adlington received £3 4*s.* 6*d.* for three inquisitions on bodies; at Trans. Sessions of the same year he received for two inquests £2 7*s.* 0*d.*

John Carter, of Bolsover, appeared at the Trans. Sessions, 1773, to take his oath "as coroner for the franchise or liberty of the hundred of Scarsdale" on the appointment of the Duke of Portland. The stamped and sealed deed of appointment is among the county papers, dated October 24th, 1772. Mr. Carter also held the appointment of High Constable of the hundred.‡ He died in 1785, and

George Gosling was appointed by the Duke of Portland as his successor. He took the oath of office at the Trans. Sessions, 1785. On the death of Mr. Gosling in 1828,

John Hutchinson succeeded to the coronership on the appointment of the sixth Duke of Devonshire; and on Mr. Hutchinson's death in 1845,

Charles Stanhope Burke Busby obtained the office through the appointment of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. In 1854 Mr. Busby appointed Hugh Eccles Walker, surgeon, of Chesterfield, to be deputy coroner.

Charles George Busby succeeded his father (now Clerk of the Peace) on August 31st, 1880, by a like appointment, which was duly recorded at the ensuing Mich. Sessions. W. A. Walker acts as deputy.

COUNTY CORONERS.

There seems no doubt, as has been already contended, that there were always two county coroners, independently of the two for the special jurisdictions of the honor of Tutbury, and the hundred of Scarsdale of which we have treated. These officers were termed "coroners of the county," "coroners for the county," "coroners of the king (or queen)," or "coroners of the lord the King in the county of Derby." Their names were returned as part of the schedule of the sheriff's reply to the sessional precept for two centuries at least before there is any official mention in the county records of the coroners of the peculiars. The Derbyshire Records are very sparse with regard to sessional proceedings of the sixteenth century, but we have found seven of the sheriff's panels giving the names of the coroners and high bailiffs of the reign of Elizabeth,

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* *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. i., p. 36. † Orders of Sessions.

‡ See under Constable *supra*.

each of which is headed with the names of these two important officials.* The same is the case with later Stuart panels, of which two instances are extant. These county coroners were elected in the usual way, and not by any special appointment. We now proceed to give a list of them from the first year of Elizabeth, reserving our remarks on the districts where they exercised jurisdiction:—

Michaell Willoughbie, 1558. His name only appears on the panel of 1 Elizabeth; it is followed by *gen'*, for *generosus*, or gentleman, a style given to all the other coroners on these panels.

Richard Stephenson, named on panels for 1558, 1562, 1563, 1569, and 1570.

William Bainbrigg, of Derby, named on panels of 1562, 1563, 1569, 1570, 1571, and 1589. William Bainbrigg was one of the two Bailiffs of Derby for the years 1555, 1563, and 1575, a fact which is mentioned on the 1563 panel.

Carnell Allen, named on panel of 1571.

Robert Whitall, of Longford, named on panel of 1589; also in a list of "Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Derby, 1598." †

Edward Abell, named as one of the two coroners in 1589. ‡

Thomas Kniveton was elected coroner for the county of Derby in 1616, and took the oath of office at the Easter Sessions. § At inquests held between 1628 and 1634, the particulars of which are at the Public Record Office, Thomas Kniveton is described as "gentleman, there, and as yet one of the Coroners of the Lord the King in the County of Derby." He was also coroner for the borough of Derby, in 1639.

Henry Gregson was elected, and took the oath at the Trans. Sessions, 1628; || his name occurs on Sheriff's panels of 1639 and 1648. At inquests held between 1630 and 1633, Henry Gregson is described in like terms to Thomas Kniveton.

John Buxton was elected, and took the oath at the Easter Sessions, 1633; ¶ his name occurs on panel of 1639.

John Foulkes was elected, and took the oath at the Epiph. Sessions, 1636. **

Henry Buxton, named on panel of 1648.

Gervase Brough, in conjunction with Henry Buxton, named as county coroners in several Commonwealth records, the earliest of which pertains to Epiph. Sessions, 1650. The last time they are named together is at Trans. Sessions, 1661.

The endorsement of a Sheriff's writ of outlawry, in the last year of the Commonwealth, gives us such an interesting insight into the customs and proceedings of the times, and of the almost forgotten but important share that coroners took in these judgments, that we give a copy of the writ, as well as of the endorsement (mentioning Coroners Buxton and Brough), in full:—

"Richard Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England Scottland And Ireland and ye Dominions and Territories thereto belonging to the Sheriffe of the County of Derby

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* These had escaped the notice, perhaps owing to their smallness, of Colonel Colvile, who so specially interested himself in this question of the coroners. We found them filed with Jury Panels, Sheriff's Precepts, and Petty Constable lists; they are now placed in a separate parcel, together with two of Charles I., in the Constabulary Presentment Box.

† "Robert Whithall," in conjunction with "William Baindbridge," are given as the Derbyshire coroners in a list of officers of various counties at the Public Record Office, dated 1575.

‡ The coroners for 1598 are taken from a MS. Visitation of Derbyshire by Flower, 1569, and St. George, 1611, in the possession of Mr. H. H. Bemrose.

§ Petty Bag Office: Day Book, Trinity, 14 James I. || Ibid, Mich., 4 Charles I.

¶ Ibid, Trinity, 9 Charles I. ** Ibid, Hilary, 12 Charles I.

greetinge whereas our former writt Comanded, to cause to bee proclaimed in your County John Hollingworth of Somersall Herbert in ye County of Derby husbandman untill, according to ye law and Custome of England, hee should bee outlawed, yf hee doe not appeare and yf hee did appeare that then you should take him and him safely keepe, for yt you might have his body before ye keeping of ye publique peace and Justices assigned for ye heareinge and determining of divers felonies trespasses and other misdemeanours done and Comitted in the sayd County att ye next Sessions of ye publique peace to bee held for the sayd Countye to Answer us of a certaine offence whereof hee stands Indicted and for ye Sheriffe of the county of Derby hath returned yt att ye County * of Derby held att Derby in and for the County of Derby ye third day of February in ye yeare of our lord 1658, and two Countyes there next following, yt ye sayd John Hollingworth was proclaimed and did not appeare, and because there were no more Counties held betwixt ye receipt of ye sayd writt and ye Returne of ye same, therefore wee Comand you yt now you cause him to be proclaimed from County to County untill according to ye law and Custome of England hee should bee outlawed, yf hee doe not appeare, and yf hee doe appeare that then you take him and him safely keepe soe yt you have his body before ye keepers of ye publique peace and Justices assigned for ye hearing and determining of divers felonies trespasses and other misdemeanors done and Comitted in ye sayd Countye, att ye next Sessions of ye publique peace to be held for ye same Countye to answer us of ye aforesyd offence whereof hee stands Indicted I hand you then this writt. Wittnes Thomas Sanders Esqr att Derby the twelth day of Aprill in the yeare of our lord 1659.

Sclater."

On the back of the writ is the following return :

"Att my County held att Derby in and for the County of Derby ye 28th day of Aprill in ye yeare of our lord 1659 ye within named John Hollingworth was ye fourth tyme proclaimed and did not appeare."

"And att my County there held ye xxvjth day of May in ye yeare of our lord 1659 the within-named John Hollingworth was ye fifth tyme proclaimed and did not appeare *whereupon by ye Judgement of Henry Buxton Esqr and Gervase Brough gentl', Coroners of ye sayd County, hee is outlawed.*

John Mundy Esqr

Sheriffe."

Two earlier sheriff's writs of outlawry are also endorsed with the coroner's final judgment, viz. :—Michael Willoughby and Richard Stephenson, in 1560, and Richard Stephenson and William Bainbrigg, in 1562.

Roger Fletcher, March 1st, 1662, to July, 1676.

Hugo Needham, March 1st, 1662. Fletcher and Needham are termed "the two coroners for the King."

William Capps, 1668; for only one year.

John Wilkinson, 1668 to 1689; also coroner for Scarsdale for part of this time.

John Hayne, 1683 to 1713. On November 17th of the latter year, a writ *de coronatore exonerando* was served on the Sheriff, Brook Boothby, to remove John Hayne from his office, because he was "too sick and infirm to exercise the said office." Another writ *de coronatore eligendo* was served at the same time, and the sheriff returns that Henry Gregson was elected by the county, on December 15th, 1713. †

Arthur Dakeyne, county coroner from 1693 to 1718; also coroner for Scarsdale; for his removal through infirmity see the Scarsdale list.

Henry Gregson, elected by the county as already stated, December 15th, 1713; acted for the county till 1726; was also coroner for the honor of Tutbury part of this time; see list of Duchy coroners.

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* "County" was the technical term for the Sheriff's county court, held about once a month. J. H. had been proclaimed, as we find from the back of another writ, at "Counties" held on Feb. 3rd, March 3rd, and March 31st.

† Ibid, Trinity, 13 Anne.

Joseph Hayne, elected pursuant to writ, by the county, on December 8th, 1718, in the place of Arthur Dakeyne. He was sworn in at Ashborne. At the Easter Sessions, 1753, Joseph Hayne received £3 15s. 0d. for three inquests. He died in 1760.

Joshua Stubbing, 1722; also coroner for Scarsdale.

William Bateman, 1725. At the Easter Sessions, 1742, it was ordered that coroners for the county do for the future take inquests on bodies of felons or others dying in the county gaol, and that £1 10s. 0d. be paid to William Bateman for three inquests, on three debtors dying there, he being also the coroner of the Borough, but not as such allowed anything. At Easter Sessions, 1753, Mr. Bateman received £2 2s. 0d., for two inquests. On October 20th, 1758, a writ was addressed to the sheriff directing him to appoint a coroner in the place of "William Bateman, late of Derby in your county, gent. late one of our coroners, in Co. Derby deceased." The sheriff's return is as follows:—

"By virtue of this writ to me directed I have this tenth day of January in the thirty-second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King within-named in my full county by the assent of the same county caused as I am within commanded another Coroner to be chosen in the place of the within-named William Bateman gent. (deceased) to wit John Bateman gent. who has taken his oath as the manner is, to do and keep those things which concern the office of a Coroner in the said county.

The answer of Hugo Meynell, Sheriff, Jan. 10th, 1759." *

John Bateman succeeded his father on January 10th, 1759, as just stated. He held the office for nearly forty years.

Charnell Bateman was elected one of the county coroners in 1800, on the death of his father. At the Mich. Quarter Sessions, 1831, it was ordered that the Lord Chancellor be petitioned to remove Mr. Charnell Bateman, whereupon Mr. Bateman soon resigned.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Charnell Bateman, a remarkable and astonishing change set in with regard to the Derbyshire coroners. On looking back at the foregoing list of county coroners, it would seem that the time-honoured double office ceased during Mr. John Bateman's tenure, and that on the death of Joseph Hayne, either no writ was issued to fill his place, or, if it was, that John Bateman received the double appointment, and that it was thus continued through his son. But, be this as it may, no sooner did Mr. Charnell Bateman resign, than three coroners sprang into existence, the freeholders quietly allowed the right to the appointment of two county coroners to lapse, and the court of Quarter Sessions seem to have meekly accepted the declaration of two new claimants to the private nomination of these ancient officials on the simple assertion of a curt letter to the Clerk of the Peace from the gentlemen they had appointed!

HUNDRED OF MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH.

One of the three successors of Mr. Charnell Bateman was fully entitled to his appointment. A writ *de coronatore eligendo* was issued, and

William Whiston was, on April 3rd, 1832, elected by the county in the place of

* Petty Bag Office; Day Book, 32 George II. The coroner's entries in the Petty Bag Office are very fitful. This is the last that pertains to Derbyshire, and there are none for that shire during the Commonwealth, Charles II., James II., nor William and Mary.

Mr. Bateman. To him, it seems, was there assigned jurisdiction in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and certain parts of the hundred of Wirksworth. On the resignation of Mr. Whiston, in 1877, his son,

William Harvey Whiston, was elected coroner in open court of the freeholders, called by the sheriff, Mr. Rowland Smith.

HUNDRED OF APPLETREE.

Another of the successors of Mr. Charnell Bateman was

Henry Mozley, of Derby, for the hundred of Appletree. The following brief letter, the only claim that we can discover, is filed among the county papers :—

"Derby, February 20th, 1832

Sir

I beg to give you notice that Lord Vernon has appointed me Coroner for the Hundred of Appletree, on the resignation of Mr. Charnell Bateman.

I am, sir, your most obedt servt

Henry Mozley junr

To John Charge, Esqr

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Derby."

On February 23rd, 1832, Mr. Mozley held his first inquest, and his last inquest was held on November 4th, 1857. On his death he was succeeded by

Joseph Sale, in 1858, on the appointment of Lord Vernon; Mr. Sale thus holding the coronership for the hundred of Appletree in conjunction with that for the hundred of Repton and Gresley, which was already his. His first inquest for the hundred of Appletree was held on October 8th, 1858. He still holds the office, though acting by deputy.

These appointments by the 4th and 5th Barons Vernon, were made, we can only suppose, on the strength of their being lessees of the hundred of Appletree under the Duchy of Lancaster.

HUNDRED OF REPTON AND GRESLEY.

Joseph Sale, at the Easter Sessions, 1832, was entered as coroner for the hundred of Repton and Gresley. This entirely new office was created, according to Colonel Colvile's memoranda, on a letter of nomination received from Sir George Crewe. Here, again, we can only conceive that the nomination was made under the supposition that certain leases from the Duchy conveyed the power. Mr. Sale has now been a Derbyshire coroner for fifty-seven years; his son, Mr. W. H. Sale, acts as his deputy in both hundreds.

With regard to these two remarkable claims, made and permitted in 1832, it only remains to add that Colonel Colvile took an infinity of pains and expense to thoroughly search into the records and history of these hundreds, their connection with the Duchy, their leases, and the various rights thereby conveyed, from the earliest times down to the present. The writer of these volumes has pursued like investigations, on somewhat similar lines, unaware at the time of the work that was being done by another. Both investigations came to a like result, namely, that the claims put forth by ordinary lessees of the Duchy, in 1832, were novelties, and had no precedent in the action of former lessees. Inquiries into the history of these hundreds have been taken back to the 13th century, but here we will only give

the briefest outline of the result, as affecting the centuries treated of in this work.

HUNDRED OF APPLETREE.—Lease granted by the Duchy, in 1617, to Earl of Pembroke; in 1660, to Edward Vernon; in 1716, to Henry Vernon; and again, in 1743, 1775, 1806, and 1834, to successive members of the Vernon family. Until 1832, not a single claim was made by any of the foregoing to nominate to a coronership. The lease of 1834 was for 31 years, and expired in 1865, since when, no new lease has been granted.

HUNDRED OF GRESLEY.—Lease granted by the Duchy, in 1558, to William Dethick; in 1590, to Humphrey Dethick; in 1608, to Sir Robert Darcie; in 1634, to Lady Grace Darcie; in 1651, to Samuel Sleigh; in 1665, to Edward Darcie; in 1700, to John Flamstead; in 1736, to Sir Thomas Abney; in 1778, to Abraham Hoskins. Not a single claim was made by any of the foregoing to nominate to a coronership. The lease of 1778 was for 31 years, and expired in 1809, since when, no new lease has been granted.

HUNDRED OF REPTON.—This seems to have had no separate existence apart from Gresley, subsequent to the early days of Elizabeth; and no claims to nominate a coroner were ever made by the successors to the Priory manor of Repton, or by the holders of the other part of Repton manor—the Findernes, Harpurs, or Crewes, until 1832.

So much for negative evidence. On the contrary, it can be established that, in 1415, inquests were held, and clerk of the market rights exercised by the bailiff of the *Prima Pars Agard* (in addition to those parts of the honor of Tutbury which were in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire), throughout the whole of the Appletree hundred; in eight townships of Morleston and Litchurch; in all places within the hundreds of Repton and Gresley, except Bretby, Calke, Derby Hills, Measham, Repton, Rosliston, Ravenstone, Stanton Bridge, Stretton-in-the-Fields, Walton-upon-Trent, and Winshill; in the whole of the High Peak; and in the whole of Wirksworth Hundred, except Kniveton, Kirk Ireton, and Thorpe. Nor can there be any doubt that, at that time (as certainly was the case in the 16th century), the two coroners for the county had jurisdiction over all the remainder of the county, that is, over the whole of the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, the greater part of Repton and Gresley, and part of Wirksworth; excepting

also Scarsdale, which had been an exempt jurisdiction from the time of John.

The County Records afford direct proof that inquests were held by the coroner for the (Agard) honor of Tutbury, by John Adderley, between 1677 and 1699, in the hundreds of Appletree, and Repton and Gresley (including some parts of the latter which were considered exempt from Duchy jurisdiction in Henry V. time, such as Repton, Ravenstone, and Stanton-by-Bridge). Then, again, from the bills deposited in accordance with later legislation, among the county records, by the county coroners, from Joseph Hayne to Charnell Bateman, it appears that these coroners exercised jurisdiction (without, as we believe, any due warrant), over various different parts of Derbyshire, within the honor of Tutbury, otherwise than the hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth.* This intrusion on the ancient grant made by the Duchy to the Agards, seems to have been conterminuous with the extinction of that family, and the conveyance of their rights through the Horn tenure to the Stanhopes and Foxlows. If the tenure of the Horn can convey the right, which has never been disputed, of the coronership over the northern part of the county, it can and does equally convey the right to the old Duchy coronership over a considerable part of the southern division. The very use of the Horn, and the legend "Effigis Cornu," on the seal of the coroner, John Adderley (transferred to Samuel Foxlow on his purchase of these rights), is a proof of the ground on which it was then considered that these claims rested.†

Colonel Colvile, as chairman of the County Record Committee, thus concludes his report of 1882:—

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* It has been suggested, with much probability, that the fact that the County Coroners acted before 1832 in various places within the honor of Tutbury may have arisen from their being deputed to do so by the Stanhope or Foxlow coroner.

† It is said that claims lost or encroached upon, if derived from the Crown, lose none of their validity. According to an old maxim of the law, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*, there is no statute of limitations against the Crown. The Crown (and hence the Duchy) can resume lapsed or unused rights at any time, and hence, as a corollary, a tenant of the Crown, or of Crown rights can, at any time, reclaim their privileges, because they are privileges of the Crown itself.—See Pym Yeatman's introduction to the *Records of the Borough of Chesterfield*. If it is lawful—to compare small things with great, we should say that this Horn tenure of important local offices is to some extent paralleled by the tenure of the highest imperial office to which a subject can attain. On the formation of a new ministry the two silver discs, enclosed in a morocco case, which form the Great Seal, are handed to the new Lord Chancellor, and by their own virtue constitute his appointment to that office, without the necessity of any confirmation by document or commission. The mere possession of the Great Seal entitles its holder not only to the post of Supreme Judge of the Court of Chancery, but also to a seat on the Woolsack, and further to a salary of £10,000 a year, besides immense patronage in the Church as well as the State.

"Your committee trust that they will not be exceeding their duty, if they point out how desirable it appears to be, that in the event of any new appointment of coroner being made, that before that officer has a salary assigned, the court of Quarter Sessions should be assured by what authority and by what right the appointment is made."

The Local Government Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vict c. 41), transfers the powers of appointing coroners (sec. 5), possessed by court of Quarter Sessions, to the County Council, and therefore to the Derbyshire County Council this warning is respectfully transferred. But it does not appear that this Act interferes with rights of nominating to coronerships derived from special grant by the Crown, but only with those elected by writ *de coronatore eligendo.* This writ will henceforth be directed to the County Council of Derbyshire, instead of to the sheriff.*

In addition to the county coroners, Derbyshire had two other coroners exercising jurisdiction within her confines. There was a separate coroner for the borough of Derby from the first origin of the office. No list of Derby coroners, so far as we are aware, has yet been attempted, and it would be foreign to our aim to give one; but the two earliest that we have found, of the period treated of in these

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* The following extract from Herbert and Jenkins' *Councillor's Handbook*, puts the whole question of the coroners and their election in so clear a light that no apology is necessary for quoting it in full:—

"The principal statutes dealing with the appointments and remuneration of coroners, etc., are—an Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 92); an Act of 1860 (23 and 24 Vict. c. 116); the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. c. 50); and the Coroners Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vict. c. 71).

Coroners are of four kinds:—

FIRST.—Official Coroners, namely:—Certain of the judges and others whose position we do not propose to discuss.

SECOND.—Franchise Coroners, namely:—Coroners for the Queen's household, a coroner for the admiralty, a coroner appointed to Her Majesty for the Duchy of Lancaster; and also coroners appointed for a town, corporate, liberty, &c., the coroner of which has in the past been appointed otherwise than by election of the freeholders of a county, or part of a county, or by a town council. It should be observed that in the appointment of such a franchise coroner, the Local Government Act, 1888, makes no change. Some franchise coroners are paid out of rates, and in that case will be paid by the County Council within whose jurisdiction the franchise is situated.

THIRD.—County Coroners:—For every county, and for certain liberties and franchises, coroners were on the appointed day elected by freeholders of the county or liberty; or, if the county was divided into districts, a county coroner was elected for each district by the freeholders of that district. All such coroners, as also those who, on the occurrence of a vacancy, will be appointed under the Local Government Act, 1888, to succeed them, are called county coroners.

FOURTH.—Borough Coroners, namely:—Coroners appointed for their borough by the town council of a Quarter Sessions borough.

The business of the County Council in connection with coroners will comprise the appointment of county coroners, the remuneration of county coroners, and of such franchise coroners as are payable out of rates, and petitioning, if they think fit, for the division of their county into coroner's districts, or for the alteration of such a division. It must be remembered that under the Local Government Act, 1888, county coroners will continue to act within county boroughs which have not a separate court of Quarter Sessions."

pages, may be mentioned—Thomas Leving, 3 and 7 Charles I., and Thomas Kniveton, 14 Charles I.

At an inquest held at Stapenhill, Derbyshire, 28th June, 6 Charles I., it is stated that it was held before Robert Aldrich, gentleman, coroner of the lord the King, within the liberties of the borough of Burton-on-Trent, in the County of Stafford, and the hamlets of the same, in the counties of Stafford and Derby. *

Constable.

The name and office of Constable first appear as a definite appointment in the famous statute of Winchester† (1285). In this statute not only was the ancient law with respect to watch and ward, to hue and cry, and to the assize of arms, again declared, but new principles adopted, such as the making the whole of the hundred responsible for every robbery committed within its limits, and the appointment of two constables in every hundred and liberty to inspect all matters relating to arms and armour.

The precept to the Sheriff bidding him summons the General Quarter Sessions, directs him to make known the time and place of meeting to all "Constables and Bailiffs of Liberties." This is done by the Sheriff issuing his warrant to each High Constable or Bailiff ‡ ordering him to appear and to duly proclaim the sessions in his hundred. The Derbyshire records afford several Elizabethan and Stuart examples of these warrants, the phraseology of which is almost the same as those now in use. The term HIGH CONSTABLE and Bailiff were used as almost equivalent expressions for the same office, namely, the principal official or reeve of the hundred. It would be foreign to our local purpose to enter into any disquisition as to the respective origin of these terms and their differing significations; suffice it is to say that the High Constable was appointed at the

* Queen's Bench, Crown Side Indictments, Bag 2, Bdle. for Trinity, 7 Charles I., P.R.O.

† 13 Edw. I., c. 6.

‡ The Bailiffs here-mentioned must not be confused with the bailiffs or sheriff's officers, appointed solely by the sheriff, to summons juries, execute writs, and make arrests and executions; "who are generally mean persons employed by the sheriffs on account only of their adroitness and dexterity in seizing their prey. The sheriff being answerable for the misdemeanors of these bailiffs, they are therefore usually bound in an obligation with sureties for the due execution of their office, and thence are called bound-bailiffs; which the common people have corrupted into a much more homely appellation."—*Blackstone.*

Court Leet of the franchise, liberty, or hundred over which he presided, or in default of that by the Justices at Quarter Sessions.

The Sheriff's "return," certifying to the sessions that the processes named in the precept have been duly carried out, used to have attached to it not only the panels of the jurors summoned, but also the names of all the High Constables or Bailiffs upon whom warrants had been duly served. A few of these constabulary panels are still extant of Elizabethan date, wherein the lists are headed *Nomina ballior' libertat et hundred' in com' pdict'* The following were the names of the High Constables in 1559:—

Humphrey Dakyn	...	Liberty of High Peak.
David Gryffyn	...	Wapentake of Scarsdale.
Ralph Charleton	...	Wapentake of Wirksworth.
Nicholas Haull	...	Hundred of Appurtree,
Edward Edmundson	...	Liberty of the Soke of Sawley.
John Storer ...	...	Hundred of Repton.
John Buxston...	...	Hundred of Gresley.
Robert Smythe	...	Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

In 1571:—

Anthony Tunsted	...	Liberty of High Peak.
Godfrey Cronkehouse	..	Wapentake of Wirksworth.
George Heythecote	...	Liberty of Scarsdale.
Nicholas Hall...	...	Liberty of Apletree.
John Buxston...	...	Liberty of Gresley.
Theophilus Gisburne	...	Liberty of Repton.
Robert Smythe	...	Hundred of Morleston and Litchurche.

On a panel between 1575 and 1580:—

Anthony Tunstead	...	Liberty of High Peak.
George Walker	...	Liberty of Scarsdale.
George Oldfield	...	Liberty of Workesworth.
Nicholas Hall...	...	Liberty of Apletree.
Robert Smythe	...	Liberty of Morleston and Litchurch.
Henry Wetton	...	Liberty of Repton.
John Gisburne	...	Liberty of Repton and Gresley.
Edward Edmundson	...	Liberty of Sawley.

In 1598:—

John Tunstead	...	Liberty of High Peak.
Lawrence Alsope	...	Wapentake of Scarsdale.
Roger Wigley	...	Wapentake of Wirkesworth.
Thomas Hall	...	Hundred of Appletre.

Gilbert Goddart	...	Hundred of Repton
Henry Wetton	...	Hundred of Gresley
Thomas Ball	...	Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch
Thomas Edmundson	...	Liberty of Soke of Sawley

It will be noticed from these four lists, how the terms, Hundred, Liberty, and Wapentake, as county sub-divisions, were then used almost interchangeably, and had evidently ceased to possess any very distinct meaning. The Hundreds were districts varying in size, and including an indefinite number of townships, but were so styled as occupied by the groups of a hundred warriors in which the colonists arranged themselves, after the manner of the pagus of Germania and the hundred warriors it sent to the host. The Wapentakes, a name obviously derived from the armed gatherings of the freemen, were the similar sub-divisions of a county or shire found only in Anglian districts; the term is used in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Leicestershire.* All the divisions of Derbyshire used to be called wapentakes, as in the Domesday Survey, and in the Hundred Roll (1273), pointing to an almost exclusively Anglian settlement; but by degrees the title hundred was substituted save in the Wirksworth district. The Liberty of Sawley, mentioned in the first and last of these three lists, probably had its rise from early episcopal (Lichfield) privileges and jurisdiction connected with that district, as seems to be implied in the use of the term Soke, denoting a peculiar jurisdiction. In the fourteenth century we have met with reference to the Liberty of Sawley and Risley. From these lists, it is obvious that Lysons† is wrong in thinking that the liberty or hundred of Sawley was part of or equivalent to the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, for separate High Constables are given for each. Another point of interest to be observed in these lists, is that Repton and Gresley were distinct hundreds or liberties in the time of Elizabeth.

The High Constable was, in those days, a man of some real importance and influence in his hundred, and was often of good birth. The Privy Council of Elizabeth not infrequently interfered with a high hand in such appointments. On January 24th, 1592, the Council received a letter from Robert Bainbridge, of Derby, concerning

* For a brief clear exposition of these and like terms, see Dowell's *History of Taxation and Taxes in England* (1888), Vol. I., Book I.

† Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. xi.

John Tunstead, who had lately, since his father's death, been appointed Bailiff of the High Peak, "an office of much credit by reason of the few justices inhabiting the place through its wildness;" he reports that the whole hundred is fraught with recusancy to the number of 300, and states that the Bailiff's eldest brother is a fugitive and traitor of Anthony Babington's conspiracy, and that Godfrey Fuljambe had married his sister. *

The High Constable was responsible for the due execution of their duty by the petty or parish constables of his hundred or liberty. He was supposed to overlook all the presentments of the petty constables before they were presented at the sessions. The High Constable often had to make presentments of his own; in the days before a county surveyor was appointed these complaints not infrequently related to highways and bridges, but more usually they related to default of duty made by the officials under him. The following is a transcript of a High Constable's presentment in 1693:—

"The presentment of Ad: Bagshaw High Constable of High Peake at ye General Quarter Sessions held at Chesterfield ye 3rd of October 1693

I doe present Samuel Nuthall constable of Youlgreave for not putting in a presentment at this sessions.

I doe also present ye said Sam Nuthall for not paying in two pounds for his part of ye warrant of last sessions for Bridges.

I doe present ye Inhabitants of ye township of Youlgreave for not having a Constable serve ye office for three months last past

By me Ad: Bagshaw
High Constable."

One of the chief duties to be fulfilled by the High Constables at the sessions was the accounting for the constabulary rate that had been received by them in their respective hundreds. A variety of disconnected papers among the Derbyshire records, of an earlier date than when the orders of Sessions begin, refer to this duty of the Constable. Of this class of document we give examples, *in extenso*, from the hundreds of Scarsdale and the High Peak, at a time when there was some difficulty, during the Commonwealth, owing to the exceptionally heavy rates caused by the civil war. Explanations as to the rate being levied at so many "trained soldiers," of the special rate for maimed soldiers, and of the local and imperial prison rate will be given in subsequent sections. We are now only concerned with the Constables and the duties they had to perform.

* Dom. State Papers, Vol. 241, No. 25.

To the right worll the Justices of Peace att the Generall Quarter Sessions holden att Derby for the said county the 10th day of January, 1653.

The accompt of Godfrey Watkinson Chiefe Constable of the Hundred of Scarsdale the Treasurere of this County to him directed this p'sent yeare—

	£	s.	d.	qr.
By vertue of a warrant from Mr. Garvis Brough dated 25 July in the yeare 1653, charged for the use of the mayhemed souldiers in this county ..	37	01	00	
Of wch sume paid the said Mr. Brough 4th of October last as by his acquittance may appeare	20	00	00	
Since wch tyme I have Collected and paid unto him this day of the sume charged as aforesaid	15	02	00	
The p'ishes hereunder written are in arrear of the said moneys their severall sumes (that is to say)				
Scarcliffe	00	19	06	
Whittington	00	19	06	
	37	01	00	

	£	s.	d.	qr.
Charged upon the said Hundred according to warrant for payment of the Provost Marshall att 2s 2d the trayned souldier	09	15	00	
Of wch sume paid the said Mr. Brough upon the fourth day of October last	05	00	00	
Since wch tyme Collected and paid more of this sume this day	02	18	02	
Arrears of ye said sume in their severall townships hereunder written that is to say				
Brackenfield	00	03	03	
Staveley	00	17	04	
Scarcliffe	00	03	09	2 qr
Totley and Dore	00	03	09	2 qr
Wingerworth	00	08	08	
Which said sume paid as aforesaid and ready to be paid with the sumes in arreare balance the before charged sume	9	15	00	

	£	s.	d.	qr.
The whole sume charged is	75	17	09	1
The whole sume paid that is to say to Mr. Brough 36li and to Mr. Rayner 6li wch is	42	00	00	0
This accomptant paid to Mr. Brough 22li 16s 9d 2 qr and to Mr. Rayner 01 19 5 wch is	24	16	02	2
In arrear in all	09	01	06	3
Which said 3 last-mentioned sumes for the ballance of this accompt maker	75	17	09	1

[Endorsed]
10th January, 1653.

The accompt of Godfrey Watkinson Chief Constable of Scarsdale Hundred for moneys recd for ye maymed souldiers, Provost Marshall, Howses of Correction, Upper Bench Marshalsey and the Gaole.

Severall sumes of moneys charged upon the said Hundred accordinge to severall warrants

	£	s.	d.	qr.
Charged upon the said Hundred by warrant from the said Mr. Gervas Brough dated August 12th, 1653 for the paymt of the keeper of the howse of Correction 4s 3d the trayned soldier	19	02	06	

	£	s.	d.	qr.
Of wch sume paid Mr. Brough October the 4th day 1653 the sume of 5li and to the keeper of the howse of Correction att Chesterfield by the said Mr. Brough his appointment as by acquittances may appeare sixe pounds soo that paid in all of this sume	11	00	00	
Since wch tyme Collected of ye said sume and paid by this accomptant this day	04	16	07	2
The townships hereunder written are in arrear their severall sumes (that is to say)				
Staveley..	01	11	00	00
Scarcliffe	00	07	05	01
Totley and Dore	00	07	05	01
Wingerworth	00	17	00	00
	19	02	06	00

	£	s.	d.	qr.
Charged upon the said Hundred according to warrant from Mr. Willan Raynor dated 29th August, 1653 Treasurer for the Upper Bench Marshalsey and the Gaole for raiseing the sume of 9li 19s 4d att 2s 2d of the trayned souldier	09	19	03	1
Of wch sume paid the said Mr. Raynor 5th October, 1653	06	00	00	00
Since wch tyme Collected of the said sume and ready to be paid by this accomptant	01	19	05	
The townships hereafter mentioned are in Arrear their severall sumes (that is to say)				
Brackenfield	00	03	04	
Staveley..	00	17	08	
Southwinfield..	00	06	01	1
Scarcliffe	00	03	11	
Wingerworth	00	08	10	
Which said sumes paid as aforesaid, ready to be paid, and in arreare, ballance the said sume of	09	19	03	1

The allowance of the aforesaid accompt is by the Cort of Sessions aforesaid and that the accomptant may be discharged of the said arrears or empowered by speciall Order from the Cort to enforce the payment thereof is the humble desire of the accomptant who is

Yor most humble servant,
Godfrey Watkinson High Constable
of Scarsdale Hundred.

High Peak Com. Derb.

The account of William Greaves of all such moneys as were charged upon him and by him gathered for the use of the mayhemed souldiers of this county, upper Bench and Marshalsey (as high Constable of the said hundred) from Easter Sessions 1648 until Margarett Sessions then next followinge att wch tyme the said William was by order of the said Sessions discharged from his said office, and never since intermedled any more therein, made to the Rt. Worsll Rand. Ashenhurst Esqr one of the Justices of the Peace within the said hundred the 19th daie of November 1653, according to an order of Mich'mas Sessions last past, as followeth, vizt—

Imps by warrant of the xxth of May 1648. From Mr. Paule Fletcher then Treasurer for the maymed soldiers of this county of Derby, the sd accomptant chargeth himself wth the treble sum of 12li 13s 0d, beinge in the whole 37li 19s 0d, all wch this accomptant hath paied to the said Treasurer as by his acquittances thereof shewed to the same Randle doe appeare 37li 19s

Item by warrant from Mr. Edward Newton then Treasurer for the Upper Bench and Marshalsey for two yeares paid being in the whole .. .. 9li os 4d
whereof paied by the said accomptant as by his acquittances doe appeare toto 7li 1s 8d
Returned upon Lawrance Walheade then constable of Hathersedge 1li 5s 8d and upon John Rowbothom then Constable of Bowdon Middletake 13s toto paied and Returned as aforesd the said some of . .. . 9li os 4d

Willm Greaves.

This p'nte accompt was shewed to mee by the said accomptant att Chappell-le-Frith the daie and yeare abovesayd and I fynd it to bee p'fect and just, and thereupon have Received it into my hand to c'tifie it to the court att the next sessiones according as is desired by the order of Michlmas sessiones last past now shewed to mee by the sayd accomptant

Rand: Ashenhurste.

January the 9th 1649

Received then of Mr. Richard Dale fower and twenty poundes for the use of the maymed soldier I say recd By mee Paul Fletcher } 24li

From the very numerous entries in the Orders of Sessions relative to the financial duties of the High Constables, a few of the more interesting are culled. The following is from Easter Sessions, 1682:—

Ordered That warrts be issued out by the Clerke of the peace to the severall high Constables in this county, for the levyeing the usual sumes payeable to the King's Bench Marshallsea and gaole, and to the Baker for Prisoners' Bread, And to the Masters of the houses of Correction and Provost Marshall in this County and paid at or before next Sessions to the Clerke of the Peace for the uses aforesaid; and further Ordered that whereas formerly eight pence a trained Soldier onely was collected for the Provost Marshall, That for the future One shillinge a trained Soldier bee levyed collected and paid to Mr. Arthur Lowe p'sent provost marshall in consideration of the good service hee hath done and is expected to doe for the County in vieweing highwaies.

The High Constables were expected to attend the day before the sessions, in order that their accounts might be audited by the treasurer or clerk of the peace, before being presented to the Court. The following is the form that was served on the High Constables in the last year of James II. (1688):—

It is ordered that you personally appeare before His Matys Justices of the Peace at the towne Hall in Chesterfeild on Mondy the first day of October next by tenne of the Clocke in the forenoone beinge the day before the Sessions, then and there to deliver in yor Accounts as the Charge of High Constables fairly written in paper during the tyme of your said offices.

Mr. Robt Dale late head Constable for Wirksworth
Mr. John Akrode late head Constable for Scarsdale
Mr. John Hall late head Constable for High Peak
Mr. Richard Fowler for Appletree
Mr. Robt Cooper p'sent head Const. for Morleston, etc.

The next entry that we give, from Mich. Sessions, 1706, shows the important power reserved by Quarter Sessions, of treating the constabulary rate of the hundred as a part of the general rate of the

county, by transferring the moneys levied in one hundred to the deficiencies of another :—

This Court being informed that the head Constable of the hundred of Scarsdale was out of Pockett above Eight Pounds for the discharge of bills to the petty Constables for the passing and Conveying of Vagrants as the Law directh and itt appearing to this Court that there was in the hands of the sev'all head Constables of the Hundreds of High Peake and Appletree Consid'able sums of money undisposed of for the Use of the County Itt is ordered by this court that Mr. Hugh Sheldon Head Constable of the Hundred of the High Peake doe forthwith pay unto the Head Constable of Scarsdale the sum of twenty poundes and that Mr. Walker head Constable of Appletree doe forthwith pay unto the said head Constable of Scarsdale the sume of Tenn pound for the defraying of the Charge of Vagrants and to account for the same to this court.

At Easter Sessions, 1710, the clerk of the peace enters the full particulars of the sums that were to be levied by each High Constable in his respective district :—

To .....Cheife Constable of the
Hundred of. .....in ye County of Derby.

By virtue of an Order of this Sessions you are to Levy and Collect in yo'r Hundred the Several Sumes of money following according to the accustomed manner of

		li	s	d	
Trained Soldier viz. the Sume of	.. ..	6	19	4	for ye Queenes Bench
Marshalsea and County Goale	And ..	19	7	6	for ye three houses of Correction
for ye Hundred of Scarsdale	And ..	9	—	4	for ye Queenes Bench
Marshalsea and County Goale	And ..	17	—	—	for ye three houses of Correction
for the Hundred of High Peake	And ..	5	12	6	for ye Queenes Bench
Marshalsea and County Goale	And ..	10	12	6	for ye three houses of Correction
for ye Hundred of Wirksworth	And ..	7	16	—	for ye Queens Bench
Marshalsea and County Goale	And ..	14	—	6	for ye three houses of Correction
for ye Hundred of Appletree	And ..	7	2	0	for ye Queens Bench Marshalsea
and County Goale ..	And ..	10	16	9	for ye three houses of
Correction for ye Hund'd of M :					
and Litchurch	And ..	4	11	4	for Queenes Bench Marshalsea
and County Goale ..	And ..	9	2	6	for the three houses of

Correction for ye Hund'd of Repton and Griesley being the several sumes charged upon the Several Hundreds .. . .

And you are alsoe further to Levy and Collect in yo'r said Hundred Four Shillings and ten pence a trained Soldier for the payment of the Bakers this last yeare for Bread delivered to the Prisoners in the County Goale, Each Prisoner being allowed three halfe pence a day by reason of the dearnesse of corne. All which said several and respective Sumes you are hereby required to Levy Collect any pay unto Mr. John Wright Treasurer at or before next next Sessions.

In 1785 the Court (probably illegally) sanctioned the appointment of a minor to the office of High Constable, but the office had already lost some of its former importance. On the death of Mr. John Carter, who was both Coroner and High Constable for Scarsdale, his son, John Carter, aged 18, was appointed to the latter office, Mr. Samuel

Brailsford giving security, and undertaking to discharge the office during his minority.

The financial duties of the High Constable gradually came to an end through legislation of 1844, as is clearly shown in the following report, presented to the Derbyshire Sessions. As this report deals with the question of the extinction of this office, and gives a list of the last appointed High Constables of the county, it is given in full:—

In pursuance of an order of the Quarter Sessions made on the 5th January, 1847 "That the Visiting Justices of the County Prison, namely Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, John Radford, Thomas Peach, John Strutt and Thomas Bent, be appointed a Committee for taking into consideration the several petitions sent to the Sessions from the Boards of Guardians at Chesterfield, Ashborne and Shardlow for discontinuing the payment of the County Rates through the medium of the High Constables, and of having them paid by the Board of Guardians in the manner pointed out by the Act 7 & 8, Vic. c. 33" (passed on the 19th July, 1844).

We the said Justices report as follows:—The Memorialists petition "that the Act may come into operation forthwith, in order to avoid the expensive and inconvenient method now in use of collecting the County Rates and that the convenient and unexpensive mode provided by the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 33, be adopted."

It is enacted in the 1st Section of the Act "that so soon as any *vacancy occurs* in the office of High Constable of any Hundred *by the expiration of his appointment or otherwise*, then as often as the Justices of the Peace within the limits of their Commission in England have made a County Rate (or certain other Rates), such Justices assembled at their General Quarter Sessions, or at any adjournment thereof, shall order precepts to be issued to the Guardians of every Union of Parishes requiring them to cause the aggregate amount of Rates due from each Parish to be paid by the said Guardians to the Treasurer of the County &c., &c."

We herewith furnish a copy of appointment namely—

15 October 1839— At the General Quarter Sessions, Before John Balguy, Esqr., Chairman and others—

It is ordered by this Court that Mr. William Whiston the younger be appointed High Constable of the Hundred of Repton and Gresley in this County, in the place of Mr. William Love, the late High Constable, deceased.

By the Court—

John Charge, Clerk of the Peace

together with the dates of the appointment of each High Constable, namely,

Mr.	Chawner	in 1808.
,,	Birch	1814.
,,	Wright	1832.
,,	Marshall.. ..	1833.
,,	Snibson	1837.
,,	W. Whiston junr.	1839

We are informed that each High Constable has been sworn in only once, on his appointment and that no one has ever been dismissed—

From these facts we presume that the appointment, in the absence of any specific enactment relating thereto may be considered permanent and that the Act in question will not come into operation unless by the resignation or death of any of the High Constables and consequently that the Petitions of the Memorialists, as regards the High Constables, cannot now be entertained—

We have however to state to the Court that we see no objection to an arrangement being made for the High Constables to require the overseers to pay to the different Boards of Guardians the amount of the County Rate along with the sum ordered to be paid by the Parishes on account of the Poor, whereby a saving of about £220 a year would be effected, the same having been allowed, as mileage, by order of Sessions in January 1844, to the overseers for their trouble in attending to pay the County Rate to the High Constables. The rescinding of this order would be no injustice to the overseers, inasmuch as by this arrangement the High Constables would receive from the Clerks of the Unions, instead of the overseers, the total amounts to be paid over to the County Treasurer.

The foregoing Report might be considered all that was required of us as a Committee, but as the subject may acquire some degree of public notoriety and interest, we deem it not inconsistent for us to add some few particulars relating to the present positions of the High Constables of this County. Their duties in issuing precepts and notices are very numerous and so important as to require a considerable degree of intelligence and attention, as well as a considerable sacrifice of time from their other avocations so as to entitle them to a fair remuneration for their services. A table of Fees, consisting of 13 items, to be taken by them was allowed at the Quarter Sessions in 1829, but some 8 or 10 years afterwards the Auditors of Unions refused to allow them and since then they, the High Constables, have been remunerated by a poundage of 6d. out of the County Rates and an allowance for attending at the Sessions, making an annual receipt of £57 9s. each on an average of the last six years. Out of this sum they have to pay various expenses of receipt stamps, printing, paper, and in short all such incidental items, together with the responsibility of having to give a bond for £800.

This is the state of the High Constables now in office; what the machinery will be under the new act, when in operation, will depend upon the Court of Quarter Sessions of that period, but there will then be a probability, amounting even to a certainty of the working expenses being considerable and not unlikely to the same extent of amount as at present.

Henry S. Wilmot,
John Radford,
Thomas Peach,
Tho. Bent,
John Strutt.

Derbyshire Sessions,
6 April, 1847.
Produced and read in Court.
J. Balguy,
Chairman.

The office of High Constable is now practically extinct; it merely lingers on in a few cases where by law or custom he has special duties at elections, or where he has any real property vested in him by virtue of his office.

All PETTY CONSTABLES were also bound to attend the Sessions; their names were called over according to the hundreds, and fines were imposed if absent without just excuse. Their duties were, to a great extent, the same with regard to the parish, as were the high constable with regard to the hundred. They were responsible for the constabulary rate; and they had also to report on such matters as the state of the parish stock, the execution of warrants with which they had been charged, and the summoning of jurors within their townships. The petty constable was appointed originally by the

court leet of his township, and afterwards by the parish vestry; the office, like all of our old criminal jurisdiction, being elective. The earlier "returns" of the Derbyshire Sheriffs usually included a parchment panel of the petty constables, and several of these, of Elizabethan and Stuart date, are still extant.* The panel gave a list of all the places for which constables had to attend, and then the name of the elected constable, who was present, was entered on a slip and the word *jur'* added, when the necessary oath of allegiance had been taken. As a specimen of these petty constabulary panels, we give the earliest that are among the records, namely those for four hundreds at a session of the year 1562:—

HUNDRED OF MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH:—

Morley and Smalley	Bartholomew Twigg
Lychurche	
Barrow	Edward Porter
Alvaston	
Myckleover	Robert Spencer
Lyttellover	George Barber
Fynderne	John Rome
Lyllynton	
Weston-under-wode	
Weston-super-Trent	
Aston-super-Trent	William Hordyn
Elvaston and Ambaston	
Cryche	William Gresley
Horsley	Richard Stark
Denbye	Richard Green
Shypley	Robert Ashburne
Heynor	Thomas Hyges
Stanton-juxta-Dayll	
Kyrkehallam	
Okebrook	Thomas Revell
Rysley	
Sandiacre	William Meynell
Sawlley	
Long Eaton	James Pinner
Dracott	
Langley	Arthur Taylor
Mackworth	Richard Sherrard
Little Eyton, Quorndon, and Chester	Hugh Walker

HUNDRED OF APPLETREE:—

Duffeld	
Breydsall	Richard Astley
Hulland and Byggyng	Richard Smyth

* Colonel Colvile rather unfortunately separated out all these "Returns" and Sessions Rolls. The Constabulary panels are now filed with some bundles of early Jury lists, their nature not being detected.

Mogginton	Richard Toples
Myrkaston	William Hudson
Twyford and Steynson	William Roo
Brelsford	Thomas Hodgekinson
Hylton	Thomas Hygges
Dauberye and ye Lees	
Trusley	John Beynes
Radburne	John Yoman
Sutton-in-ye-feyld	
Hollynton	
Snelson	
Marston-juxta-Tutberye	
Osmoson-juxta-Ashburne	Thomas Horde
Cubley	
Synfen	Humphrey Pegge
Ednosson	Richard Fydler
Boylson	
Church Broughton	John Kyston
Scropton	Abraham Field

HUNDRED OF REPTON AND GRESLEY :—

Repton	Richard Hunt
Greasley	
Lynton	William Wakelyn
Caldwell	William Winshaw
Roslaston	William Maleber
Waulton	
Staypnell	John Batson
Wynshull	John Morley
Newton Soney	
Bretbye	
Hartshorne	
Smysbye	
Tyckenhall and Calke	Ralph Turner
Formarke	John Byldale
Yngllby	Richard Revell
Stanton-juxta-Swarkstone	Thomas Cox
Melborne and Newton	Thomas Trucks
Swarkeston	Thomas Storer
Shelforde	
Osmosson-juxta-Derby	Christopher Stables
Normanton	Robert Bostock
Meysam	Thomas Bylburne
Chylcote	
Abbylby	

WAPENTAKE OF WIRKSWORTH :—

Worksworthe	Henry Glossop
Ashburne	William Oteshaw
Mapleton and Thorpe	Richard Mason
Benteley	Roger Grace
Eyton and Alsopp	
Mydleton	George Colinson
Elton	
Wennysley	

Matlock	Humphrey Matley
Dethycke, Tanysley and ye Leye	George
Bonsall	
Kirkireton	[Egrotat]
Hognaston	John Mason
Knyveton	John Calydon
Bradburne	
Hopton and Carsington	Ralph Eyton

There are a large number of papers relative to the parish or petty constables of the Commonwealth period, chiefly of the nature of petitions to Quarter Sessions, which throw a good deal of light upon the office and the way in which its burdensome duties were at that time regarded. The usual form of presenting a constable to the sessions, stating his residential qualification for the office, is shown in the following example of the nomination of one of the four constables of Hartington :—

To the Right Worpp'll Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby at the Quarter Sessions houlden att Derby the second day of October 1649.

Wee the Inhabitants of the Middle quarter of the Parish of Hartington whose names are subscribed doe present Thurston Dall of Flagge in this County Yeoman to serve the office of Constable within the said parish of Hartington for the yeare next following for a Messuage and Lands thereto belonging in the occupation of him or his Assignes Lyeing and being in Hurdlowe in our quarter.

William Mellande	John Froggatt
Humfry Goodwin	Edward Brockton
Joseph Goodwin	Robert Lomas

Edward Woodriffe.

The next instance that we give affords proof of the harm that was done by permitting householders to pay substitutes to act for them, when duly appointed to the office of constable :—

To the Right Worppll the Justices of Peace for this County of Derby at the severall sessions houlden there July 17 1649.

The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Towneshipp of Asheover, Sheweth That amongst other pressures since these sad and distracted times, Wee have beene much iniured by the dishonestie and disability of hireling Constables some whereof makeinge noe Accompts at all, others very remiss and unsatisfactory For the avoydinge wherof wee made an order amongst our selves, That every man of sufficiensie to whom it befell should serve it himselfe. Notwithstandinge ther is one Robert Flint who (although for his fathers reputation being then liveinge, we nominated him in our lott) was accordinge to our Anciente Costome Lawfully Chosen, being held governor of his said fathers estate, And had formerly served other offices wth in our Constablarie, Doeth not onely refuse to take the said office upon him, but contrary to our mynds hath put in one John Bore againe, Who hath tendred a very imperfect account for the yeare last past for very greate Somes of money by him gathered Far exceedinge other Towneshipps for our proportion of Trayned souldiers.

Now our petition that the said Robt Flint may either be compelled to take the said office upon him, or become bond to the said Inhabitants in a considerable some of

money, that the said Bore shall make up a just accompt. And your petitioners shall pray etc.

John Buntinge	Immanuel Bourne
John Gregory	Samuell Sleigh
Gyles Collier	Richard Hodgkinson
John Farnworth	John Redfearne
Edward Hodgkinson	Francis Bower
Thomas Milward	John Everatt
Robert Norman	Geo: Crosbe
William Mumforth	Edward Buntinge
William Hollingworth	John Hollingworth

Will: Allsoppe.

The next petitions that we quote introduce us to a new term—THIRDBORROW, of which it is difficult to get any other meaning, from most printed authorities, beyond that it was an equivalent term for a petty constable. The word occurs in a statute of Henry VIII. (28 H. VIII., c. 10), and also in Lambard's *Duty of Constable;* the latter offers this explanation:—"In some shires, where every third borrow hath a constable, there the officers of the other two be called third-borrows." This derivation is simple and ingenious, but the Derbyshire instances of its use put it out of court at once. There is no doubt, we think, that the term is a corruption of some Anglo-Saxon office, and it is probably derived from *fird* or *fyrd*, an army or armed force. The following conflicting petitions are from Cole Aston, a hamlet of Staveley:—

To the right worll and worll Justices of the Peace and quorum for the County of Derby.

The humble pet: of Will: Challoner John Blyth th' elder, John Blyth junr. Edw: Bennett Edw: Cooke Will: Brodbothome and others Sheweth

That whereas there bee 24tie Oxeganges of land wth in the Village and Hamblett of Cole Aston wth in the Towneshippe of Stavely in the houldinge or occupation of the Freehoulders, Copiehoulders and tennants and for Nine of the said 24tie Oxeganges of land your petitioners or their tennts have served the office of Thirdborrow for every Oxegange of land in their poss'ion for a yeare And the owners Occupiers or tennants of Fifteene oxeganges, remainder of the said 24tie have not served the said office of thirdborrow for many yeares though they have been often thereto required and as yett doe refuse to serve the same for yt your petitioners are greatly iniured thereby.

May it therefore please your worps the premisses considered to order That the said Freehoulders Coppyhoulders or their Tennts of those Fifteene Oxeganges of land yt have not served the office of a thirdborrow for the hamblett of Cole Aston aforesaid may serve for every oxegange of land a yeare as your petitioners have formerly done And yt Mr. Eyres land for Halloes, Arthur Moore, Thomas Kent, William Revell, Thomas Cartledge John Barloe and William Blyth or their tennants may Agreeably serve the said office for their Oxeganges as your pet'ioners have done And your pet'ioners shall ever pray etc.

John Blyth senior	Anthony Wright	William Blyth
Antho: Cooke	John Blythe	Robert Pinder
Anthony Parker	Edward Bennett	Thomas Willson
William Challinor	William Blyth senior	William Broadbothom
Godfrey Blackshaw	Thomas Burrhouse	

To the right worpll and worpll Justices of the Peace and quorum for the County of Derby

The humble pet: of Mr. Leonad Gill Tho: Kent Godfrey Shaw Hy: Blackshaw Antho : Cooke Robt: Roe Edw: Cooke Tho: Wilson William Blyth Antho: Wright John Barloe William Revell Antho: Parker Robt: Pynder and others sheweth

That whereas your pet'ioners have purchased severall parcells of one oxegange of Land in Cole Aston in the towneshipp of Stavely forth of a farme commonly called or known by the name of Cookes farme or oxegange of land, notwithstanding every one of your pet'ioners have but a small parte thereof, yett some of the Freehoulders of Coleaston beinge juriors at the Court Leet vizt : Tho : Kent Will : Revell and Tho : Cartledge have presented your pet'ioners to serve as a thirdborrow one yeare for those parcells of the said oxegange of land yt they have purchased to the losse and hindrance of your pet'ioners though this oxegange of land did serve the said office since the said juriors did serve for their lands.

May it therfore please your wor'ps the premisses considered to grant your wor'ps order that the said juriors and the rest that have not served the said office, may first severally serve the same, And yt then those that purchased the severall parcells of the said oxegange of land may all ioyne togaither and finde a thirdborrow amongst them for the said oxegange of land accordinge to their ancient use and custome that your peters may be noe more persecuted or troubled about the same And your peters shall daily pray etc.

A third petition from Cole Aston was presented to the Justices at this same time, the third one being from James Plattes who had been chosen Thirdborrow for the township, and was promised £3 by Thomas Kent, William Revell, and William Stevenson; but they now refused to pay and Plattes begged to be freed from office. The sessions took the practical step of referring the whole dispute to the decision of the nearest resident justice. Another Commonwealth petition shows that there was a constable for Staveley.

Thirdborrows are also mentioned at this date in townships within the wide parishes of Dronfield, Darley, and Wirksworth, all the entries relative to them clearly showing that it was an office subsidiary to and of less expense than that of constable, and that it might in fact be rendered sub-constable. The petition of William Turner, the constable of Darley, sets forth that in his constabulary there are four thirdborrows (at once sweeping away Lambard's numerical etymology) "who are or ought to be ayding and assistinge to ye Constable in gathering of all leavys and assessmats," but who are neglecting their duty, he therefore prays the court for redress to compel their assistance in their assigned hamlets. The last of these petitions relative to Thirdborrows that will be quoted is still further proof that it was a subordinate office and not equivalent to that of constable; it is of the year 1649.

The humble petition of the Inhabitants of Menill Langley, Humbly sheweth

That whereas yor petitioners were ordered to beare one Third pte of a Trayned Soldier and now one half with Ambiston and Thurmaston which yor petitioners have accordinge to order

payed, And now yor petitioners are charged with the Constables office which was never formerly, for which they have beene fyned by this Courte without notice given to yor petitioners.

Yor petitioners humbly pray the premises considered that they may not be charged with the Constables office, but with a Thirdborrow to Collect theire levyes wch they are allwayes ready to pay and that if possible there may be some mittigation of theire fynes and yor petitioners will pray etc.

Endorsed—Ordered that there shall only bee a thirdburrow ther.

Other petitions of this date show that the "Watch and Ward" duty of the old Constable, dating back to the statute of Winchester, was a very genuine matter, especially in troublous times. It was the business of the constable to provide for a due watch being kept between sunset and sunrise, and he had to appoint the rotation of the able-bodied householders who were called to this duty. The one acting for the constable on such occasions had the full legal powers of the constable such as arresting till the morning. Bearing this in mind it is easy to understand the reality of the grievance of the inhabitants of the small hamlet of Rowthorne, as expressed in a petition they sent to the Justices in 1648, wherein they showed—

That Rowthorne being a member of ye Constabulary of Glapwell above halfe a myle from ye towne are enforced to keepe watche and warde in Glapwell, and thereby Rowthorne lyable to Robberyes and Spoyle, Yor Petitioners pray that they may bee discharged from watchinge att Glapwell, and may watch and warde for ye future in theire owne Towne, and they shall pray etc.

At the Easter Sessions, 1665, the Grand Jury stated that "as for the keepinge of our Watch and Ward, we believe it a great neglect throughout this county, and desire that both High Constables and Pettie Constables do forthwith take especiall care about it."

It was not our intention to quote at length from any more of these petitions, but in a document presented from Hathersage, soon after the Restoration, such a wealth of adjectives is poured out upon the accounts of an offending constable, that it would be a pity that this special effort of 1665 should not be rescued from oblivion.

To the Right Hon'able Bench his Maties Justice of Peace at the Quarter Sessissions houlden at Derby for the County of Derby the iiij day of Aprill on the Seaventeenth yeare of the Reign of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the seconde by the grace of God King on England etc.

The petition of the inhabitants of the Townshipp of Hathersedge Humbly sheweth That whereas Rowland Swanne was loyally elected Constable of the Townshipp to serve the office of a Constable for one whole yeare ending at Chrismas last, And thereuppon tooke his oath And collected much money within the said Townshipp amounting to the sum of 33li 06s 08d And gave publique notice for the makeing of his accompts wch wee fynde uppon perusall to bee very Fowle unworthy debouched wastfull and expensive soe that wee Utterly dislike and disaprove of the same.

Now our humble request is That in case the said Swanne doe repayre to any of your good Worrpps or to this hon'able bench you would bee pleased to take the premisses into your serious Considerations That some speedy course may bee taken to bring the said Swanne to a just accompt that our poore Townshippe may have right and justice And your humble petitioners as they are in duty bound will ever daiely pray etc.

John Greene	Edw : Morrell	John Walker vicr
Thomas Skinner	Richard Wilcockson	George Eyre
John Trout	Law : Greene	Francis Thomasson
John Wilcockson	Edward Caine	Thomas Wathend
Edw : Hutson	John Littlewood	Robert Yeulet
Fran : Morten	Robt Cowper	John Smylter
John Greene of Padley		John Houghe

Among the county papers are a large number of the "Presentments" made at Quarter Sessions by the petty constables, the earliest of which begin in 1560. The presentments are of diverse character, not a few being lists of freeholders, wherefrom the juries were chosen. It was usual to hand in a piece of paper with the name of the constable and his township, even if there was a *nil* return. The favourite way of endorsing a blank return was to write across it "Omne bene," which was occasionally Anglicised into "All is well," or "Nothing to present;" and once we meet with the composite expression, "Omne well!" The following is a catalogue of the principal offences presented between the times of Queens Elizabeth and Anne :—Selling ale without a license; keeping disorderly house; "Keepinge Mans Sones and Servaunts in his house at unconvenient tymes in the night, hee beinge an alekeeper;" "denying to sell any ale without her house;" "unllawful gameinge on the Saboth Day" (1634); "making and bakeing of bread on the Sabboth" (1666); lodging rogues and beggars; not serving time of apprenticeship, and various like offences; neglecting the watch and ward; refusing to help to mend the highways when commanded by the constable; keeping greyhounds and guns without license; hawking or droving without license; "not taking the oaths of fidelity" (1698); assault and battery; obstruction and nuisance on the highway; not repairing the market place; not repairing the stocks; befouling a common well; breaking the pound; working at trades without having served an apprenticeship; "traceinge of heres in the snow" (1668); "turning a scabed mare on the common whereby other men's goods are in danger of being affected;" and for not attending the parish church, which were very numerous at particular periods.

Details of several of these presentments will be given in subsequent sections. They differ in style in a remarkable degree, some constables

evidently obtaining the assistance of a legal or educated pen in drawing up their presentments, and others making quaint efforts after correct phraseology; but the most amusing are the illiterates, or those who, for the sake of brevity, bring the most divers subjects into the closest juxta-position. A presentment of William Newsome, constable of Glossop, delivered at the Quarter Sessions held at Chesterfield, on October 8th, 1689, is worth preserving; he reports:—"I have no popeish recusantes nor grayhoundes nor quakers nor guns to ye best of my knowledge within my liberty."

Three references occur in the constabulary papers relative to a woman being nominated to the office of petty constable. In 1649, Humphrey Hurd, constable of Osmaston, by Ashburne, presents Elizabeth Hurd, widow, for the office in the ensuing year, she "haveinge a sufficient man to bee sonne able to serve the office;" on the son refusing to serve, Humphrey Hurd prays the court to grant an order to bring Elizabeth "to the next Justices of the Peace to take an oath." On April 3rd, 1649, John Burton, Constable of Linton, presents "Elizabeth Taylor, widdow, for to bee constable for this yeare now ensuing, and hee with the rest of the inhabitants of Linton aforesaid (18 in number), whose names are hereunder written, sheweth that our Towne Custome hath ever been a gone-by house, and that now it falleth upon that house accordinge to our ancient custom, wherefore our humble request to the honourable Bench is that they would bee pleased to take it into consideration and give order that shee may officiate and execute the said office according to our ancient custom." In 1683, the inhabitants of Sinfin and Arleston presented to the court Clare Clay, widow, "to take upon her the office of constable," but the justices ordered her to be discharged and continued the last constable in the office, "till hee present another more fitt person to succeed him." *

In 1745, when the local forces of all kinds were enumerated and scheduled, the total number of petty constables in the shire was 198, which were thus divided according to hundreds:—Scarsdale, 31; High Peak, 15; Wirksworth, 25; Appletree, 49; Morleston and Litchurch, 42; and Repton and Gresley, 36.

The reign of Victoria has seen a complete change in the whole principle of the constabulary forces. The Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables by the authority of Justices of the

* Instances will be found in subsequent sections of the appointment of women as overseers of the poor and as churchwardens.

Peace,* which became law on August 27th, 1839, was soon acted upon in Derbyshire. Five of the Justices (J. Balguy, Charles Clarke, Peter Arkwright, William Jessop, and Edward Strutt) sent a requisition to the Clerk of the Peace for an adjourned General Quarter Sessions to be held on November 1st, 1839, at the County Hall, Derby, to consider the expediency of carrying this Act into execution within the shire.

At this Sessions it was resolved to adopt the Act, and a Committee was appointed to consider the extent or force required, and the expense; to report to the next sessions, held December 31st. The Committee consisted of John Balguy (chairman), Lord Waterpark, Sir George Crewe, Sir Oswald Mosley, William Evans, William John Bagshawe, William Mundy, John Harrison, Edward Strutt, Charles Clarke, and James Oakes.

The Committee drew up an elaborate printed report, wherein they recommended that the Act should be adopted throughout the whole county, and that the extent of force employed should be—

		£
1	Chief Constable, at a salary of £300 per annum ...	300
6	Superintendents, £75 each and clothing	486
60	Constables, 18s. per week	2,808
	Clothing for 60 constables, £6 per man	360
67	Total annual expense,	£3,954

The force recommended was about one man for every 3,000 inhabitants, only one-third of the extent of force sanctioned by the Act.

The County Constabulary was further established by Acts 3 and 4 Victoria c. 88, and 19 and 20 Victoria c. 69. The County Council Act of 1888 partially brings back the control of the force into the hands of the elected of the people, and thus reverts to some extent to the time-honoured local popular control that used always to be exercised over the constabulary.

The Derbyshire Police Force now consists of Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable, 11 Superintendents, 268 men and 10 local constables, total 291.

* 2 and 3 Victoria c. 93.

Juror.

It was the custom, in the time of Elizabeth, for the Custos Rotulorum, in the name of the sovereign, to issue a precept, signed by the Clerk of the Peace, to the Sheriff, shortly before each General Quarter Sessions, enjoining him therein—*inter alia*—to summons twenty-four good and lawful men as jurors from each hundred within his bailiwick or shire. The Sheriff, in his turn, directed the bailiffs or high constables of each hundred to furnish these jurors, who supplied the petty juries. In addition to this the Sheriff received another precept, whereby he summoned the chief or grand jury for the Sessions from his whole bailiwick, for which a property qualification was required. The directing the sheriff to see to the summoning of the petty juries from each hundred soon after fell into abeyance; but otherwise the precept remains much in the same form, after the lapse of three centuries. We are fortunately able, from the Records of the county, to give an example of an early Elizabethan precept, dated December 1st, 1560; it seems best to present it in an English dress:

> Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen defender of the faith &c. to the Sheriff of Derby, greeting. We command you that you do not omit by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick but that you cause to come before our Justices assigned to keep the peace in the County of Derby, and also to hear and determine divers felonies trespasses and other misdemeanours in the aforesaid County committed, at Derby in the aforesaid County of Derby on Tuesday next at the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord next ensuing, twenty-four good and lawful men of every hundred wapentake and borough in your bailiwick to make enquire and certify and that they be then and there obediently on our behalf. And also cause to come before our aforesaid Justices at the aforesaid day and place all Coroners Constables Bailiffs of liberties also our Bailiffs in the aforesaid County that they may be then and there to do and execute those things enjoined on our behalf and which to their offices appertain. And that you yourself be then and there also present with this writ to do and execute those things which to your office appertains as it rests at your peril. Witness Francis Leeke Knight at Derby the first of December in the third year of our reign.
>
> WATSON.

The preamble to a second precept of the same day and year is in similar words to the preceding, but the operative part commands "that every one of them shall have 100s. in lands tenements or rents per annum at the least by whom the truth may be the better known to enquire of and upon all Riots Routs and unlawful Assemblies and other offences contrary to the statute in that behalf made and provided" &c.

The Sheriff, to his "return" to the precept certifying that the preliminaries for summoning the Sessions had been complied with,

appended certain schedules or panels, on which were written the names impanelled to act as jurors on the grand inquest for the body of the county. At the time of the Sessions, those that were sworn on the inquest had the word "*jur*" placed by their names. A few of these panels of Elizabeth's time yet remain among the County Records. A copy is given of the earliest one extant, which is of the year 1561.

Georgius Alsop de Alsopp gent.
Rogus Hurte de Asheburne yo'
Wills Wylne de Melborne gent jur'
Johes Clowes de Assheburne yo'
Gervasius Prynce de eadem yo' jur'
Cristoferus Alsop de Derbi yo'
Wills Hioling de Langley yo' jur'
Thomas Coplye de Tyssington yo'
Hew Hey de Quarnedon yo'
Edvus Semp de Asshe yo' jur
Johnes Dancks de Thurvaston yo' jur'
Ricus Lathburye de Holme yo'
Johes Clerke de Codnor yo'
Radus Burton de Breyston yo' jur'
Johes Warde de Mackworthe yo' jur'
Wills Agard de Marton yo' jur
Thomas Massye de Morley yo'
Johes Bolton de Etwall yo' jur'
Radus Orme de Burnaston yo'
Humfrus Webster de Holland yo'
Thomas Sowter de Duffeld yo' jur'
Radus Cronckeshaw de Haselbadge yo
Nichus Hurte de Assheburne yo' jur.
Thomas Chapleyne de Hatton yo' jur'

We have noticed in several of the earlier Derbyshire Session panels that more than 12 jurors were sometimes sworn, there being three instances of 15 in the reign of Elizabeth. On this point Lambard says: "xii at least, and if there be 18 or more it shall not be amisse. Yea, it is a common order with us to have them of an odde number, as 17, 19, or 21, to the ende (as it seemeth) that if they should dissent in opinion somewhat equally, yet there should bee alwaies one to weigh downe the side and cast the ballance. But if xii of them doe agree, the gainsaying of the residue cannot hinder the presentment."

There are no precepts or jury panels of the reign of James I. extant among the Derby Records, but among a considerable bundle of writs for the Sheriff of the time of Charles I. are several sessional precepts. The following is the panel (17) summoned to the Epiphany Sessions, 1638:—

Johes Carrington de Spoondon gen'
Wills Reynorde Duffeild gen'
Gervasius Brough de Dalberge Lees
Wills Miles de Longston
Johes Cantrell de Repton
Henricus Weyte de eadem
Wills Bucknall de Kings Newton
Johes Agard de Marton
Edrus Bludworth de Heynor
Johes Bunting de Ashover
Henricus Lees de Lees
Johes Blackwall de Blackwall
Raches Twigge de Kirk Ireton
Germanus Buxton de eadem
Georgius Burton de Bakewell
Thomas Glossopp de Farefeild
Thomas Buxton de Carsington

Of the period of the Commonwealth there are many writs and precepts. The documents of this date are, as a rule, far easier to

study than those of other periods, as they are couched in the vernacular. It is interesting to note the change in the headings of these Jury Summons and like documents. So long as the king was living, his name had been retained in matters of public business, but after his execution it became necessary to alter the style and title of the Government. A Jury precept of April, 1649, begins—*Custodes libertatis Angliæ authoritate Parliamenti vic' com' Derb'*. But towards the end of 1650, the leaders of the Commonwealth decided to introduce the use of the mother tongue into the Latinised "tortuous ungodly jungle of English law." This was carried out most thoroughly, even *posse comitatus* became "the power of the county," and the Grand Jury endorsed the bills that they ignored with "Wee know not," instead of *ignoramus*. The precepts issued by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, as Custos Rotulorum, in 1651, 1652, and 1653, run thus :—"The Keepers of ye Libertie of England by Authoritie of Parliament to ye Sheriffe of ye County of Derby greetinge, wee command you to summon to appeare before ye keepers of ye publique peace and Justices assigned . . . . . foure and twentye good and lawfull men of ye body of ye aforesayd Countye whereof everie one of them shall have one hundred shillings in lands tenements or rents by ye yeare att ye least to enquire, etc."

A precept issued by Thomas Saunders, as Custos Rotulorum, dated January 9th, 1654, together with several subsequent ones, points to the further march of events, for it begins—"Olliver Lord Protector of the Comon Wealthe of England, Scottland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonginge, to the Sheriffe of Derbyshire greetinge."

In 1658 a further change was necessitated, through the death of the first Lord Protector, and the precepts or writs were now headed "Richard, Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England Scottland and Ireland, and ye Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging." The year 1659 sees another change, for the precepts then addressed to John Mundy, the Sheriffe of Derbyshire, revert to the earlier Commonwealth use, and run—"The Keepers of ye Libertie of England, by authority of Parliament."

From 1648 to 1738, but with several important gaps, the Sessional Jury Lists have been preserved, and are arranged in chronological order. For most of these years the two jury panels are preserved. The list of the grand jury is usually headed and concluded as follows (or by its Latin equivalent) :—"Ye names of ye jury to inquire for our

HEADINGS OF PRECEPTS TO THE SHERIFF OF DERBYSHIRE DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649.

Custos libertatis Anglie Authoritate Parliamenti Tre rend Cap

1650.

Custod libtat Anglie Authoritat parliament, vic Comm Derb

1653.

The keeps of ye libertie of Enrlamd by Authoritie of Parliament to ye Sheriffe of ye County of Derby

1654.

Oliver Lord Protector of the Comonwealth of England, Scotland & Ireland & ye dominions thereto belonging to the Sheriffe of the County of Derby

1658.

Richard Lord protector of the Comon wealth of England Scottland & Ireland & ye dominions and xx Territories thereunto belonging to ye Sheriffe of the County of Derby

1659.

The keepers of the libertie of England by Authortie of parliament to ye Sheriffe of ye County of Derby

Sovereign Lord ye King & ye Body of ye said county .... Every one of ye Jurors aforesaid by himself separately attached by pledges to wit John Doe & Richard Roe. Issues upon each 10s." The list of the common jury ends in the same way, but begins thus :—"Ye names of ye jury to try ye Prisoners at ye Barr."

The names of the grand jury form the first entry in the minutes of Sessions, so the whole of those names can readily be obtained from the bound volumes of orders of Sessions, beginning in 1682. The Sessional Grand Juries used to exercise a most important part in the financial affairs of the county. As an instance of their almost absolute power in this direction, which must have been very humiliating to the Justices, it may here be mentioned that, at the Mich. Sessions, 1748, it was declared that the orders of October, 1744, for £50 for repairing the house of correction, at Tideswell, and also of the sum of £40 in 1746, and of £54 1s. 6d. in 1747, all paid, were all void, as there had been no proper presentment by the grand jury.* In fact no payment was valid unless formally presented by the grand inquest of the freeholders, a remarkable survival of the old popular control of finance, to which we are but now reverting under the County Councils. Thus, at the Epiph. Sessions, 1698, when the roof of the County Hall required repair, it was no committee of the Justices that invited estimates or controlled the work, but "Wee the Granjury do suppose that for takinge up the Leads of the County Hall, and what Lead may be wantinge to make up the ould which will not serve againe, and layinge it downe againe may amount to the sume of 40li. And wee the Granjury aforesd doe desire that Mr. John Gisborne of Derby, Mr. Obadia Hodgkinson of Little Chester, Mr. Samuel Ward of Allestry, shall see the layinge out of the sd money to the best advantage and shall Imploy such workemen as they thinke convenient, and give an Acct to the Grajury how they disburse the sd money. Sam Ward, Tho: Cockayne," and thirteen others [Endorsed] "This money to be raised and pd to the Overseers."

At the Epiph. Sessions, 1762, a bill of brick and stone work done to the county gaol, amounting to £30 13s. 3d., is thus endorsed—"We ye Jurors of our Lord ye King now assembled do hereby present ye above bill." Here follow the signatures of Thomas Chawner and eighteen other jurymen.

Blyth Simpson, the county gaoler, at Mich. Sessions, 1764,

* Further particulars of this remarkable case will be given in a subsequent section.

"humbly represents to the Grand Jury assembled that the Building used as a Wash House for the Gaol being ruinous and out of Repair is fallen down and cannot be repaired, but must be rebuilt and that the charge of rebuilding the same will be the Sum of Ten pounds." To this the fully signed reply is "We the Grand Jury assembled find and present the above representation to be true."

The gaol expenses again came before the same authorities at the Epiph. Sessions, 1769, when we read that "We the Grand Jury sworn and charged at the General Quarter Sessions above mentioned Do find and present That a piece of Ground lying upon Nun Green behind the County Gaol of the breadth of fifteen yards and in length forty yards is necessary to be purchased by the County to be laid to the County Gaol, and that the same be inclosed by a wall and properly soughed in order to clear the same from water, and the Gaol from filth and other dirt."

Other presentments of the grand jury as to bridges and highways out of repair, and as to a variety of differing details of county administration, both of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are numerous among the county papers, and will be referred to or quoted in other divisions of this work.

Occasionally the grand jury at the sessions made a presentment in favour of some charitable action from the county funds, but it is exceptional and rather remarkable to find them on one occasion going outside the bounds of the county in such a recommendation. At the Trans. Sessions, 1750, the grand jury present John Wryght and William Barnett, farmer and shopkeeper, of Norton in Staffordshire, on account of their great loss from fire (£650), to their utter ruin.

But a much quainter use of their powers of presentment, and of the dispensing powers of the chairman is afforded by the last jury extract that we shall make from the county records; it affords a striking illustration of the free and easy manners of the day :—

To F. N. C. Mundy, Esqre
Angell Inn — Chesterfield 16th July 1805.

We the undersigned Grand Jury men for the Sessions held here this day having attended in court in due time, And one of our Brethren Mr. Hodgkinson of Ashover not making his appearance till after we were sworn and had proceeded to our duty but owing to the Lenity of the Court, he was afterwards sworn and the fine forgiven upon condition of his paying a Bottle of Wine.—He has not dined with us nor is the Wine any object to us, but we think (with all Due Deference to your Sentiments) that his behaviour is not consistent as a Grand Juryman, It is penurious, unsociable, and what

we think sho'd merit your displeasure in such way (and for example) as you shall think proper.

J. Inman	Jarvis Radley (foreman)
Robt. Shirt	Josiah Claughton
Wm. Inkersell	John Hopkinson
Roger Bettis	Tho. Hazard
David Barnes	John Rooth
	Mark Hewitt
	Geo. Taylor

We have already referred to coroner's juries; juries were also required at the Sheriff's courts, and at the various courts of manorial jurisdiction; and we shall subsequently find that they were impanelled for market and trade purposes. In fact our ancestors, whether of the time of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Anne, not only entrusted their liberties far more to the judgment of their peers than in these days of Victorian summary jurisdiction, but also resorted to the decision of an inquest on almost every possible question upon which a deliberate opinion or an authoritative statement were required.

An entire revision of the whole jury system, the qualification of jurors, and the mode of summoning was carried out in 1825 (6 Geo. IV. c. 50); since that date there are perfect printed lists of all the jurors.

County Treasurer.

With the exception of a brief period during the Commonwealth, when local government was generally out of joint, the Derbyshire records afford proof that, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne, the Clerk of the Peace acted as Treasurer of the county's money, and received the various sums collected by the high constables in their respective hundreds. The office of Treasurer was not, however, looked upon as of necessity attached to the clerkship of the peace for some little time before a separate appointment was made, as is evident from the following entry in the 'Orders of Sessions, Epiph. 3 James II :—

> "Whereas at the last quarter Sessions of the Peace held for this County Mr. John Adderley Clarke of the Peace produced his accompt of Trea'r before this Court, And desired that the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury might peruse and examine the same for the satisfaction of this Court and themselves on the

behalfe of the County which accordingly was done, And that the said Grand Jury did approve and allowe of the same as just, And whereas the Said Clerke of the peace prayed then a yearly allowance for his paynes in receavinge and paying the moneys contayned in the Said Accompts as in other Countyes for Thirteene yeares ending 1687 for which hee had hitherto had no satisfaction which was then referred to bee considered of as at this Sessions. Now this Court upon serious consideration had of the said premisses doe thinke it just and reasonable that the said Clarke of the Peace have an allowance for the tyme past after the rate of tenne pounds per ann' And alsoe that the same bee allowed him yearly for the future soe long as hee shall continue Trea'r. It is therefore ordered that the said Accompts bee allowed and are allowed by this Court accordingly And that the said Clerke of the peace bee allowed out of the moneys remaininge at the foote of his said Accts perused and approved as aforesaid One hundred and Thirtye pounds which for Thirteene yeares is after the rate of Tenne pounds per Ann' And that hee bee discharged of soe much accordingly And further ordered that hee bee alsoe allowed Tenne pounds yearly for the future soe long as hee shall remaine Trea'r as aforesaid."

The first definite appointment of a County Treasurer as a distinct official, was made in 1708, when **John Wright** was chosen for that purpose by the Justices. The first entry relative to his duties in the Orders of Sessions occurs at Trans. Sessions 7 Anne:—"Upon a motion of Mr. Councellor Holding for the Sallary of Joshua Needham master of ye house of Correction for Chesterfeild ordered that his account be stated with Mr. John Wright Treasurer, and what appeares to bee due upon the ballance thereof, so soon as the said Mr. Wright has received the Cash belonging to the County, the said Joshua Needham is Ordered to be paid." The practice at once obtained of inspecting and auditing the Treasurer's account by a finance committee, but no standing committee was nominated for that purpose, certain justices being appointed at one sessions to report to the next. Thus at Easter 8 Anne, the following entry is made:—"Whereas Mr. John Wright was some tyme since made Treasurer of the County and hath this present Sessions produced his account in Court, in order to be passed and allowed, this Court do therefore order and it is hereby ordered that the same be viewed inspected and referred to Thomas Cotchett, Samuel Pole, Henry Gilbert, and

Michael Burton, Esqrs, or any two of them, who are desired to report the same next sessions with their judgments and opinions therein under ye hands of any two or more of ym." At the Trans. Sessions, the treasurer's accounts were again referred to the same committee, and were finally produced in court, approved and allowed at Mich. Sessions, 9 Anne. Mr. Wright died in 1715, when the office of County Treasurer was conferred upon

Samuel Prime, who retained the position until his death in 1751. He was succeeded by

George Calton, who was treasurer up to the time of his death in 1771, when the office was bestowed upon

John Chatterton, of Ashbourne. Upon his death in 1786, he was succeeded by

Thomas Evans, Trans. 1786.

William Newton, East. 1814.

William Leaper Newton, East, 1835.

George Crompton, East. 1846.

In 1782, it was ordered that the Treasurer henceforth cause his annual balance sheet to be printed for presentation at the Easter Sessions. The first printed account of the county expenses of Derbyshire was accordingly presented at the Easter sessions, 1783, on a large double sheet with ornamental head and tail lines. From that date onwards the finances of the county have been printed year by year, and are filed among the records with but two or three gaps. The following is a reproduction of the first printed balance sheet:—

DERBYSHIRE.

The Treasurer's Account from Easter Sessions 1782 to Ditto 1783.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Ballance in the Treasurer's Hands at Easter Sessions, 1782	116	13	8
Cash received of the High Constables at ditto	340	18	3
,, ,, at Translation ditto	700	14	2
,, ,, at Michaelmas ditto	265	2	6
,, ,, at Epiphany ditto	151	10	0
Mr. Jarman, Treasurer of Nottingham, for Maintenance of a Substitute's family, serving in the Nottinghamshire Militia, & chargeable to the Parish of Horsley in this County	12	6	0
Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes & Places following for Maintenance of Substitutes' Families serving for such Parishes, etc., & chargeable to the Parishes etc. in other Counties—Darley, Callow, Wirksworth, Dethick, Foolow, Alfreton, Calver, Hassop, Monyash, Winster, Edensor, Barlborough, Brampton, Matlock, Allestry, Doveridge, Stidd, Brampton, Ripley, Mickleover, Draycott, Horsley, Great Barlow, Spondon, Ashover,			

	£	s.	d.
Egginton, Abney, Eckington, Ockbrook, Darley Nether Part, Repton, Darley, Norton, South Normanton, Stapenhill, Etwall, Glapwell, Newbold, Chesterfield, Melbourne, Stanton-by-Dale, Ilkiston, Little Hallam, Sawley, Staveley, Marston Montgomery	254	2	3
Ballance due to the Treasurer	167	12	9
	£2,008	19	7

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Expenses at passing the Treasurer's last Accounts		10	6
SALARIES.			
To the Keepers of the House of Correction, Mr. Blyth Simpson for Derby ..	30	0	0
Ditto for Convicts House of Correction, 10l.—James Wingfield, Wirksworth, 15l.	25	0	0
William Shore, Tideswell, 20l.—Tho. Litton, Ashborne, 15l.—George Bretland, Chesterfield, 20l.—additional 7l. 10s.	62	10	0
To Blyth Simpson for keeping the Gaol 20l.—John Cooper returning price of corn two years 8l.	28	0	0
Samuel Simpson, as Cryer to the Court 5l.—Ditto for cleaning County Hall 10s. 4d.	5	10	4
Mr. Harrison, as Surgeon to the Gaol, 33l. 3s. The Rev. Mr. Henry, Chaplain to ditto 30l.	63	3	0
Mr. Maw for bread to the Gaol	123	10	6
Mr Bateman, Coroner, for Journeys and taking Inquisitions	37	9	9
Mr. Carter, ditto	19	19	9
Mr. Mander, ditto	15	7	3
REPAIR OF BRIDGES.			
Doctor Bullock & Robert Wright, Esq., for Whaley Bridge	190	0	0
John Halksworth for Rowsley	4	19	8
John Halksworth for several ditto 3l. 9s., for Baslow ditto 1l. 1s. 6d.	4	10	6
William Willis for Grindleford ditto	5	0	0
Peter Ratcliff for Compstow 1l. 1s. John Halksworth for Rowsley ditto 4l. 19s. 2d. Ditto at Calver 16s.	6	16	2
John Marshall at Mytham ditto 1l. 15s. Mr. Chawner at Dovebridge 3l. 6s. 6d. ditto at Belper 1l. 2s. 3d.	6	3	9
Ditto at Dovebridge 1l. 19s. 3d. Ditto at Tutbury ditto 3l. 5s.	5	4	3
Constable of Clifton for Hanging ditto 1s. 7d.		1	7
Mr. Chawner for Dovebridge 2l. 17s. 2d. Ditto at Ashton 2l. 5s. 6d.	5	2	8
Thomas Taylor at Swarkeston ditto 1l. 1s.	1	1	0
John Halksworth at Darley ditto 3l. 15s. Ditto at Baslow ditto 4l. 15s. 5d. ..	8	10	5
Ditto at Wormhill ditto 4l. 10s. 6d.	4	10	6
Ditto at Hazlewood ditto 3l. 18s. Ditto at Ashford ditto 4l. 19s. 6d.	8	18	6
Thomas Hadfield at Broadbottom ditto	4	17	0
Geo. Wootton gravelling Swarkstone ditto 2l. 19s. Sir Henry Harpur for Gravel 17s. 6d.	3	16	6
James Dolman for Newbridge Melborne		12	0
Thomas Rotherforth for Beighton ditto 1l. 5s. Mr. Slater for Renishaw ditto 100l.	101	5	0
VAGRANTS.			
The High Constable and Petty Constables, their Bills for Apprehending and passing Vagrants	379	1	3

Carriage of Baggage.

Constable of Chesterfield 6l. Edward Broughton 9l. 7s. 2d.	15	7	2
Constable of Ashborne 2l. 2s. 10d. William Wilson 3l. 8s.	5	10	10
Jonathan Kendall 4l. 18s. Edward Broughton 9l. 14s. 6d.	14	12	6

Apprehending and Prosecuting Felons.

Mr. Bower & Joseph Barrow	18	5	6
Mr. Wadsworth, John Cantrel, & Isaac Worthington	12	15	6
Thomas Bott, William Cupitt, Eleanor Cockram, & Richard Keeley	8	5	0
Mr. Jessopp, Mr. Goodwin, & Mr. Dolphin Whitley	84	11	0
John Ryley, John Marples, Constable of Norton, & John Sellers	11	12	6
John Sellers, John Cook, Thomas Bott, & William Birch	35	7	0

Bills Paid for Various Uses.

Thomas Ratcliff, Thomas Harvey, & Francis Whiting for prosecutions	19	3	0
Postage of Letters & Parcels	1	4	8
Lead Cistern at the Gaol	5	5	0
Mr. Simpson, gaol fees, & whipping prisoners	1	3	4
Repairs at the Gaol	4	6	6
Glazier's bill for Gaol & County Hall	10	3	10
George Butland for conveying & whipping a prisoner		15	0
Mr. Drewry, printers Bill	5	17	6
Mr. Simpson, a year's window tax for the gaol	3	10	6
Ditto, a year's straw for the Prisoners	8	8	0
Locks and Iron work for the Gaol	2	16	2
Clerk of the Assize, his fees for Five Prisoners	5	5	0
Mr. Simpson, a Prisoners Fees		13	4
Overseer of Poor of Whittington for a substitute's child in the Yorkshire Militia	3	7	0
Clerk of the Peace for business done for the County	35	2	0
Ditto for Books	13	18	0
Overseer of Horsley for substitute's family in Notts Militia	4	13	0
Ditto Horsley Woodhouse ditto ditto	2	12	0
Ditto Offcoat & Underwood ditto in Derbyshire Militia		12	0
Keepers Fees for Venison*	1	5	0
Mr. Simpson for taking Prisoners to Bakewell Sessions	2	0	0
Ditto for Postage of Orders		15	10
Ironwork & repairs at the Gaol	10	6	7
Sweeping Chimnies at the Gaol		7	0
Mr. Simpson for conveying three Prisoners to the Thames	21	0	0
Ditto Prisoners Fees	5	6	8
Clerk of Assize, his Fees	6	6	0
Francis Ashby & F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. for alterations at the Gaol..	128	9	0
Mr. Latham for advertising persons that broke out of Gaol	2	13	0
Overseer of Newbold for Militia substitute's family	3	4	6
Ditto of Totley ditto	2	16	0
Ditto of Beighton ditto	5	0	11
Ditto of Brampton ditto	1	17	4
Thomas Bott for taking a Prisoner to the Gaol		16	0

* An order of the court was made at Trans. Sessions, 1780, that the keepers fees and carriage of the venison presented by the Duke of Rutland to the Justices at Bakewell Quarter Sessions be paid by the county treasurer. This was a somewhat costly "present," for the gratuities to the keepers and the carriage soon after this amounted to nearly £3. On the cessation of the Bakewell Sessions, the venison was consumed at Chesterfield. This entry appears annually in the accounts down to 1820.

A Year's Exhibition Money to the Prisoners in the King's Bench	1	1	0
Ditto to the Marshalsea	1	1	0
Overseer of Totley for Militia man's family	2	16	0
Treasurer of Lancashire for Substitutes families in Derb. Militia	99	2	10
Ditto Middlesex ditto	7	10	0
Mr. Simpson for taking two Prisoners to be transported	11	0	0
Ditto acquital Fees for two Prisoners	1	6	8
A Year's coals for Felons	2	12	0
A bill for sundry articles for Gaol	3	12	3
Mr. Drewry for advertisements	6	7	10
Robert Cooper for conveying a Prisoner to Derby gaol	2	0	0
Overseer of Brampton for Substitute's family	1	15	0
Ditto Horsley Woodhouse	4	11	0
Work at Chesterfield House of Correction	27	3	8
Francis Moor for viewing Critch Workhouse	1	15	0
Constables of Ashbourne & Buxton taking Prisoners to Gaol	3	0	8
Painting & Repairing at Gaol	14	15	2
Ironwork & Glazing at Gaol	18	2	0
Militia Substitutes family expenses	32	8	7
Mr. Almond, bookseller, bill	4	1	6
John Cooper, an Apothecary's bill	3	1	8
Mr. Carter for viewing Bridges	1	0	0
Repairs at County Hall	2	18	0
Mr. Simpson, Prisoners Fees	5	6	8
Ditto, removing a prisoner to Stafford	1	14	0
Gaol Repairs	5	10	6
Clerk of the Arraigns, his Fees	11	11	0
Mr. Simpson, year's straw for the Felons	8	8	0
Sundry articles for Gaol	6	4	9
Window tax of the Gaol	3	10	6
C. Walter for the Prisoners	1	6	6
Postage of Letters & Parcels	1	10	7
A Year's Salary due to the Treasurer, Easter Sessions 1783	20	0	0
	£2,008	19	7

Derby: Printed by J. Drewry, in the Irongate.

SECTION III.—COUNTY FORCES.

COUNTY FORCES. GENERAL MUSTERS. TRAINED BANDS. DECADENCE OF ARCHERY. MAIMED SOLDIERS. DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS. MILITIA. MILITIA ACT RENDERED VOID. SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA. VOLUNTEERS OF 1745. VOLUNTEERS OF 1800. LOCAL MILITIA. RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY. PROVISIONAL CAVALRY. YEOMANRY CAVALRY. MOUNTED RIFLES. COUNTY CONTINGENTS. ELIZABETHAN TROOPS FOR IRELAND. IMPRESSED SOLDIERS. ENLISTMENT OF DEBTORS.

SECTION III.—COUNTY FORCES.

The County Forces.

Under the Anglo-Saxons, all men were required to bear arms as a sort of body rent for the land they held. A military force, or fyrd, was established, in which, whilst land was made the basis of numbers, the family system was the foundation of discipline ; so many families (originally ten) making the tything, and so many tythings (originally one hundred) making the hundred. Then for the purpose of further coalition, hundreds or wapentakes were united in counties, each under its own dux or duke. Each division had to supply its quota of men, together with the arms wherewith to equip them, and was further pledged to observe so many days of training. This system prevailed, with more or less regularity, till the time of the Conquest, when the principle of feudal troops to a great extent superseded it and rendered it unnecessary, but yet the system never ceased wholly to exist. The Crown, in its contests with the great barons, found it expedient to revive the old local force. This was at last formally done by Henry II., in his Assize of Arms (1181), which in truth restored the national militia to the place from which it had been dethroned at the Conquest. By this assize, every holder of land was bound to produce one or more men fully equipped or capable of fighting in national defence. The arms were annually inspected, and the lending, selling, or pawning of the arms or armour was made illegal. "Every knight was forced to arm himself with coat of mail and shield and lance ; every freeholder with lance and haubert ; every burgess and poorer freeman with lance and iron helmet."* This assembling of the fyrd or old local militia, thus revived in 1181, and revised in its scale of arms by

* Green's *History of the English People* p. 100.

Edward III. in 1285, continued for more than four centuries on the same basis as that laid down by Henry II.* Further alterations were made in this Assize of Arms just before Elizabeth came to the throne, in order to suit advances in the art of war.†

This Act is of so much importance in understanding the principle upon which the local forces of the sixteenth century were raised and armed, and has received, strange to say, so little attention from either military or general historians, that no apology is necessary for giving a full abstract of this measure, which is termed "An Acte for the having of horse armour and weapon."

The second section recites that—

"All noblemen, gentlemen and every person temporal having any honors lordships houses lands &c. of estate of inheritence to the value of £1,000 and above shall from and after the first day of May 1558, find keep and maintain at their own costs and charges six horses or geldings able for demi-lances whereof three at least to be horses with sufficient harness (steele) saddles and weapons requisite for the same, and 10 light horses or geldings meet for light horsemen with furniture of harness and weapons requisite, and also 40 corselets furnished‡, 40 Almayne Rivettes§ or instead of the rivettes 40 coats of plate corselets or brigandines‖ furnished, 40 pikes, 30 long bows, 30 sheafs¶ of arrows, 30 steel caps or skulls, 20 black bills** or halberds, 20 haquebuts,†† and 20 morions or sallets."‡‡

The section proceeds to state that every one having lands to the value of 1,000 marks and under £1,000 is to find 2 demi-lances, 6 light horsemen, 30 corslets furnished, 30 almayn rivettes, 30 brigandines,

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* It must be remembered that this militia was quite distinct from the *Posse Comitatus*, or "power of the county," in the control of the sheriff. This general call to arms to be resorted to only in the gravest emergency, was based on the principle that whoever had taken an oath of fealty to the king was bound to risk his life in defence of his country. It included every male from 15 to 60, peers and priests alone excepted.

† 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, c. 2.

‡ The corselet was the plate armour worn by the pikeman, and, strictly speaking, meant only that part which covered the body; in fact it is sometimes written *corpselet*. But it came to be used (as is the case here) for the whole suit of armour necessary for a pikeman, which is the invariable meaning of a "corselet furnished," or a "corselet complete."

§ By "almayne rivettes" is signified armour made flexible by means of rivets, invented in Germany. Henry VIII, early in his reign, imported into England Almain or German armourers.

‖ The brigandine was a corslet of leather upon which were sewn a number of small plates of iron.

¶ A sheaf consisted of twenty-four arrows.

** A kind of cheap halbert, not kept bright, hence usually called black or sometimes brown bills.

†† Haquebut was an *arquebus*, or hand-gun with a curved stock.

‡‡ The salade, morion, or sallet was a light open helm.

30 pikes, 20 long bows, 20 sheafs of arrows, 20 steel caps, 10 bills, 10 haquebuts, and 10 morions. Those that had lands of the value of £200, £100, £40, and £20, had to find horses or weapons in due proportion to their income, until at last this long section recites that "those having goods and chattels to the value of £10 or above, and under £20, shall find 1 long bow, 1 sheaf of arrows, with 1 steel cap or skull, and 1 black bill or halberd."

The fifth section declares that "the inhabitants of every city, burgh, town, parish and hamlet other than such as are before charged in this Act, shall find and maintain at their common charges such harness and weapons as shall be appointed by the Commissioners for the Musters or view of armour within such city, &c., and the number and kinds thereof to be written in a pair of Indentures, to be made between the said Commissioners, or two of them at the least, and 12, 8, or 4, of the chief of every such city, &c.; one part thereof to remain with the chief officer of such city, &c., and the other part to remain with the Clerk of the Peace of the Shire where every such city, &c., shall be."*

The fourteenth section of the act provides that "the Statute 33 Henry VIII., c. 9, concerning the having of long bows and arrows and the using order exercising and maintenance of artillery and shooting in long bows is not hereby repealed but shall stand in full force." Another section adds that "any person charged with the finding of a haquebut, or his servant, may shoot at such marks as allowed by 33 Henry VIII., c. 6., but must not carry the haquebut in any high street, unless going to or coming from the musters."

General Musters.

The name by which the local force was usually styled in the sixteenth century, was the "General Musters." No sooner had Elizabeth succeeded to the crown than she proceeded to test the recent legislature of her predecessor by calling out the county forces in a large number of shires, and by making a general order for returns of the number and equipment of such contingents throughout the country. The following is a verbatim transcript of the highly-interesting return for the county of Derby:—

* The Constable's Accounts for the parish of Repton, for the years 1590—1616, give inventories and various interesting particulars of the town's arms provided under this Act. See *Journal of Derb. Arch. Society*, Vol. I., pp. 35—39.

MUSTERS FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY, 1558.

Pleaseyth yt yor honolable Lordeshypps to be advertyssed That by vtue of the Quenees Majesties lrēs of Cōmission unto us directed bearing date the xixth daye of Decembr̄ we have taken the mustre and vewe of hir Graces subjects wtin the Countye of Darby of which o doings we shuld have made certyfycat unto yo honable Lordeshypps before the last day of February last past but by cause the Queneis Majesties lrēs were sent unto us upon such a soden to appoynt laborers forth of the Countye unto her Highneis Towne of Barwyck and also for lack of Justice some beyng sick and some at London and beyng further lett by thassyses we cold not before this tyme conveniently make certyfycat as knowyth God whoo pserve yo good Lordeshypps long in honor. From Derby the ixth of Mch 1558

Humbly yos to comannde

The totall some of Gelding Arms and weapons that every man is appoyinted to have by the Statute of Arms wtin the Countye of Derbye.	Inp̄mis j Gelding able & mete for a Demy launce wt arms & weapons requisyte for the same	j
	Itm̄ Geldings mete for lyght horsemen wt arms and weapons requisyte for the same	x
	Itm̄ Corselette furnisshed	lj
	Itm̄ Almayne revitte	xlij
	Itm̄ Coote of plate	liij
	Itm̄ Pyke	lv
	Itm̄ long bowes	cviij
	Itm̄ Sheaffe of arrowes	cviij
	Itm̄ Steele cappe or skulle	cvij
	Itm̄ Haggebutte	lj
	Itm̄ Sallette	xlv
	Itm̄ Bille	xlvij
The totall some of the able Footemen harnissed and unharnissed wt in the said Countye	Archers harnissed	lvj
	Bilmen harnissed	cxxxv
	Archers unharnissed	ccxxxvj
	Billmen unharnissed	cvij lxxxiij

George Vernon
Humfrey Bradburn
Henry Vernon
Fraunces Curson
John Frauncys
Gilbert Thacker

Rychard Pole.

The Certyfycate of all thablemē horse harnes and wepon wt in the HUNDRETH OF MORLEYSTONE AND SAWLEYE SOOKE.

Codnor.—John Zouche, Knyght, a geldyng furnisshed corselete coote of plate—ij, pyke ij, long bowes ij, sheffes of arrowes ij, steel capes ij, haggbutte j, moryon j, Ablemē xvj, wherof archers iiij—Harnis . . . iij

Pentreche.—Elenor Zouche wedowe, Corselette furnished j, Coote of plate j—pyke j—longe bowes j—Shefe of arrowes j—Stele cape j—Haggebute j—moryon j. Ablemē xiiij wherof archers vj—harnisse ij.

Derbye.—Frauncis Lawe Esquier—Corselete j—Coote of plate j—Pyke j—Longe bowe j—Shefe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Haggebute j—salet j—Ablemē v wherof Archers ij—harnisse ij. [?]

Horsley.—Henry Haughton—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arrowes j—Stele cape j—Byll j—Ablemē xv wherof archers iij—Harnissis iij.

Risley.—Ablemē iij wherof Archers j—Harnissis j.

Ilkston.—Ablemē ix wherof Archers iiij—Harnisse j.

Beeston.—Ablemen vj wherof Archers ij—Harnesse ij.

Ockebrok.—Willm Osborne, Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arrowes j—Stele cape j—Byll j. Ablemē ix wherof Archers ij—Harnisse ij.

Egynton.—Thomas Lee. Coote of plate j—Pyke j—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Haggbute j—Moryon j—
Ablemen viij wherof Archers ij—Harnisse ij.

Stanton in jxta Dale.—Ablemen vij wherof Archers j—Harnise j

Westehalom.—Elizabeth Powtrell, wedowe. Cote of plate j—Pyke j—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arrowes j—Steele cappe j—Haggbute j—Moryon j—
Ablemē vj wherof Archers ij—Harnisse j—

Shepeley.—Ablemē ix wherof Archers iiij—Harnesse j.

Longe Eyton.—Ablemen vj wherof Archers ij—Harnisse ij.

Drecote.—Ablemen iij wherof Archers j—Harnise j—

Sawley.—Geffrey Edmonson—Cote of plate j—Longe bowes ij—Sheffe of arowes ij—Steele cappes ij—
Ablemen ij—Harnisse j.

Fyndren.—Ablemen x wherof Archers [ ] Harnisse ij.

Cryke.—Germane Poole. Corslete j—Cote of plate j—Pyke j—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arrowes j—Stele cape j—Haggbute j—Maryon j.
Ablemen xx wherof archers vj—Harnisses ij—

Morley.—John Sechevell Esquier—Corselett ij—Coote of plate ij—Pyke ij—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Haggebutte ij—moreo . . .
Ablemen xvj wherof Archers iij—Harnesse j.

Oyston and Compton.—Ablemen iiij wherof Archers j—Harnise j.

Mecleover.—John Aderley. Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Byll j—
Ablemen x wherof Archers ij—Harnise j—

Lytleover.—Ablemen vj—Harnise j.

Kyrkelangley.—Ablemen x wherof Archers ij—Harnisse j—

Kyrke haln.—Ablemē iij wherof Archers j—

Sondeacre.—Ablemē iiij—Harnise j.

Barow sup Trent.—Ablemen v wherof Archers j—Harnise j.

Weston sup Tren.—An Eyre wedowe, Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Byll j.
Ablemē iiij—Harnise j.

Shardlowe & Wylne.—Ablemen iiij wherof Archers j—Harnise j.

Marketon Alestre.—Vencent Mundye Esquier—Corslete furnished ij—Cote of plate ij—Pyke ij—Longe bowes j—Shefe of arowes j—Stele cape j—Hagg bute ij—Moryons ij.
Thomas Mundye. Longe bowe j—Shefe of arows j—Stele cape j—Byll j.
Ablemen xvj wherof Archers iiij—Harnise j.

Aston sup Trent.—Thomas Hunt. Cote of plate j—Longe bowe j—Sheffe of arowes ij—Stele cape j—Byll j
Ablemē v.—Hernise j.

Elvaston.—Nycholas Bently. Coote of plate j—Longe bowes ij—Sheffe of arowes ij—Stele capes ij.
Ablemen xj—wherof Archers iij—Harnisse ij.

Willyngton.—Ablemen viij—Harnes j.

Lytle Chester Eyton and Quarndan.—Ablemen x. wherof Archers ij—Harnises ij.

Mackeworth.—Ablemen xj wherof Archers ij—Harnises ij.

The sm̃me of able men in this Hudreth

Sma Total of ye ablemen wt in this sd Hudrethe of horse harnes & weapons as folowithe

Inpmis j geldinge able and mete for a lyght wt horseman armore & weapon requisyt for the same

Corseletes furnished	ix
Cotes of plat	xij
Pykes	xj

Longe bowes wt sheaf of arrowes to ye same	xviij
Sculle or stele cappes	xix
Haquebutes	x
Able Archers harnised	viij
Byllmen harnised	xxviij
Archers wtout harnes	xxxv
Byllmen wtout harness	xiiij
Sma total of all ye Ablemen	ccxliiij

Henry Vernon
Fraunces Curson
Rychard Pole.

The Certyfycat of the mustres taken wt in the HUNDREDS OF REPYNGDON GREYSLEY & MELBURNE HOLME the xiijth day of Febr̄ last past by John Fraunces & Gilbert Thacker

HUNDRED DE REPINGDON.

Mustres at Repingdon &c. 13 Februarỳ anno E.j.

Repingdon & Milton.—Gilbert Thacker Esquier hathe j Corslet furnished j plate cote furnished, j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowes, j stele cappe or scull, j Hagbut, & j. morrion or sallett.

Able men wtin ye said constablerye yt be wtout harnes } xiij wherof { Archers ij / Bilmen xj

Harnes for j Archer & j Bilmā for ye same constablerye

Ticknall & Calke.—Ric̄ Blackwall Esquier, hathe ij Corslette furnished, ij almayne revitte or plate coote furnished, ij piks, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowes, j stele cappe or scull, ij hagbutte, ij morrions or salette.

Antonye Abell gent hathe j plate coote furnished, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowes, j stele cappe, or scull, j blacke bill.

Able men wtin ye sayd cōstablerye yt be wtout harnes. } vj wherof { Archers iij / Bilmen iij

Harnes for j Bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Stapnehill.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes. } iiij wherof { Archers j / Bilmen iij

Harness for j archer for the same constablerye.

Wyllesleye Stretton Pakenton & Raunson.—George Abney gent hathe j plate coote or almayne revit furnished, j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut, j morrion or salett.

Wyllym Barwell genṫ hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, 1 longe bowe, j sheaf arrowes, j steele cappe or scull, j blacke bill or halbert.

Able men wtin ye sayd Constablerye yt be wtout harnes } v wherof { Archers j / Bilmen iiij

Harness for j archer fyr ye same constablerye

Smythesbye.—Anne Kendall gentlewomā hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowe, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut, j morrion or sallet.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes. } iij wherof { Archers j / Bilmen ij

Harnes for j bilmen for ye same constablerye.

Applebye.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { Archers ij / Bilmen j

Harnes for j archer for ye same constablerye

Newton Sowlneye.—Able men wtin ye said constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iiij wherof { Archers iij / Bilmen j

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye

Measham.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iiij whereof { Archers j / Bilmen iij

Harnes for j Bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Winsell.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } ij whereof { Archers j / Bilmen j

Harnes for j Bilmā for ye same constableyre.

Chilcoote.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij whereof { Archers j / Bilmen ij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Caldwall.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { Bilmen iij

Harnes for one bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Rostlaston and Cooton.—Agnes Waklen widdowe hathe j almayne revitt or plate coote furnished, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or scull, j blacke bill or halbert.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { Billmen all iij

Harnes for j billmā for ye same constablerye.

Bretbye.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { Archers all iij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Walton uppon Trent.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iiij wherof { Archers ij / Bilmen ij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Englebye.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } j wch { is a bilman

Harnes for j bilmā for ye sayme constablerye joyned wt formāke.

HUNDRED DE GREISLEY.

Castelgreisle Chirchgreisle Swattlingcote Draklawe Okethorpe Dovesthorpe Harthcoote.—Ladye Greisley hathe ij corselette furnished ij almayne revite or plate coote furnished ij pike j longe bowe, j sheeif arrows, j steele cappe or scull, ij hagbutte, ij morrions or salette.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } vj whereof { Archers iij / Bilmen iij

Harnes for j archer for ye same constablerye.

Stanton Ward.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij whereof { Archers ij / Bilmen j

Harnes for j archer for ye same constablerye.

Lullington.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { Archers j / Bilmen ij

Harnes for 1 bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Hartishorne.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wythowt harnes } v wherof { Archers iij / Bilmen ij

Harnes for j archer & j bilman for ye same constablerye.

Croxall and Edingdall.—George Curzon Esquier hathe ij corslette furnished ij almayne revite or plate coote furnished ij pike j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or skull, ij hagbutte, & ij salette.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } ij wch { be archers bothe

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye.

Formarke.—John Fraunce Esquier hathe j corselet furnished j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut, j morrion or salett.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } ij wherof { bilmen bothe

Harnes wt Englebye as before in Englebye.

Stanton at bridge end.—Marye Sachevell widowe hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut & j sallet.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij whereof { bilmen all iij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye.

MELBURNE HOLME.

Melburne & Kinge Newton.—Gawyne Bewlye genī hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or scull & j blacke bill.

Robert Aldritche genī hathe j corslet furnished j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowes, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut & j sallet.

Wyllym Wylne genī hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrows, j stele cappe or skull, j blacke bill.

Nycholas Hardye yō hathe 1 almayne revit or plate coote furnished, ij long bowe, ij sheaf arowe ij stele cappes or scullle & j blacke bill.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } vj wherof archers ii bilmen iiij

Harnes for j archer & j bilmā for ye same constablerye

Swarston.—John Bolston genī hathe j almayne revit or plate coote furnished j pike, j longe bowe, j sheaf arrowe, j stele cappe or scull, j hagbut & j sallet

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } ij wherof { Archers j Bilmen j

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye

Chelaston.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { bilmen all iij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablerye

Osmaston.—Raffe Bradshawe genī hathe j almayne revit or plate cote furnished, j longe bowe, j sheaf arowe, j stele cappe or scull & j blacke bill.

Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { billmen all iij

Harnes for j bilmā for ye same constablery joyned wt Normāton.

Normanton.—Able men wtin ye sayd constablerye yt be wtout harnes } iij wherof { bilmen all iij

Harnes wt Osmaston as before in Osmaston.

Sum̄a total of all ye able men yt be wtout harnes wtin ye foresayd Hundredde cum̄e just as may appe in ye tytles of able men aforesayd unto } $\frac{xx}{v}$ & ij wherof wtout harnes { Archers xxxv Bilmen lxvij

Sum̃a total of all ye hole harnesses for ye sayd townshipps wtin ye sayd Hundrede as may appere in ye titles of ye said townshippe	xxviij wherof for	Archers viij Bilmen xx
Corslets furnished		ix
Almayne revitte or plate coote furnished		xx to
Pike		xiij
Longe bowes wt yeir sheaffe of arrowe		xvij
Stele cappe or sculle		xvij
Hagbutte		xiij
Salette or moreons		xiij
Bille		vij

John Fraunceys
Gilbert Thacker

SKARRESDALE.

A Certyfycate of the Musters and of the Able men and of horses geldynge armoure and weapons that evry of theym hathe and ought to have according to soche statute as have been made in that behalffe within Skarresdale in the Countie of Derbie taken at Chesterfeld the ixth day of Februarye in the fyrste yere of the most gracious reigne of our Soveigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Ireland Quene Defendo of the Faith &c. Before us Henry Vernon and Fraunces Curson Esquires Com̃yssioners devided for the takynge of the said Musters as folowyth :—

Sutton.—In p'mis Sr Fraunces Leeke Knyght—ij geldinge for light horseman with harnes and weapons for the same, iij corselette, iij Almayne Ryvette iij pykes, iij longe bowe, iij Sheaffe of arowe, iij steele cappes, iij haguebutte and ij salette.

Brampton Walton and Calowe.—Itm̃ Godfrey Foliambe Esquier—ij geldynge for light horsemen with harnes and weapons for the same, iij corselette, iij Almayn ryvette, iij pykes, iij longe bowe, iij sheaffe of arowes iij steele cappe, iij haguebutte and ij salette.

Ablemen in the same towne wythout harneis—xiiij.
Archers ij—Byllmen xij.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Brymmyngton and Whittyngton.—Itm̃ Ablemen without harnes in the same towne—xij.
Archers v—Byllmen vij.
Harnes for ij Byllmen.

Homesfeld.—Itm̃ Ablemen without harnes in the same towne—x.
Archers iiij—Byllmen vj.
Harnes for ij Byllmen.

Glapwell and Worthinton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same townes without harnes—v.
Archers ij—Byllmen iij.
Harnes for j byllman.

Assheover.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes xv.
Archers v—Byllmen x.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Beyghton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes vj.
Archers ij—byllmen iiij.
Harnes for j Byllman.

Staveley, Burley and Aston.—Itm̃ Petre Fretchevile Esquier—ij corselete furnysshed ij plate cootes, ij pykes, j longe bowe, j sheaffe of arowes, ij haguebutte, ij salette.

Ablemen in the same townes without harnes xx.
Archers viij—Byllmen xij.
Harnes for ij Archers.

Wyngerworthe Tupton and Wolston.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes xvj.
Archers vj—byllmen x.
Harnes for j byllman.

Dronefeld, Hasslande and Newbolde.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes xxtie.
Archers viij—byllmen xij.
Harnes for ij archers.

Scartclyff and Palterton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same townes without harnes xij.
Archers iiij— byllmen viij
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Overton and Chestewell.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same townes without harnes viij
Archers ij—byllmen vj
Harnes for ij byllmen

Brackenfelt, Wethenton and Ognaston.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes x
Archers iiij—byllmen vj
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Aufreton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes viij.
Archers ij—byllmen vj
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Pleyselye.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harnes viij
Archers ij—byllmen vj
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Normanton and Pynkston.—Itm Able men in the same townes without harnes x.
Archers ij—byllmen viij
Harnes for j archer.

Steynsebye.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes vij
Archers ij—byllmen v.
Harness for ij byllmen.

Norton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes v
Archer i—byllmen iiij
Harnes for j archer.

Blackewell.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harneş iiij
Archer j—byllmen iij
Harnes for a byllman.

Duckemanton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes vj
Archer j—byllmen v.
Harnes for j archer.

Sherland and Higham.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes iiij
Archer j—byllmen iij
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Barlebroughe and Whitewell.—Itm̃ George Foliambe gentleman—one plate coote, one longe bowe, one sheaffe of arowes, one steele cappe, one blacke byll.
Able men in the same townes without harnes vj.
Archer j—byllmen v.
Harness for ij byllmen.

Stretton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harness v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij
Harness for ij byllmen.

Morston, Pylseley and Wynfeld.—Itm̃ Thomas Banks—j paire of Almayn rivette, ij longe bowe, ij sheaffe of arowe, j steell cappe, j blacke byll.
Able men in the same townes without harnes vj
Archers ij—byllmen iiij.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Tybshelfe and Oxcrofte.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij
Harnes for j Archer.

Bollesover.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes viij.
Archers ij—byllmen vj.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Egynton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes x.
Archers ij—byllmen viij
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Chesterfeld.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes xxiij.
Archers xj—byllmen xij.
Harnes for iij Archers and vij byllmen.

Kyllamarsshe.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes xij.
Archers iij—byllmen ix.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

APPLETRE HUNDRED.

A Certyfycate of the Musters and of the Able men and of horses geldinge armoure and weapons that evry of theym hathe and ought to have accordynge to soche statute as have bene made in that behalffe within the Hundred of Appletre in the said Countie of Derbie taken at Brailesford the xiij day of Februarye in the fyrste yere of the most gracious reigne of our Sovreigne Ladye Elyzabeth by the grace of God of England Fraunces & Ireland Quene Defendo of the Faithe &c Before us Henry Vernon, Fraunces Curson and Richarde Poole Esquyers Comyssions devided for the takynge of the musters as followith :—

Etwall and Burnston.—Inpm̃is Wylliam Bonyngton gentleman—one longe bowe, one sheaffe of arrows, one steele cappe and one blacke byll.
Able men in the same townes without harnes viij.
Archers ij—byllmen vj.
Harnes for j archer.

Bredsall.—Itm̃ John Dethycke gentleman—one longe bowe, one sheaffe of arowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll,
Able men in the same towne without harnes v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij.
Harnes for j byllman.

Scropton and Foston.—Itm̃ Clement Agarde gentleman, one plate coote furnysshed, one haquebutt, one longe bowe, one sheaffe of arrowe, one steele cappe.
Able men in the same towne without harnes ix.
Archers ij—byllmen vij.
Harnes for j archer.

Bradley and Sturston.—Itm̃ Matthue Knyveton Esquyer,—ij corselette furnysshed, ij Almeyn ryvette, ij pykes, ij longe bowe, ij sheaffes of arowe, ij haquebutte, ij salette, j steele cappe.
Ablemen in the same townes without harness x.
Archers ij—byllmen viij.
Harnes for a byllman.

Sudbury and Somsall Herbert.—Itm̃ Henry Vernon Esquyer—ij corselette furnysshed ij plate coote, ij pykes, one longebowe, one sheef of arowe, ij haquebutte, ij salette.

Itm̃ John Fitzherbert gentleman—one plate coote furnysshed, one longe bowe, one sheef of arowe, one steel cappe, one byll.

Itm̃ John Porter yom̃ one longe bowe, one sheef of arowe, one steel cappe, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same townes without harnes iij.

Archer j, byllman ij.

Harnes for j archer.

Alderwaslee and Asshlehey.—Itm̃ Edward Lowe gentleman one paire of Almayn rivette furnysshed, one haquebutt, one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, and one salett.

Ablemen in the same town without harnes—iij.

Archer j—byllmen ij.

Harnes for j byllman.

Kedleston.—Itm̃ Fraunces Curson Esquier—ij corselette furnysshed, ij plate cootes, ij pykes, ij haquebutte, one longe bowe one sheeff of arowe, one steell cappe, ij salette.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—ij.

Archer j—byllman j.

Harnes for a byllman.

Dalbury and Lees.—Itm̃ Izabell Fowler, widow.—one longe bowe, one sheeft of arrowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—v.

Archer j—byllmen iiij.

Harnes for j archer.

Trussley, Oslaston, Sutton and Asshe.—Itm̃ Wylliam Cooke gentleman—one paire of Almen rivette, ij longe bowe, ij sheeff of arrowe, ij steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same townes without harnes xij.

Archers iiij—byllmen viij.

Harnes for one archer.

Rodburne.—Itm̃ Richarde Poole—one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, one plate coote, furnysshed, one haquebutte.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—iiij.

Archer j—byllmen iiij.

Harnes for a byllman.

Dobrydge.—Itm̃ Robert Mylwarde gentleman—one plate coote furnysshed, ij longe bowes, ij sheeff of arowe ij steell cappes, one blacke byll.

Itm̃ Henry Mylwarde yom̃an,—one payre of Almayn rivette, ij longe bowe, ij sheeff of arowe ij steell cappes, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—v.

Archer j—byllmen iiij

Harnes for j archer.

Marston Mongomerye.—Itm̃ Ales Forman widoo.—one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—iij

Archer j—byllman ij

Harnes for a byllman.

Brayllysforde and Ednaston.—Itm̃ John Kynnersley gentleman—one plate coote furnysshed, ij longe bowe, ij sheeff of arowe, ij steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Itm̃ Thomas Welton—one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Able men in the same towne without harnes—viij
Archers ij—byllmen vj
Harnes for j archer.

Hongreye Bentley.—Itm̃ John Bentley yoman—one paire of Almayn ryvette, ij longe bowe ij sheeff of arowe, one hawberd.

Howne.—Itm̃ Fraunce Lathbury—one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Itm̃ Richard Lathebury—one longe bowe, one sheeff of arowe, one steell cappe, one blacke byll.

Marston next Tutburye and Hylton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same townes without harnes—xj
Archers iij—byllmen viij.
Harnes for a byllman.

Churche Broughton.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same towne without harness iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for a byllman.

Attlowe.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—iiij
Archer j—byllmen iij
Harnes for a byllman.

Beaureper, Highege and Holbroke.—Itm Able men in the same townes without harnes—xx tie
Archers v—byllmen xv.
Harnes for iij byllmen.

Yeldersley and Osmaston.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes—vj
Archers ij—byllmen iiij
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Mercaston.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for j archer.

Longford.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—x
Archers ij—byllmen viij
Harnes for j archer.

Boilston and Aukemanton.—Itm Able men in the same townes without harnes v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij.
Harnes for a bylman.

Moginton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for a byllman.

Rossyngton.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for a byllman.

Sherley and Yeaveley.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for j archer.

Syndefen.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes iij
Archer j—byllmen ij
Harnes for a byllman

Snelston.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij
Harnes for a byllman.

Duffeld.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes x.
Archers ij—byllmen viij
Harnes for iiij byllmen.

Spondon & Chaddesden.—Itm̃ Ablemen in the same townes without harnes viii
Archers ij—byllmen vj.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Twifford and Steynson.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes v
Archer j—byllmen iiij
Harnes for a byllman.

Stanley and Maberley.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes viij.
Archers ij—byllman vj.
Harnes for a byllman.

Holland.—Itm̃ Able men in the same towne without harnes—viij.
Archers ij—byllmen vj.
Harnes for ij byllmen.

Wyaston and Edlaston.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes—v.
Archer j—byllmen iiij.
Harnes for a byllman.

Hollyngton and Roddesley.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes, vj.
Archer ij—byllmen iij.
Harnes for a byllman.

Cubley.—Itm̃ Able men in the same townes without harnes iiij.
Archer j—byllmen iij
Harnes for j archer.

The totall some of all the Able men within the said Hundrede with horses harnes and weapons according to the Statute of Armoure with the armoure of evry towne as followith :—

In primis, Horses & geldinge	iiij
Itm̃ Corselette	xiiij
Itm̃ Almayn rivette	xiij
Itm̃ Pykes	xiiij
Itm̃ Plate Cootes	xij
Itm̃ Longe bowes	xxxij
Itm̃ Sheeffe of arowe	xxxij
Itm̃ Haquebutte	xiiij
Itm̃ Steele cappes	xxviij
Itm̃ Salette	xiij
Itm̃ Bylles	xvj

Able men harnesyd and thei that lacke armoure of evry towne within the said Hundrede.

In pmis Archers harnessed	xxj
Itm̃ Byll men harnessed	lxvj
Itm̃ Archers without armoure	cxxtie
Itm̃ Byllmen without armo	cclxxix
The number of all the able men within the said Hundred	cccclxxxvj

Henry Vernon.
Fraunces Curson.
Rychard Pole.

The Certyfycate of the Musters and view of the able men and of the horses geldynge armoure and weapons that evry man hath and ought to have according to such statute as have byn made in that behalf within the WAPENTAKE OF WYRKSWORTH AND HARTYNGTON SOOKE in the Countie of Derbye taken by Sr Humffrey Bradbarn, Knyght & Fraunces Curson Esquyer the xvjth day of Februarye in the fyrst yere of the raign of o Sovraygn Lady Elyzabeth by the grace of God Quene of Ingland Fraunce & Ireland Defender of the Fayth &c.

Aschborn.—Inpmis—Sr Thoms Cokayn Knyght hath two geldynge able & meete for lyght horsmen wt suffycyent armore & weapons requysyte for the same, three corslette furnysshed, three almayne ryvette, three pykes, three longe bowes, three sheffe of arrowes, three sculles, two haquebutte, one moryan and one salett.

Itm̃ Roger Jackson hath one plate cote two longe bowes, two sheffe of arrowes, two sculles and one blacke bill.

Itm̃ Xpofer Smartwood hath one longe bow one sheffe of arrowes, one sculle & one blacke bylle.

Itm̃ the towneship of Aschborne hath harnes & weapons in a redynes for one archer and one byllman.

Able men without harnes in the some towne.

Archers iiij—byllmen x.

Wyrksworth.—Inpme John Wygley genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one blacke bill, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one sculle.

Angnes Ferme wydow hath one almayn ryvett two long bowes, two sheffe of arrowes, two sculles and one blacke bylle.

The towneshep of Wyrkeworth hath harnes & weapons in a redynes for one archer & one bylle man.

Able men wtowt harnes in ye same towne.

Bylle men x.

Knyveton, Hopton and Carson.—Inpme Rauffe Gell genr̃ hath two peyre of almayne ryvette furnyshed, one long bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, one sculle & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ Gervase Knyveton genr̃ hath one long bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, one sculle & one blacke bille.

Itm̃ Thoms Balydon Yoman hath one long bow, one sheffe of arrowes, one scull & one blacke bylle.

Itm̃ the towneshipe of Knyveton, Hopton and Carston have harnes & weapons for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same townes.

Archers iij—Byllmen v.

Brassyngton.—Inpme the towneship of Brassyngton hath harnes in a redynes for one bill man.

Able men wtowt harnes in ye same towne.

Bille men v.

Eyton, Alsop and Parwich.—Inpme George Alsop genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed one blacke bille one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one sculle.

Itm̃ the towneships of Eyton Alsop and Parwich hath harnes for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in ye same townes.

Bill men—v.

Elton, Cawlow and Ibull.—Inpme Iohn Rowland hath one long bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, one sculle & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ the towneschipe of Elton Cawlow & Ibull have harnes in a redynes for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same townes.

Bylle men—v.

Tyssyngton, the Leye, Mapleton and Thorpe.—Inpme Sr Humffrey Bradburn Knyght hath too corselette furnysshed, two cote of plate, two pykes, one long bow, one sheffe of arrowes, one stelle cappe, two haquebutte, two sallette.

Itm̃ Robt Fytzherbert genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one haquebut, one salet, one long bow, one sheffe of arrowes, & one sculle.

Itm̃ Thoms Flackett genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnyshed, one blacke bill, one long bow, one sheffe of arrowes & one scull.

Itm̃ the towneschipe of Tyssyngton, the Ley Mappleton & Thorpe have harnes for one bill man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same townes.

Bylle men—v.

Bentley, Mydleton and Smerell.—Itm Adem Berysford genť hath one almayn ryvette furnysshed, one haquebut, one salett, one longe bow, one sheffe of arrowes & one scull.

Itm̃ the towneschips of Bentley, Mydleton & Smerell hath harnes for one bill man.

Able men wtout harnes in the same townes.

Archers ij—Bill men v.

Kyrkeyreton.—Itm the towneschip of Kyrkyreton hath harnes for one bill man.

Able wtowt harnes in the same towne.

Archers ij—bill men v.

Matlocke.—Itm Anthony Whole hath one plate cote two long bowes, two sheffe of arrowes, too sculles & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ Henry Hopkenson hath one longe bowe one sheffe of arrowes one sculle & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ the towneschip of Matlocke hath harnes in a redines for one archer wt weapons for the same.

Able men in the same towne wtowt harnes.

Archers iij—bill men v.

Bradburn, Balyden and Hognoston.—Itm Rog Eyton Yom hath one long bowe one sheffe of arrows, one scull & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ Rog Bradshaw Yoman hath one longe bowe one sheffe of arrowes, one scull & one blacke bill.

Itm̃ the towneschips of Bradburie, Balydon & Hognoston hath harnes & weapons for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same townes.

Bill men—v.

Wensley and Snyterton.—Rychard Wensley genť hath one almayn ryvett furnysshed, one haquebut, one sallett, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one scull.

Itm̃ John Daken genť hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one blacke bill, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one scull.

Itm̃ Rychard Nedam hath one longe bowe one sheffe of arrowes one sculle & one blacke bylle.

Itm̃ the towneschipe of Wensley & Snyterton harnes & weapons in a redines for one bille man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same townes.

Bill men v.

Dethycke, Tansley, leye, Mydleton and Cromford.—Inpme Thoms Babyngton Esquyer hath one gyldyng able & mete for a lyght horsemā wt harnes & weapons suffycyent & requysyte for the same, two corslette furnysshed, too almayn ryvytte, two pyke, two long bowes, too sheffes of arrowes, two sculles, one haquebutt & one salett.

Itm̃ the towneschips of Dethicke, Tansley lea Mydleton & Cramford hath harnes & weapons for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in ye same townes.

Archers iij—Bill men v.

Bonsall.—Itm̃ the towneschip of Bonsal harnes and weapons in a redynes for one archer.

Able men wtowt harnes in ye same towne.

Archers ij—Billmen v

Hartyngton Sooke.—Itm the cõstablery of Hartyngton Sooke hath harnes & weapons in a redynes for one archer & one bille man.

Itm̃ Hughe Slyghe senior, hath one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, one sculle & one blacke bill.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same cõstablerye of Hartyngton.

Archers vj—Bill men xv.

The some of Geldinge armoure & weapons yt evry man is appointed to have by ye Statute of arms & of thable men harnesed & wthowt harnes in ye Wapentake & Sooke aforesaid.

Item Geldinge able & mete for light horsemen wth men armoure & weapons requysite for the same	iij
Corselette furnished	vij
Almayne ryvette	x
Coate of plate	ix
Pyke	vij
Longe bowes	xxix
Sheafe of arowes	xxix
Skulles or stele cappes	xxix
Haquebutte	viij
Sollette	viij
Bille	xvij

FOOTEMEN.

Able archers harnised	x
Able bilmen harnised	viij
Able archers wthout harnes	xv
Able bilmen wthout harneys	lxxxvij

Some of horsemen—iij

Som̃ of footmen—cxx

A Certyfycate of the musters and view of the able men, and of the horses geldynge armure & weapons that evy man hath and ought to have accordyng to such statues as have been made in that behalfe wythin the WAPENTAKE OF THE HYGHPEAKE in seid Countie of Darbey taken by Sr George Vernon Sr Humffrey Bradburn Knyghte, Thoms Sutton and John Fytzherbert Esquyers the xiijth day of February in the fyrst yere of the raygne of or Sovraygne Lady Elyzabeth by the grace of God Quene of Ingland Fraunce & Ireland Defender of the Fayth &c

Darley.—Inpme Sr George Vernon Knyght hath one geldyng able & mete for a dimilaunce with suffycyent furnyture of harnes steele sadle and weapoñ for the same, and two geldynge able for lyght horsemen with harnes & weapons requysyte for the same; and also ten corslette furnysshed, ten cotes of plate furnysshed, ten pykes, eyght longe bowes, eyght sheffes of arrowes, eyght steele cappes, three haquebutte and three sallette.

Itm̃ Thoms Sutton Esquyer hath one corselett furnysshed, one pyke, one haquebut, one salett, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, and one sculle.

Itm̃ Henry Colunbell Esquyer hath one almayne revytte furnysshed, one haquebut, one sallett, one long bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, and one sculle.

Itm̃ John Rowesley Esquyer hath one almayne ryvytte furnysshed, one haquebut, one sallett, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes, and a steele cappe.

Itm̃ the towneship of Darley hath harnes & weapons in a redynes for one archer & one bille man.

Able men wyth owt harnes in the same constablerye of Darley.

Archers iiij—Billmen v.

Bakewell.—Itm̃ the township of Bakewell hath harnes & weapoñ in a redynes for one bill man.

Able men wth owt harnes in the same towne.

Bille men vij.

Chelmerdon.—Itm̃ the towneship of Chelmerdon hath harnes & weapoñ in a redines for one bille man.

Able men wthowt harnes in the same towne

Bille men xij

Hathersyche.—Itm̃ the towneship of Hathersyche hath harnes & weapoñ in a redines for one bille man

Able men wthowt harnes in the same constablery of Hathersyche.

Bille men xxv.

Yolgrave.—Itm̃ Rychard Gylbart genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnyshed, one blacke bill, one long bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one steele cappe.

Itm̃ the seid towneship of Yolgrave hath harnes & weapons in a redines for one archer & one bille man.

Able men wthout harnes in the same towne

Bille men x.

Eyam.—Itm̃ Thoms Barlowe genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one blacke bille, one longe bowe, one sheff of arrowes & one steele cappe

Itm̃ Xp̃ofer Eyre genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one blacke bille, one longe bowe, one sheefe of arrowes & one steele cappe.

Itm̃ the said towneschip of Eyam hath harnes & weapons in a redines for one archer.

Able men wthowt harnes in the same towne.

Bille men vij.

Asheford.—Itm̃ the towneschip of Aschford hath harnes & weapons for one bill man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same towne.

Bille men xxiiijti.

Bowden.—Itm̃ Henry Bagshaw genr̃ hath one cote of plate, too longe bowes, too sheffe of arrowes, too steelle cappe and blacke bill.

Itm the seid towneschip of Bowden hath harnes & weapons for too archers & one bille man.

Able men wthowt harnes in the same constablerye.

Archers vij—Bille men xxiiij.

Tyddewall.—Itm̃ the same towneschip of Tyddewall hath harnes & weapons for two bille men.

Able men wthowt harnes in the same towne.

Bille men xxti.

Wormehyll.—Itm̃ Anthony Schalcrosse genr̃ hath one cote of plate furnysshed, one blacke bille, one longe bowe, one sheffe of arrowes & one steelle cappe.

Itm̃ the cōstablery of Wormehyll hath harnes in a redynes for one archer & one bille man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same cōstablerye.

Archers v—Bille men xx.

Hope.—Itm̃ the towneschipe of Hope hath harnes & weapons in a redines for iiij men—two archers & two bille men.

Able men wthowt harnes in the same constablery.

Archers iiij—Bille men xvj.

Baslow.—Itm̃ the seid towneschip of Baslow hath harnes & weapons for one bill man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same cōstablery.

Bille men xxti.

Glossoppe.—Itm̃ the towneschip of Glossoppe hath harnes & weapons in a redynes for one archer & one bille man.

Able men wtowt harnes in the same cōstablery

Archers xxti— Bille men xxti

The some of Geldinge armor & weapons yt evry man is appoynted to have by ye Statute of armor & of thable men harnysed & wthout harnes wthin the said wapentake of the Highe Peake.

Itm̃ one gelding able & meete for a dimilaunce wth a man armour weapons and steele saddle requysyte for the same	j
Itm̃ geldinge able & meete for light horsemen wth men harneys & weapoñ requysite for the same	ij
Corselette furnished	xj
Almayne ryvette	ij
Coate of plate	xvij
Pykes	x
Longe bowes	xvij
Sheafe of arrowes	xvij
Sculles or steele cappes	xvij
Haquebutte	vj
Sallette	vj
Bille	iiij
FOTEMEN	
Able archers harnised	ix
Able billmen harnised	xiiij
Able archers wthout harnes	xxxj
Able bilmen wthout harnes	clxxxxvj

Smā of horsemen—iij

Some of fotemen—ccl

H. Vernon
Humffrey Bradburn
Fraunces Curson.

Ten years later, the Derbyshire Commissioners forwarded another certificate or return as to the ablemen, arms, and weapons in the different hundreds of their shire. The full return of the first year of Elizabeth will suffice as a specimen of these certificates, but the letter sent to the Council from the Lord-Lieutenant (Earl of Shrewsbury) and his deputies is here given. The Irish contingent mentioned in this letter was required towards the subjugation of Ulster.

It may please yor honors wee do herewith send unto you the certificat of thable men with armor and wepons of the County of Derby taken and vieued upon severall musters according to the Commissions directed unto us for the same. Trusting (as our moost humble desire is) that her Matie will tak in good pt our travels and service therein.

And for her Highnes present service our humble request is that by your order the nombre of xl corsletts and fiftie calevers be spedily delivered unto the berer herof for redy payment whome we have pntlie sent for that purpose because we cannot otherwise furnish the nombre of men appointed out of this Shire into Irland untill we have received the same.

Touching thorders prescribed for thexercise of harquebuziers the truthe is this Shire doth not aptlie serve therto for we have very few harquebuziers and they placed so farre from market townes as they shuld not com to a day of exercise above the nombre of six and yet their travell further than in the lr̃e for the same is prescribed. Inded we have good plenty

of archers and therfore in our generall musters wee thought it best to appoint many of them to be furnished accordingly and nowe if we shuld make a new charge the contrey undoubtedly wold think themselves over sore burdened. Notwithstanding upon your further pleasure knowen we shall proced according the same wt al diligence. And so we comit your honors unto God Writen this vth of August 1569.

Your honors to comaund

G. Shrewsbury.

Jhon Zowche. N. Longford.

G. Foliãbe.

[Endorsed] vth August. The Commissionrs for the musters in the Countie of Derby to the Lle. of the Counsell wth the certificat of theire doinge in that service.

[Addressed] To the right honorable the Lorde and others of the Quenes Maties most honorable Privy Counsell.*

On May 19th, 1573, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in conjunction with Sir John Zouch and his other deputies, write to the Council that they have 4,000 able men within the county, and that they have 500 of them under training, which is as much as the county can bear.

In 1574, the Queen in Council complained of the lack of furniture of armour, and also of the lack of men exercised and trained in feats of war either to wear their armour or use their weapons. Fresh injunctions were issued to the Lord-Lieutenants of the counties to more strictly carry out the Act of her predecessor. Honest chosen captains, having knowledge, were to be sent down into the different shires to teach and train the people at the musters, "the armour to be seen and worn upon the backs of the persons that shall wear them and made fit for them." Armour was to be obtained from "the Queen Majestie's store upon reasonable prices as set forth below":—

The armour for a demilance	liiij*s.* iiij*d.*
A corselet complete	xxx*s.*
A currier† complete	xvj*s.* viij*d.*
Harquebush complete	xiij*s.*
Dagge, complete	xvj*s.* viij*d.*
A bowe of ewe	ij*s.* vj*d.*
Liverie arrows & shaft	xxij*d.*
Morris pike	ij*s.*
A demilance staffe	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
A northern staffe	ij*s.* vj*d.*
A black bill	xvj*d.*

* Dom. State Papers, Elizabeth, Vol. lviii., No. 7.

† A currier was a firearm like an arquebus, but with a longer barrel.

A halberd	...	...	...	...	vj*s.* viij*d.*
A murrion	...	...	...	...	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Almaine rivette	...	...	...	...	x*s.*
Sculles, the peece	...	...	...	...	vij*d.*

The cause for this renewed energy on the part of the Council was because "we are given to understand that the King of Spaine maketh by sea to sende into the Lowe Countries, we think it good providence, in respect as some unkindness that hath passed between us, to be careful for the conservation of our realme from all sodaine invasion." The most special instructions were this year sent to sea-board and home counties, but the chief attention of the midland and central shires was directed to the horsemen. From the latter counties a general return was demanded, in July, 1574, of the demi-lances, light horsemen, and their equipment.

The Earl of Shrewsbury hastens to reply for Derbyshire, from his house at Sheffield. The Lord-Lieutenant's letter and certificates from the different hundreds are here reproduced :—

Pleaseth it yor Lordshippe that accordinge unto my beste wth others, the Quenes Maties Comyssionrs, have taken the muster and viewe of all the lyght horse wth their furnyture wthin the countie of Derbye, the nomber whereof wth the names of the gentilmen I sende unto yor L : herein enclosed. And as for demylaunce ther was none showed but sundry of them may make and furneshe demylaunce if it be the Quenes Maties pleasure to comaunde them. And as for this nomber of light horse are and wilbe in a redynes uppon short warnyng They thinke that I have delte very stretlye with them but I make no accompt therof to plesethe but of the servis of her Matie. Ther myght be more lyght horse furnished by the Freholders wth whome I have not delte at this tyme. Thus takinge my leve of yor L : I bid you right hartely farewell. From my howse at Sheffilde this thirde of Auguste 1574.

Yor L : alweys at comaundemēt

G. Shrewsbury.

[Endorsed] vth Aug. 1574, Certificat for musters of horsemen in the Cotie of Derbye.

[Addressed] To the right honorable my verie good Lle and others of the Quenes Maties Privie Counsell.

Com Derbi

The viewe or muster of the light horse wth their furnyture wthin the Countie of Derbi taken by me George Erle of Shrowisbury wth others the xixth & xxth day of July in the sixteneth yere of the reigne of or Sovraigne Lady Quene Elyzabeth &c. 1574.

SCARSDALE.

Sr Fraunces Leke Knyght presented iij light horse wth their furnyture who maye make iij demylaunce	iij
Godfrey Fuliamb Esquier psented	ij
James Hardweke Esquier psented	ij

Fraunce Wortley Esquier psented .. .. j
Petur Fretchewell Esquier psented .. .. ij
Fraunce Rodes Esquier psented .. .. ij
Raufie Leke psented .. .. j
Anthony Eyre psented .. .. j
Godfrey Fuliambe de Norton leis .. .. j
14

THE HUNDRED OF THE HIGHE PEKE.

John Maners Esquier prsented .. .. ij
Leonard Shawcrosse, Lawrence Stafford & Dand (?) .. .. j
Vid Varnon de Haselbatch psented .. .. j
Roger Colombell de Darley & Rolonde Eyre de Hassopp psented .. .. .. j
Vid Sutton psented .. .. j
6

MORLEYSTONE AND LYTCHURCHE.

Sr John Zouche Knyght psented iiij light horse who maye make iij demy launce .. .. iiij
Thomas Leighe psented .. .. j
The Bayly of Sawley psented .. .. j
Jerman Poole de Waykebrydge .. .. j
Jasper Lowe psented .. .. j
Walter Powdrell psented .. .. j
Edwarde Beamonde .. .. j
Mr Adderley .. . . j
Vict Pawdrell .. .. j
12

APPLETRE HUNDRED.

Sr Thomas Fitzherbert Knyght psented iij light horse who maye make ij demy launce and a light horse .. .. iij
Nichlus Langforde Esquier being nowe out of the countrey . .. . ij
Fraunces Curson Esquier psented .. .. j
Jerman Poole de Radburne psented .. .. j
John Varnon de Sudbury psented . .. . j
Willm Agarde de Foston psented .. .. j
Edward Lowe de Alderslee psented .. .. j
John Merye psented .. .. j
Nichus Browne de Snelsbie .. . . j
John Dethicke de Bridsall .. .. j
13

RYPPINGTON AND GRESLEY.

Mr Justice Harper .. .. j
Mr Gresley .. . . j
George Curzon and Xpofer Horton .. . . ij
John Fraunce psented .. .. j
Humfrey Dethicke psented .. .. j
Willm Bradburne psented .. .. j
Rauffe Zacheverell psented .. .. j
George Abney psented .. .. j
9

WORKESWORTH WEPONTAKE.

Sr Thomas Cockyn Knyght psented iij light horse who maye make a demy launce & ij light horse	iij
Sr Humfrey Bradburn Knyght psented ij light horse who maye make a demy launce and a light horse	ij
Anthony Gell Esquier psented	j
Robert Fitzherbert de Tyssington	j
Henry Fuliamb psented	j
Adam Berisford psented	j
Richarde Wensley	j
Richard Bledane & John Dakyn	j
Willm Blackewall de Calke	j
	12
The hole nomber of the light horse wthin the sayd Countie of Derbie ov and besydes those that the freholders maye make admounteth unto	lxvj

G. Shrewsbury.*

In March, 1585, the Lord-Lieutenant writes to the Council with special reference to the mounted musters; he encloses the certificates of his deputies, who give a return of the footmen of Derbyshire, as well as of the demilances and light horse, and offers to see to the training of the mounted musters, so as the weather and his health will permit it. The Earl was at that time, as we know from other sources, suffering from gout.

May it please yor Ls I have received your ẗres the xxvijth of Februarie dated at Grenewiche the xxixth of Januarie laste, wherin you have signified unto me her Maties pleasure to be enformed of the particuler doinges either of myself or my deputie Lieftennantes in the execution of those thinges touchinge her Highnes service wch was setdowne in certaine articles when I was made Lieftennant of her Maties Countie of Derbie and Stafforde wherin because of the unseasonableness of the yeare and a ẗre wch I received from Mr. Secretarie advisinge me so to doo I thought it sufficient to have the names of foure hundred menn selected in either Shire wth their sevall armour & weapons to be enrolled wch my deputie Lieftennantes have taken the vewe of and accordinglie have made certificat unto me and in like sorte they have in the said Shires taken the vewe of all the demilaunce and light horses wth their furniture as maie appere unto your LLs by thes particuler nottes herin enclosed. And I did cõmande the same to be putt in redines to be shewed before me in the beginninge of November laste wch I had purpossed then to have taken the vewe of myself if God had granted me health and entende so to doe when God dothe sende me pfecte recovie. And this muche in answere of your LL ẗres for this time I have thought good to advertize your LL of mine & my deputies procedinges and herafter when the weather dothe prove fairer I wilbe readie to take further ordre either for the trayninge of the said men or a generall muster accordiñge to they pticularities of my instructions yf yt maie stande wth her Highnes pleasure or yor LLs directions in the same. And so I doe bidde your good LLs right hartelie farewell. Sheffelde this xjth of Marche, 1585.

Your LLs verie lovinge frende
assured
G. Shrewesburye.†

* Dom. State Papers, Vol. xcviii., No. 3.
† Dom. State Papers, Elizabeth, Vol. clxxxvii., No. 31.

From another source, we learn that the Derbyshire musters for this year were held at Chesterfield in October, the Lord-Lieutenant being still too unwell to be present. The most active of his deputies was his brother-in-law, John Manners, who practically acted as Lieutenant for Derbyshire for several years. John Manners' energy seems on different occasions to have excited the jealousy of other county gentlemen, as is proved by divers complaints mentioned in the State Papers and among the Talbot correspondence of the College of Arms. On Nov. 15th, 1585, Francis Leek visited the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield, and said "that it was a shame that the musters were so taken at Chesterfielde, & that he was much ashamed thereat, for he saide that moste of the men were rogues & not sufficient, and ther were not twentie able men amongst them accordinge to the precepte. And that the said John Manners did not his dewtie therein & this he wolde justifie afore the privie counsell if he were called. And further compared himself with the said John Manners & said he was so good as he, & and defied him with many other opprobrious words." *

The unhappy execution of Mary Queen of Scots, in the year 1587, hastened the hostilities of Philip of Spain and other enemies of Elizabeth. By the autumn of that year the Queen's Council began to realise the immediate danger of the kingdom. Active preparations were ordered throughout England. The recently discovered papers, at Belvoir Castle, give much valuable information with respect to Derbyshire during the reign of Elizabeth, especially as to musters and military preparations, and all that related to the office of the Lieutenancy. Sir Francis Walsyngham wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury, on Oct. 9th, 1587, saying that he would not fail to acquaint the Queen of his care to have the bands of horsemen and footmen ready in Derbyshire against next month, adding that being informed of the preparation of great forces by Spain, the Queen had given orders to the Lieutenants of the different counties to have all the bands mustered.† On November 28th, 1587, the Earl of Shrewsbury makes a return to the Council of the Derbyshire Musters, both horse and foot. The following are the certificates:—

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* Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. 4.

† Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. 4, p. 228.

"Derby.—Certificate of the musters taken here in November, 1587, by John Manners, Esqre., my Deputy-Lieutenant:—

Selected bands armed and prest for present service:—		Over which number of 400 there are able men selected:—	
Shot	160	For shot	300
Armed pikes	80	For pikes	300
Halberds and bills ...	80	For halberds and bills ...	360
Archers	80	For bowes	200
		Carpenters and wheelwrights	80
		Smiths	60
	400		1300

Derby.—Certificate of all the demilances and light horse viewed by John Manners, Esqre., Deputy-Lieutenant, on the 25th of October 1587:—

Sum total of the lances	9	
Sum total of the light horse	78	
	87	"*

But this muster, held at Derby in the autumn of 1587, was not a complete one for the county, as none of the troops from the hundred of Scarsdale were allowed to be present for fear of infection. In September, 1586, a dreadful visitation broke out at Chesterfield and spread to the adjacent parishes. The parish register calls it "the great plague of Chesterfield." The number of deaths gradually increased till June, 1587, when they reached to a total of 54 in Chesterfield only. In July, the deaths were 52, and from thence they gradually decreased until the plague finally disappeared in the midst of the succeeding winter. The really awful character of this mortality can be realised, when it is stated that the Chesterfield registers show that the average burials per month in that parish, when no epidemic prevailed, were only three.† On March 10th, 1587-8,

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. ccv., No. 56.

† With respect to the plague at Chesterfield, the county authorities seem to have been supine and cowardly. When it was at its highest, the Sheriff and Justices of Derbyshire received the following severe letter from their active Lord-Lieutenant:—

"Sheffield Lodge, June 9th, 1587. I hear that my former letter has taken little effect with you for the distressed town of Chesterfield, and you have little regard for the safety of the whole county. I shall remember your forgetfulness and your cold devotion. They cry upon me that something more should be bestowed upon them than what I give weekly, lest many of those who are householders and have borne the burden of the poor all this time should now through want, their market and occupations lying dead, do some unlawful act. I hear that ninety householders intended last week to come through the county and lay open

the Earl of Shrewsbury writes to John Manners, from Sheffield Castle, directing that, as the infection has now ceased in Chesterfield, that the trained men and their furniture must be put in readiness throughout Scarsdale. The men of Scarsdale and of the other hundreds are to be viewed again as soon as convenient after Easter.*

On May 16th, 1588, the Earl writes from Sheffield to John Manners as Deputy-Lieutenant, and to Sir Thomas Cokayne, Francis Leeke, Godfrey Foljambe, Thomas Gresley, Francis Curzon, John Harpur, Thomas Kniveton, James Abney, and Francis Cokayne, as Justices of the Peace, to the effect that 200 men are to be armed at private charges, in addition to the 400 trained men, viz:—80 with callivers, 20 with muskets, 50 with corslets and pikes, 30 with corslets and halberds, and 20 archers; 60 pioneers were also to be selected. On May 31st, John Manners sets forth for London to procure arms and armour for those that lack them in the county.†

Upon the very day, July 28th, that the Spanish Armada was being scattered by the English fire-ships, the Earl writes again from Sheffield to his energetic deputy, earnestly requesting him (during this troublesome time) to cause a general watch to be kept day and night throughout the county near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Glossopdale, and the Woodlands, and to apprehend all vagrants or rogues. On the 30th of July, having heard, by express, of the sighting of the Armada, off the Scilly Isles, on July 19th, but being of course quite ignorant of the marvellous and complete victory of the English, the anxious Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire writes yet further from his sick bed at Sheffield to John Manners, urging him to call before him the band of horsemen to see that they be completely furnished. "I also wish," he adds, "the gentlemen to have their horses and armour in readiness to withstand the attempt against this realm by the enemies of God's true religion, now daily expected. If they prevail on the sea, we, and all ours stand in danger unless we stretch forth our whole power. All those who have the custody of recusants must detain them close prisoners." ‡

The Belvoir Papers give the names of all the gentlemen of the

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their necessities to me; but they were hindered by my absence from home and the hope that my letter to you would not be frustrated. I desire you to look into the state of the whole shire, and to consider the peril which that infected town may bring to it and other counties, if speedy relief and order for keeping the people from wandering abroad be not had by your means. You cannot avoid blame if through your negligence it spread further, I request you to make a speedy levy for their relief." Belvoir Papers.

* Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. 4, p. 242.

† Ibid, p. 249. ‡ Ibid, pp. 255, 256.

county, according to their hundreds, who furnished lances and light horsemen at the musters assembled on August 30th, 1588, but as they are very much the same as the list printed of some ten years earlier, the names need not be repeated. The total was 73 lances and 13 light horse.*

On May 12th, 1589, the Earl of Shrewsbury orders John Manners and the Justices of Derbyshire to assemble before the end of May, and to set down the names of 600 persons of ability to contribute towards the defence of the realm, 400 of whom are to be charged with the finding of corslets, and 200 with the finding of callivers which are to be ready by the first of August. Two days after despatching this order, the Council at Whitehall despatch orders to the Earl for the musters in Derbyshire, and for the getting in readiness of horsemen, footmen, pioneers, powder, matches, and such like, and for the maintenance of the beacons; also to maintain the peace in those parts and to suppress all riots and rebellion. On May 22nd, the Lord-Lieutenant forwards this letter to his brother-in-law, John Manners, stating that the private men may remain unviewed till the time fixed in his previous letter be expired. He anticipates that the greatest want will be in powder and match, of which there ought to be 200 pounds of powder and 40 pounds of match, both at Derby and Chesterfield. The Earl had by this time much regained strength, and on August 9th, 1589, he reviewed half of the Derbyshire contingent of musters and private men (500 in all) at Belper Chapel; and on the Monday following he reviewed the other 500 at Chesterfield.†

A letter of April 24th, 1590, further establishes the fact that the towns of the county were expected to see to a due supply of gunpowder for the musters. The Earl of Shrewsbury writing to John Manners, says:—"I doubt not that you have already taken order for provision of powder according to the Council's last letter, so that one half may be provided by the town of Derby, and the other half by Chesterfield and Ashbourne."‡

As the fear of Spain died away, the musters of Derbyshire do not seem to have been summoned with such regularity, and the "private men" were disbanded; but renewed threats from the Spanish Fleet, and other threatening dangers, caused the Derbyshire musters to be hastily summoned in the winter of 1598-9. Sir Humphrey Ferrers, then the most active Deputy-Lieutenant, in a letter dated Feb. 29th,

* Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. 4, p. 259.
† Ibid, pp. 271—273. ‡ Ibid, p. 282.

says, that, in obedience to the orders of the Privy Council, he has appointed the High Peak to be mustered at Bakewell, on Friday; Scarsdale, at Chesterfield, on Saturday; Morleston and Appletree, at Egginton, on Saturday; and Wirksworth, at Ashbourne, on Monday. In the following May, when the Court was at Greenwich, the Council orders the Earl of Shrewsbury to take a general view of all the forces, foot and horse, in the county, and to make a return. He was also to see to the provisions of powder, matches, and bullets, and to the petronels,* which every justice was required to furnish, and to the carriages, nags, pioneers, and others things ordered and directed.†

When the Queen lay dying, in March, 1602-3, the Council apprehended disturbances in Derbyshire, arising from attempts that were to be made to violently remove the Lady Arabella Stuart out of the charge of her grandmother, the old Countess of Shrewsbury. Sir Henry Brounker was despatched by the Council with a warrant to all the deputy-lieutenants, justices, constables, etc., of Derbyshire, to give him all assistance in guarding the young lady, and in suppressing disorderly attempts and riots. Sir Henry met the deputy-lieutenants and justices, at North Winfield, on March 25th, when he advised that there should not be a view of the trained soldiers of the county, but that the constables should make search that the armour, both private and for the trained soldiers, be in readiness.‡ But meanwhile the Queen had died, and James I. was proclaimed King, at Derby, on March 26th.

Trained Bands.

In 1604, James I. abolished the old fyrd or military service, revived in 1181§; it had been gradually changing in character and losing some of its special local characteristics. The three Statutes of Armour, 27 Henry II., 13 Edward I., and 4 and 5 Philip and Mary c. ii., by which all subjects, according to their means, were bound to furnish a certain quantity of arms, horses, and armour, were repealed; and the equipments were ordered to be returned and stored in magazines. The term General Musters now gradually faded away, and

* The petronel was a short gun, answering to the modern carbine, to be used on horseback. Each justice was expected to furnish a horseman thus armed.

† Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. 4, pp. 352, 353.

‡ Ibid, pp. 388, 389. § 1 James c. 25.

to it succeeded that of Trained Bands.* The term had originated in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, when instructions were issued for training in bands certain select men of the musters; but it was not generally used till the reign of her successor. They are said to have numbered 150,000 able men; it was a force that, by its constitution, curiously blended national militia and volunteer characteristics, but was definite both in discipline and in drill.

Ten years after the formation of these Trained Bands, "a general and speedy view" was ordered to be taken of all the local forces, both horse and foot. The Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire was at that time incapable of active duty through ill-health but he forwards to the Council the interesting report drawn up by two of his deputies. The manifest decay of many ancient houses in Derbyshire, alluded to by these knights, had been brought about almost entirely by the relentless persecution, in Jacobean as well as Elizabethan days, of recusant families, such as the Fitzherberts, Eyres, Powtrells, Longfords, Bentleys, and Merrys.

Right honorable,

Maye yt please yor good Lp to be advertised That since our receipt of yor Lps ẗres of the xxth of September last wth those other ther inclosed from the Lordes and others of his Mate most honorable Privie Counsell to yor good Lp directed, requiringe a genrall and speedy viewe to be taken of all the forces in this County of Derbye both horse and foote we have employed our uttermost endeavours in the carefull pursuite and observinge of all the sevrall directions contayned in the foresayd ẗres. More p̄ticulerlye concerninge the trayned bandes of the foote we have caused the same to be made compleat and all materiell defects eyther in the men or in their armes and furniture to be sufficiently supplied. Wee have also seene those soldiers trayned and exercised wth their weapons (as the variable weather for this wett season would p̄mitt) for the better enablinge and prepareinge them to his Mate service and the defence of the Kingdome. Neyther hath our care bene lesse for the horse forces wch both for their number armes and furniture have beene shewed before us and nowe doe stand as complete in all serviceable redines as they have bene for theis many yeres heretofore in this County. Albeyt yor good Lop cannot be ignorant of the manifest decayes of dyvers auncient howses wthin theis late yeares and of some of the ablest sort of gentlemen wthin the Shire who stoode charged wth furnishinge of horses for his Highnes service, besides that some others of the best ranke, resident amongest us, doe shewe their horses (as themselves saye) in other Counties. Yor Lop may further please to understand that upon our survey taken of the private armors and furniture of suche temporall persons as stand charged therwth. We have also caused all former defecte therin to be sufficiently supplyed, soe as the same maye be in good redines to be disposed as occasion shall requier a true and p̄fect certificat of all wch wth other p̄ticulers concerninge this service yor Lop may please to receyve herinclosed. Onely as towchinge the armes of the clergie in regarde their shewinge hath bene soe long tyme discontynued and that most p̄te of them doe crave respite and forbearance untill the Lo: Byshopp of this Diocesse his pleasure shalbe signified for their sevrall charginge in that

* Commonly called Train Bands.

"A train band captain eke was he,
Of famous London town."

behalfe (to wch effect ourselves have also bene lately moved by Mr Chauncelor of Litchfield his ẗres sent unto us) Wee must therefore humblie entreat that the defect of our certificat in that point may be excused. Thus humblie submitting our ꝑceedinges in the pmisses to yor Lops favorable censure, restinge in this or any other like service ever redye to give yor Lop the best satisfaccon wee maye, wth remembrance of our humble duties wee humblie take our leaves, this xxth of October, 1614.

Yor Lops most humblie
to be comanded.
John Harpur
S. H. (sic)
Petr Frecheville.

[Endorsed] 20 Oct. 1614.
Sr Peter Frechviles & Sr John Harpurs ẗres to my Lo : touching their ꝑceedinge about viewing mustering & trayning of force &c. in Com Derb.

[Addressed] To the right honorable our very good Lo: the Earle of Shrewsbury Lo. Lieftenant in the County of Derbye.*

Musters in the time of Charles I.

The following full account of the expenses of the musters for 1635 in the three northern hundreds of the shire is taken from the original in the common-place book of Roger Collumbell.†

Accompt at the Musters, Bakewell, 17th of June 1634 before John Manners & John Frecheville Esqre

	£	s.	d.
The whole charge received within the hundred of highe Peake, Scarsdale, & Wirksworth after the Rate of 3s. a trayned Souldier	30	0	0
Item Raysed more of the Clergy within said Hundreds after xijd a Souldier	0	19	0
	£30	19	0

Disbursed as followeth.

To Captaine Gell	15	0	0
To John Fitzherbert Capt of the horse	5	0	0
For paper & packethred & Carridge of powder	0	10	0
For Seats	0	3	0
Items for a new supplie of powder & match	5	0	0
The remainder being £5. 7 for Clarke	5	6	0

An accompt of such monies as were collected att the Traynings att Chesterfield & Bakewell wth parte of Wirksworth hundred the 6th & 8th daies of July 1635 before the Lord Lieutenant and other his deputies in 1635.

	£	s.	d.
There remained in banke in Mr. Frechevilles hand, att 2 severall former Traynings	10	0	0

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* Dom. State Papers, James I., Vol. lxxviii., No. 39.
† Add MSS. 6702, ff. 116—118.

	£	s.	d.
Recvd of Mr. Fr. Foljambe att Chesterfield for 90tie Trayned men at 3s. a piece	013	10	00
More recvd of the Clergie for 11 trayned men	000	11	00
For 80tie trained men in High peake at 3s.	012	00	00
For 30tie in Wirksworth wapentake	004	10	00
For 8 clergie in those divisions	000	08	00
	040	18	00
For 27 privates in Wirksworth at 6d. a man	000	13	06
For pte of High Peake for the privates at 6d a man	000	05	06
	041	18	00
To Captaine Milward Captaine of foote	015	00	00
To Sir John Fitzherbert Capt of the horse	005	00	00
For Seats at Bakewell & Chesterfield	000	04	00
For threed, paperforpowdre, & carriage into ye field	000	17	00
In Mr. Frecheville's hands towards provision of match & powder together wth former Remains	015	00	00
To the 5 deputie clerks for their panies	006	02	00
	041	18	00

A particular of all the able men in Derbyshire, 1635.

Appletree	2348	Wirksworth	1852
Morleston & Litchurch	0693	High Peake	4495
Reppington & Greaseleye	1589	Scarsdale	3835
Derbie Towne	0860		
		Sum̃a tot	15672

A schedule & particulars indented and certified to the right honble the Earle of Newcastle Lord-Lieutenante of this Countie of Monies usually levied & collected within this Lieutenancie for master of Armes. Amo dni 1635.

Moneys yerely collected.	£	s.	d.
Of the Laitie for payment of the Musters Masters allowance	040	00	0
For the Provoste Marshall his Allowance	013	06	8
For paiment of the 2 Captains their allowance and their officers for trayninge their foot bandes £15 apiece	030	00	0
For the Captaine of the Horse his allowance	010	00	0
For the 400 trained Souldiers, after the rate of xijd. a daie for about 3 daies in coming to the place of training, exercising there, & returninge horse	060	00	0
For every of the said Common Soldiers in Ribbands of his Captaines colours xijd.	020	00	0
For the allowance of the deputy Lieutenants clerke beinge money for attendinge the Musters, writing manie warrants, Inrollinge & certifieinge all the forces, & alteringe & keepinge theire muster bookes	013	13	4
For the use of the places where the deputy Lieutenants sitt at Derbie Chesterfield & Bakewell & preparinge & fittinge the places with seates for them	000	19	0

	£	s.	d.
For wax & threed to make up the powder, with Attendants to carrie itt to the field at Derbie, Chesterfield & Bakewell	001	04	6
For impressing of new trained Souldiers, xijd. a piece, not above xij att the most in a yeere	000	12	0
Sum tot. certaine	£189	15	6

Moneyes not usually collected but as occasion requires.

To provide this Lieutenancie such proportion of Gunpowder, Match, Lead, & Military provision accordinge to the Lods from his Maties most honble privie Counceil of the xth of July, 1626, as was thereupon bought & is kept, to paie ye captaines of the foote & horse of their Countie, & their officers, & such like uses & services, there was levyed & collected within this Lieutenancie in or about September 1626 about £450, wch the right honorble ye Earle of Devonshire, then Lord-Lieutenante of this countie, was certified to be disbursed about the premises. And when the said provision of Gunpowder Match & Lead now in Magazin for this county shall be decayed or spent or becometh bad & unservicable by too long keepinge, then so much money must be collected as will buy or renew the said provisions of Powder, Match, & Lead.

And this is all the monie levied to our knowledge or to be leyved within this Lieutenancie about Military provision or matter of Armes.

Henry Willeghby, Ri. Harpur, Fra. Coke, John Coke, John Curzon, John Manner.

This schedule was ingrossed in parchment and indented.

From the same source, we learn that there were in training at Chesterfield on September 11th, 1638:—

Scarsdale	Trained—	Muskets	54	Private—	Muskets	74
	„	Pikes	36	„	Pikes	29
High Peak	„	Muskets	48	„	Muskets	66
	„	Pikes	32	„	Pikes	38
Wirksworth (part of)	„	Muskets	17	„	Muskets	18
	„	Pikes	13	„	Pikes	9

In addition to this the Clergy of the three hundreds supplied muskets, 16; pikes, 6; giving a total of 200 trained men and 238 privates; the distinction being that the trained men were supplied according to quota by the townships, and the privates by individuals of means. This is the origin of the word "private," though now quite mis-applied to the common soldiers of our regiments. These 1638 musters were officered by John Agard, captain of the horse, with Peter Columbell as lieutenant, and by John Milward, captain of the foot, with George Wilkinson as lieutenant; they also had John Sherwin as ensign, described by the Shakespearian term "ancient," with Francis Leche and Henry Silkstone as sergeants, and George

Oven and another as drummers. The magazine at Chesterfield at this time contained twenty-three barrels of powder, twenty cwt. of matches, and one-and-a-quarter ton of bullets.

The mounted musters had by this time changed their titles. They are no longer described as demi-lance and light horseman, but as cuirassier and dragoon; of the former there were six, and of the latter eleven at this levy. The horsemen throughout the county were assembled, according to their respective hundreds, at three centres during December, 1638, in each instance being inspected by William, Earl of Devonshire; namely—at Derby, on December 13th, 14th, and 15th; at Bakewell, on December 17th and 18th; and at Chesterfield, on December 20th and 21st. The total for the county was, Cuirassiers 44, Dragoons 47. So thorough was the Lord-Lieutenant's inspection, that a list of "defects" was drawn up, and those on the list ordered to be "showed compleate" at Derby, on the following 20th of February. The defects included absence of firelock, sword, bandolier, pistols, pike, musket, gorget, and head-piece, whilst one musket is reported as "not full bore."

Decadence of Archery.

It is of no small interest to note the remarkable change that had come over Derbyshire, in common with the rest of England, with regard to arms of precision, during the twenty years of Elizabeth's reign, immediately preceding the Armada. The relative proportions of musketry and archery had completely altered.* A few years later the old national weapon of the long bow became nearly extinct. The old chronicler Stow, in 1598, exclaims "What should I speak of the ancient daily exercises in the long bow by citizens in the city, now almost clearly left off and forsaken? I overpass it. For, by means of closing in of common grounds, our archers, for want of room to shoot abroad, creep into bowling alleys, and ordinary dining houses, near home." The use of the bow in warfare lingered longer in England than on the Continent; a foreigner visiting the armoury of the Tower, in 1598, expressed his surprise at finding some bows in that arsenal.

* In some countics the change was greater than in Derbyshire. In 1587-8, out of 1,170 men under training in Lancashire, 700 bore calivers or light muskets, and but 80 bows; in Cheshire, out of a total of 2,189, 420 carried calivers, 39 muskets, and 80 bows.—*The British Army*, by Sir S. D. Scott, Vol. ii., p. 96.

But practical archery died a slower death in remote and central Derbyshire, than in many other parts of the kingdom. Many of the Derbyshire Musters, or train-band soldiers supplied by the villages and hamlets, towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and at the beginning of the reign of James I., were supplied with "a cote and bowe and a shiffe of arowes and a quiver," as at Repton. It has generally been said that the last serious use of bows in Great Britain, and that to a very partial extent, was in the guerilla warfare, carried on against Cromwell in certain remote parts of the Scottish Highlands, but the Derbyshire records afford proof of one James Wintone being "wounded in ye righte hande by an arowe," in a skirmish at Hathersage in 1647, as alleged in his claim for a pension. This was clearly a bow used by the royalists, for Wintone appeals to the Parliamentarians for a pension, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that this wounding by an arrow in the Peak was a solitary instance of the use of the bow. We are disposed to think that many of the country gentlemen's houses would be defended by these weapons. Charles I. was a great friend to archery, and appointed a commission early in his reign to encourage, and if possible enforce, the use of the long bow. Bowmen are mentioned as a component, though inferior, part of the forces in the last royal proclamation before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Maimed Soldiers.

Three Acts of Elizabeth,* were passed towards the close of her reign "for the necessarie reliefe of souldiers & mariners" maimed in the Service of the State. The funds for these pensions were to be provided, as will be seen from the following extracts from the last of these acts, by special parochial rates appointed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions. The principal sections run thus :—

"Forasmuch as it is found more needful than it was at the making of the said Acts to provide relief and maintenance to soldiers and mariners that have lost their limbs and disabled their bodies in the defence and service of Her Majesty and the State in respect that the number of the said soldiers is so much the greater by how much Her Majesty's just and honorable defensive wars are increased: To the end therefore that the said soldiers and mariners may reap the reward of their good deservings and others may be encouraged to perform the like endeavours: Be it enacted that from and after the feast of Easter next

* 35 Eliz. c. 4; 39 Eliz. c. 21; and 43 Eliz. c. 3.

every Parish in England and Wales shall be charged to pay weekly such a sum of money towards the relief of sick hurt and maimed soldiers and mariners that have lost or shall lose their limbs or disable their bodies having been pressed and in pay for her Majesty's service as by the Justices of the Peace at Quarter Sessions for their several counties shall appoint so that no parish be rated above the sum of 10d. nor under 2d. weekly and so as the total sum of such taxation of the Parishes in any County where there shall be above 50 parishes, do not exceed the rate of 6d. for every parish in the same county; which sums so taxed shall be yearly assessed by the agreements of the parishioners within themselves or in default thereof by the Churchwardens and the Petty Constables of the same parish or the greater part of them, or, in default of their agreement, by the order of such Justice or Justices of the Peace as shall dwell in the same Parish or if none be there dwelling—in the parishes next adjoining. In default of payment distress shall be levied.

"The Churchwardens and Petty Constables of every Parish shall collect every such sum and pay over the same to the High Constables in whose division such parish shall be situate, ten days before the Quarter Sessions to be holden next before or about the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next in the County where the said parish shall be situate and so from time to time quarterly within ten days before every Quarter Sessions. And that every such High Constable at every such Quarter Sessions shall pay over the same to two Justices of the Peace or one of them or to such persons as by the Justices of the Peace of such County shall be elected Treasurers of the collection.

"Every soldier or mariner who has been or shall be disabled shall repair and make complaint to the Treasurer of the County out of which he was pressed, or if he were no pressed man, to the Treasurer of the County where he was born or last inhabited by the space of three years, at his choice and if he shall not be able to travel, to the Treasurer of the County where he shall land or arrive and shall bring a certificate under the hand and seal of the General of the Camp or Governor of the town wherein he served and under the Captain of the band wherein he served or his Lieutenant or in the absence of the said General or Governor, from the Marshall or Deputy of the Governor or from any Admiral of Her Majesty's Fleet or in his absence from any other General of Her Majesty's ships at the seas or in the absence of such General, from the captain of the ship wherein the said mariner or soldier did serve, containing the particulars of his hurts and services which Certificate shall also be allowed by the General Muster Master for the time being resident within the realm or Receiver General of the Muster Rolls the Treasurer and Controller of Her Majesty's Navy under his hand for the avoiding of all fraud and counterfeiting. Then upon such Certificate such Treasurers shall according to the nature of his hurt and commendation of his service assign him such relief as they shall think meet until next Quarter Sessions when the Justices may make a grant of the same relief to endure as long as this Act shall stand in force if such pension be not revoked or altered; and such grant shall be a sufficient warrant for payment. Such relief to any soldier or mariner not having borne office in the war shall not exceed the yearly pension of £10; and to those having borne office under the degree of a Lieutenant £15, and to those having served as Lieutenant £20. It shall be lawful for Justices of the Peace and other persons having power by this Act, to revoke or alter any such pensions.

"It shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the County where such disabled soldiers or mariners shall arrive, to give them any convenient relief for their journey to carry them to the next County with a testimonial of their allowance, to pass on to the place where they are to receive their pensions, and the Treasurer of the next County may do the like, and so from County to County till they shall arrive at the proper place.

"Every soldier or mariner taken begging after the feast of Easter next or who shall counterfeit any certificate shall for ever lose his annuity or pension and shall be adjudged as a common rogue and vagabond and shall receive the like punishments appointed for common rogues and vagabonds.

"All the surplus money that shall remain in the stock of any County shall at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace or the major part of them be distributed upon such good and

charitable uses in such form as is appointed in the statutes now in force concerning relief of the poor and for punishment of rogues and beggars."

Derbyshire, we may be sure, had some pensioners under these Acts in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, especially among the soldiers fighting in Ireland; but none of the papers pertaining thereto are extant, save in the case of a billman of Eckington, who had been wounded in the right arm and lost the use of it in 1594, when exercising with the General Musters. His case was brought before the Quarter Sessions, he was awarded a pension of 12d. per week "for ye present," to be paid out of Scarsdale hundred.*

Whilst, however, the great Civil War was raging, Quarter Sessions were busy with work of this description; and when it closed in 1649 the wants and petitions of the maimed soldiers seem to have been the chief occupation of the Trans. and Mich. sessions. The applicant was expected to produce a certificate from the officer under whom he had served. The usual rate of pension granted to the Derbyshire applicants was 12d. per week. Some of these petitions give interesting details of the local conflicts that raged in the Midlands. The following are transcripts of some of the documents of this class that were presented to the Derbyshire Sessions in 1649:—

To the Right Honrable the Justices of peace of the Countye of Derby

Sheweth

That whereas the barer thereof Anthony Heanes doth desire a Certificate from me, that he hath served the Parliament under mee, these are to Certifye that he hath Cerved mee, and hath binn Wounded in the service in the Year 1642 in the beginninge of March to his greate prejeduce at bureton opon trent bye the ennemye J. S. Mollanies.

To the Right honorable the Justices of peace for the Countye of Derby

Showeth

That your poore petitioner Anthony Hains who hath served the parliament under the Command of Major Mellines as a Souldier & was maymed at Burton opone Trent unto his utter undowinge as maye apeer by the Certificate under his majors hand wherby your poore petitioner is not abell to gett his living wherfore your poore petitioner humbllye intreating your houners to be plleased to give him a pention wherby he may live otherwaise he shall perich for wantt & then he shall Bee bound to praie. he was maymed By the Enemy

In the yeare 1642 Anthony Hains.

[Better certificate.]†

* There are incidental allusions to the payment of soldiers' pensions in Derbyshire in the Belvoir papers, *temp.* Q. Elizabeth.

† This, and like brief entries in brackets, are the comments of the Clerk of the Peace endorsed on the petitions after their presentation.

To the right Worspll Justices of Peace & Quor: for the Countie of Derbie

The humble petition of James Cawverd maymed Souldier

Sheweth

That aboute 5 yeares agoe: yor peticioner beinge souldier under the comand of Coll: Randle Ashenhurst in the p'liaments service beinge one of a ptie by order apointed to keepe the hall at Shallerose:

Mr. Shallcrosse himself entringe the house & a stronge p'tie with him cutt & wounded most of the souldiers found in the house: Amongst whom yor peticioner receaved such cutts & woundes: that ever sinc hee hath lost the use of his Arme & hand: to his utter undoeinge: without some speedie releife he beinge by p'fession a blacksmith & alwayes before maintayned himself & his weife & children that they were not chargeable unto any

In comisieracon whereof & in observance of the statutes & lawes p'vided for those cases: may it please yor wor'pps to think wht a pore estate & miserable condition yor petitioner is brought untoe unles it please you to take it into yor serious considerations & in yor grave wisdome by yor order to appoint that your petitioner may receave such a yerelye stipend & pension from the Treasurer of the countie as yor shall think fitt towards the releife of himself his wife & children who did not offer to petition whilest hee or his wife had anythinge at all to make money on (yea theire apparell whilst they had any was sould to keepe them alive) And yor peticioner shall as dutie bindeth daylie pray

Wee whose names are under subscribed doe verilie beleeve the petition to be true: & that there is greate neede for releife to be grannted hereunto.

William Garlicke Capt:	Thomas Rollinson
Raphe Hyde	Geo: Milner
John Hyde	Robert Ridgway
Raphe Ferneley	Robert Hadfeild
Thomas Ferneley	Edward Bradbury
James Ridgway	John Thornneley
Thomas Waterhouse	Robert Hadfeld
Raphe Waterhouse	Thomas Hinchcliffe
Robb Ridgway elder	B. B.

Edmund Barkinshaw minister at Heyfield.

To ye right worpll ye Justices of peace in open sessions

The humble petition of William Greyson.

Sheweth

Yt yor petitioner was a souldier in ye Regiment of Sr John Gell, and was maymed at Wharton house, & is now lame, and hath a wife & three children, & not able to mayntayne them

The petitioner prayeth releife herein for a pension, And hee shall pray etc.

To the Right Worppfull the Justices the Peace for this County of Darby now Assembled in open Courte of Sessions

The Petition of John Mathew of Losco in the p'she of Heanour

Humbly Sheweth

That yor petitioner was a Soldier under the Comand of Captaine Bagshaw & was plundered of all that hee had by ye Earle of Newcastles forces And hath byen lame about twelve moneths haveinge a wife & two small children, in wch tyme hee hath spent all his household goods And is Allmost Starved for want of releife And upon complaint to this Courte yr Petitioner was ordered to have the Allowance of Twelve pence untill this Sessions

May it therefore please this Courte the premises Considerd to order that such Competent mentaynance be Continued to yor Petitioner otherwise hee & his are like to p'sh for Want; & yor petitioner will ever pray etc.

[12d p' weeke till next sessions.]

Mary Spenser her husband beinge a Souldier was slayne in ye Parliament service, & hath a childe to mayntayne

Therefore prayeth releife.

To the Worpfull the Justices of the Peace for this Countye

The humble petition of Richard Mason a Soldier late under the Comand of Collonell Sanders

Sheweth that yor petitioner was wounded in his head in the Parliament service Betweene Upton & Southwell, by Reason whereof yor Petitioner is something disabled from followinge his p'ticular Callinge his Skull being fractered & hee dayly growinge worse & worse haveinge a sicke wife & three small children

Yor petitioner humbly prayes the premises Considered to Allow yor petitioner some Competent Annuall pension towards his mentaynance & hee haveinge beene all wayes faythfull in the States service & yor petitioner will pray etc.

[Resp: in libro.]

To the right worpll the Justices now for this Session the humble Petition of John Hunter a wounded souldier under the Comand of Captayne Harstaffe

Sheweth

That whereas hee was wounded in the knee in the late warres & hath layne under the Chyrurgeons hands ever since for Cure to his great damage and impoverishmente, & yet is alltogether lame of the sayd wounded legge as may soo playnly appeare

These bemost humbly & ernestly to beseech your good worpps in pitty to Consider the p'mises & to grant to him your poore petitioner such a pension annually for his mayntenance as to you shall seeme fit & your petitioner as by dewty bound will ever pray etc.

Hee was under my hand for Cure of the said Wound almost ij yeares

per me George Blaydan.

The truth of ye p'mises I can witnesse

[To be allowed 40s] Gervase Harestaffe.

To the Honble Justices of Peace in sessions assembled

The humble petition of Thomas Holland of Caldwell wth in this Countie Labour

Sheweth

That yor petitioner hath beene a souldyer under ye comand of Collonell Sanders, in wch service ye petitioner lost a mare wch hee brougth wth him & all his Cloathes & money att the enemies takeinge of Burton upon Trent, where I yor petitioner was imprisoned, How may it please this honourable Bench yor petitioner humbly Certifies that he was placed by his late deceased Mother in a Cottage in Caldwell aforesaid where yor petitioner was borne, but yor petitioner's elder Brother denyeth him a beinge there

And therefore yor petitioner humbly prayes this Honoble Court will be pleased to frame an order that yor petitioner wth his wife & yonge Child may either have houseroome in the house with his brother or some other habitation provided for him by the overseers of the poore

And yr petitioner shall ever pray, etc.

[reserved to Mr. Coll. Sanders.]

To the Right Worll the Justices of Peace for this county of Derby

The humble Petition of John Hobbs Humfrey Foddringham & Humfrey Jackson

Humbly Sheweth

That yr Petitioners having beene Soldiers under the Comande of Sr John Gell in the Garrison in Derby all the time it was soe kept for the Parliant during wch time yr petitioners

were mamed in the servis & were by order of Sessions appointed to have a pension allowed them which is kept from them by reason thereof yr petitioners are much p'judiced

Itt is the humble request of yr petitioners therefore that yr worships would be pleased that these arreares may be payed them & theire pensions Continued & that as they are bound shall dayly pray etc.

To the right Worshipfull the Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby.

The petition of John Mathew of Loxo in the p'she of Haynor
Humbly Sheweth

That yor petitioner was a soldier under the Comand of Captaine Bagshaw at Winfeild Mannour, and was there plundered by the Cavileirs of all the goods hee had, Since which it pleased God to Strike yr petitioner with Lamenesse that hee is not able to helpe himselfe further than hee is Carried That hee hath two small Children & his wife & have soulde theire Cow & all theire household goods & apparell to buy them bread & other sustenance.

Yor petitioner humbly prayes the premises Considered to order that yor petitioner may have some Competent allowance for himselfe and Children otherwise they are like to p'ish for want, and yor petitioner will pray, etc.

[12d per week ordered for the present]

After the Restoration, the old Parliamentary pensioners were entirely discarded, and those who had fought on the other side were put in their place. The Justices were expressly forbidden to pension any save those whose "indigency, impotency, and loyalty" were satisfactorily established. The number of applicants was so great that it became necessary to limit the number assigned to each hundred, and not a few were dismissed with gratuities varying from five to forty shillings.

The following are examples of petitions from royalists, some of which were made as late as the year 1689 :—

To the Right Worshipfull His Majestyes Justices of the Peace & Quorum

The Humble Petition of John Radige of Hasland sheweth that I John Radige your humble petitioner have served Kinge Charles the first in his wars And was under my Lord Fretchivle And was taken prisoner haveing my Mare shott from under mee without any manner of satisfaction And whereas I your humble petitioner being Ancient & past my worke doe humbly desire that your Worships would bee pleased to entering Name into the pencion booke for that I may have the next place which is vacant And I shall ever pray for your Worships whilest I am your humble petitioner John Radige.

[In futuro.] Arthur Lowe.

To the Right Honble and Worll his Maties Justices of the Peace for the County of Darby at their Quarter Sessions assembled

The humble Petition of John Brocklehurst of Alderswasley in the said County, Laborer humbly sheweth

Whereas yor said Petitioner havinge beene a Souldier for his late Matie of ever Blessed Memory, under the Comand of Captaine John Lowe of Alderwasley in the said County Esqr lately deceased, & in the said service receivinge hurt & Bruses togather with old age

beinge become altogather incapable of obtaineinge a Livelyhood by his hand labor & beinge informed his Matie is graciously pleased to bestow Pencions of ffaithfull & Loyall Indigent Souldiers, yor Petitioner humbly request That yor Honours and Worships would be pleased to allowe him such a p'portion as you in yor Judicious Judgmente shall thinke meete & conveniant for an object of soe much pitty

And yor Petitioner as bound shall ever pray.

To the Right Worshipfull the Justices off peace for the Countie of Darby the humble petition off Dawson Berrisford of Melborn

In all humility complaineth and sheweth yt your poore petitioner Dawson Berrisford of Melborn had an order granted the last quarter session att Bakewell att Medsomer last For the pension iij pounde a year for to be paid by the Overseers of the parish of Melbornt which ye Overseers refused to pay yor poor petitioner & your petitioner Complaineth to Sir Simon Dedg whereupon hee granted an summones to apear att Chesterfilld, yor petitioner demanded his mones of the Overseers without any more trouble whereupon the Overseers promised to pay youer petitioner att Chrismas last att Mr. Hardinges Howse Esq. before Mr. Harding & Thomas Donkester & Thomas Balle & severall moor, and therupon yor petitioner did not mak any question of the money wher upon the Overseers gote sumhoned in the parrish & went to Chesterfeld sesone yor petitioner not thinking anything of itt, and so refused to pay yor poore petitioner. Mr. Cooke Esq. & Mr. Harding Esq. bad them to pay yor petitioner, those hands they had out of the parrish wer men that loved not the Kings Soulgere yor petitioner had fane to pas an esteat in ye rebells time to pay for the Cuer of his Right hand which hee lost in King Charles warrs the Ferest, yor petitioner lost his right hand in King Charles the ferest armie being elder Sargant to Sr Jacobe Ashby one Company & reserved after wounds when your petitioner att his return after some iiij yeres wase fain to pas An estceat off Twenty a yer to his yonger Brother to help to cuer his wounds.

Your poor petitioner desire is that your worships will be pllsed to grant him an severall Order for his pension.

And yor poor petitioner Dawson Berrisford shall pray for yor worships helth happiness etc.

These are to Certifie whom it may concern That George Bradbury of Dalbury Lees was a Soldier in the Late Civill Warrs under the Comand of Captaine Grant dead and behaved himselfe as a good subject and Soldier for the Armie of the late King Charles the first, and never deserted from his Colours As we are credibly Informed & verily beleive

Witnesse our hands the 15th day of July 1689

Edward Pole
Will : Rodshaw Sener
Edw : Blood
Ric Fowler

[Wd that hee be Entred in roome of the last dead in the hundred of Appletree.]

To the Right Worshipfull there Maties Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby att the Generall Quarter Sessions held at Bakewell for the said County the sixteenth day of July Annoque dom 1689

The Humble Petition of Thomas Heathcott of Hope in the said County
Humbly Sheweth

Whereas yor said petitioner Haveing formerly beene a Souldier for the late King Charles the First from the year 1642 for the Terme of six yeares or upwards untill the end of the late Civill Warr under the Command of Sr William Sevaile for the two yeares or thereabouts untill Collonell Rowland Eyre late of Hassopp Esqr tooke up Armes for his said Late Matie King Charles the First who then was Released from the said Sevaile and went under the Comand of the said Collonell Rowland Eyre for about foure yeares longer And

whereas yor said Petitioner haveing severall wounds at diverse and severall Battells & Seiges & beene severall times Imprisoned And now being very Aged poore and Indigent Most Humbly Craves yor Worships favour to Admitt him into p'sent pay as a Maymed Souldier within this County there being a vaccancy upon the death of Francis Rippon late of Pilsley

Wherefore wee his Neighbours duely Considering the truth of the premises doe hereby Certifie in behalfe of yor said petition that it is an object of Charity to entertain him into the said pay And in soe doeing you will much oblige

your worshipps Servants

I am credibly informed and beleive the contents of this petition is true
Tho Legh
Sam : Cryer
Rich : Terry

Will : Browne
Jo : Hall
Anthony Hall
John Cocking
Mathew Berley
Rich Thornhill
Henery Ashton

These are to Certifye whom itt may Concerne that Robt Redfearne of Bakewell was a Souldier in the late Civill Warrs under the Command of Capt Terrell & behaved himselfe as a good subject & Souldier for the Service of the late King Charles the first and never deserted from his Colours & wee doe further Certifye that the sd Robert Redfearne had a Certificate formerly & was entred into the Clerk of the Peaces Book All which wee are Credibly informed & doe beleive

Witness our hands the fifteenth day of July 1689

Wm Eyre
Tho : Wilson : Vic : de Bakwell
Tho Bagshawe
Tho : Woodward
Rich Thornhill

Tho. Gramer
Thomas North
William Ruddiard
Lee Jackson
Matthew Thorpe
Godfrey Fouliambe

[Entrd in futuro in order.]

The following is the only order connected with pensions to officers that we have noted among the county records ; it is taken from the Order of Sessions Mich. 1685.

Whereas by Order of the Court at the Quarter Sessions held at Chesterfeild primo Jacob R s'c'di The Clarke of the Peace as Trea'r for the maymed Soldrs in this County was appoyned out of the money raised for that purpose to pay to Captaine John Cole an Indigent Officer Tenne pounds yearly now whereas by reason of the Incapacity of the said Captaine Cole to contribute anthinge of himselfe to his owne livelyhood by reason of the losse of his sight that whereas by the statute the Justices of the Peace are Impowred to assigne to any person under the office of Leiftennt a yearly pension not exceedinge Tenne pounds And to any person that hath borne the office of Leiftennt a yearly pension of not exceedinge Twenty pounds Itt is further Ordered by this Court for the better Subsistance of the said Captaine Cole that the said Trea'r for the future pay to the said Captaine Cole the yearly Pension of Twenty pounds to commence the next Sessions and to continue till further Order.

The wars of William III. kept the Derbyshire pension list well supplied. We give an example of a petition applying to foreign wars, and two instances of entries from the orders of this reign of which there are a large number.

To the Right Honurable His majesties Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions at Derby 14 of Jaunuary 169⅝

The humble Petition of John Williams of Allfreton
Humbly sheweth

Yr Poor Petitioner was a Sholdier in Colloner Columbers Regiment of footh in Flanders at the seige of Navarre & theer Received Severall wounds so yt I am disabled to get m Living and was forcd to Com with a pas hom and has a wife and one Child that his not able to get his Living dus humbly desire your Worships to Looke on us as objects of greate Charaty & to order the Church Wardens & overseers of Allfreton or sum of them to a Low us what you thinke fit wickly todes the Relife of us and your poor Petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray for yr worships John Williamson

(1s weekly & all the arrears due upon an Order Granted by Mr. Low & Mr. Smith.)

Ordered that William Stone of Elton bee Admitted as A maymed Soldier in this County And that the Head Constable of the Hundred of Wirksworth pay him the Pension due at the Sessions And Continue the same quarterly.

Ordered upon A Certificate read in Cort that Thomas Heathcote of Hope bee Admitted a maymed Soldier in this County in Roome of Robert Bramwall and that hee receive his Pention due this Mich's and soe to bee continued and paid quart'ly till further Order.

Deputy-Lieutenants.

The Lord-Lieutenant, originally appointed (as we have seen) in times of emergency, soon became the permanent military head of the county forces. To aid him in his duties, it was essential that he should have duly commissioned assistants from among the county gentlemen. In the first instance these assistants were termed Commissioners, but those who were thus nominated to superintend the General Musters in 1558, and whose names have been already given for each hundred, were in reality Deputy-Lieutenants, acting under the Lord-Lieutenant's directions, and making their reports to the Council through him. By the year 1570, and frequently afterwards throughout Elizabeth's reign, these gentlemen are designated Deputy-Lieutenants, and that is the title that the Earl of Shrewsbury usually gives to his assistants in his reports to the Council.

In the time of James I., the duties of a Deputy-Lieutenant are described as attending to the exercising of the Trained Bands, setting them to handle their bows and to shoot at marks, etc.*

The names of these deputies at different periods in the reign of Elizabeth have already been given in the account of the General Musters. In 1613, Sir Peter Frecheville and Sir John Harpur were

* Dom. State Papers, James I., Vol. clxxv., No. 11.

the two Deputy-Lieutenants for the county. On April 20th, they write to the Earl of Shrewsbury that they have held the Musters and found all in good condition, except the horse forces which require further time. The clergy (that is the troops supplied by them), on an order from the Bishop, refused to appear.* In the following year, on October 14th, the same two Deputy-Lieutenants report that they have enrolled the Musters, and filled up the number of horse "in spite of the decay of many ancient families;" they further reported that the clergy had declined the Musters, till the pleasure of the Bishop be known.†

Secretary Conway writing to the Earl of Devonshire, July 10th, 1623, recommends Sir Richard Harpur, for so many years a Justice, and who has shown great diligence in the King's service, as successor to his deceased brother, Sir John Harpur, whose heir is a minor, in the Deputy-Lieutenancy of Derbyshire.‡

In writing to the council, December 23rd, 1624, the Earl of Devonshire says that the Deputy-Lieutenants of Derbyshire have delivered the 150 men required, with the conduct money, to the appointed captains. §

Charles I., in the first year of his reign, sent a circular letter to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the various counties, stating that the recusants had grown insolent and that it was the duty of the Deputy-Lieutenants to bind over obstinate and wilful recusants to appear at the next assizes. In 1626, the King, being about to send out a fleet with 2,350 men, required the Deputy-Lieutenants to muster mariners in each county, and to chose a certain number; 12d. to be given on impressment and ½d. per mile conduct money.

On July 13th, 1640, the Earl of Devonshire writes to Sir Henry Willoughby and Sir John Curzon, Baronets; to Sir Edward Vernon, Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, and Sir John Coke, Knights; and to John Manners, John Frecheville and William Coke, Esqrs., Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Derby, transmitting to them the copy of a letter that he had just received from the Lords of the Council, as to quartering of soldiers in the county.||

During the Commonwealth, it would seem that Deputy-Lieutenants disappear from the scene; at all events we find no record of them in

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* Dom. State Papers, James I., Vol. lxxiv., No. 117.
† Ibid, Vol. lxxviii., No. 39. ‡ Ibid, Vol. cxlviii., No. 70.
§ 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 3.
|| Hist. MSS. Commission, Twelfth Report, Appendix, pt. ii., p. 259.

Derbyshire during that period, or in the few years of warfare that preceded its establishment.

Immediately, however, that the Restoration was accomplished, the Lord-Lieutenants of the different counties appointed deputies and forwarded their names for the approval of the Crown. From this date they gradually much increased in number, and received their commission from the sovereign after a definite manner, and became involved with the militia.* They were considered to be responsible, jointly with the Lord-Lieutenant, for the peace of the county. Just at the close of the life of the restored king, the Earl of Scarsdale, as Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, received a letter from the Council, addressed to him and to the Deputy-Lieutenants, dated February 4th, 1684, four o'clock, announcing that the King had had a fit, and commanding all disorder that might happen or false reports to be suppressed.† Charles II. died on February 6th.

Subsequent Acts of George II. and III. (which are explained under the question of the militia) further altered the status of a Deputy-Lieutenant. Special property qualifications (at first £400 and then £200) were requisite to holding the office, and it was also obligatory to hand in the qualification, duly signed, to the Clerk of the Peace.‡ The following are examples of the property qualification declarations filed in the record room :—

Derby, June 23rd, 1762.

I enter my Qualification to Act as Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Derby as Lying and being in Tissington in ye said County and of ye value of four Hundred pounds a year Freehold Estate Wm. Fitzherbert.

I hereby declare that I have Four hundred Pounds a year Estate in Land in the Liberty of Glapwell in the County of Derby which is the Qualification required by the Militia Act of Parliament of the 2d of George the 3 for Deputy Lieutenants

August 10th, 1672 Brabn : Hallows.

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* Dom. State Papers, James I., clxxvii., No. 7.

† Dom. State Papers, Charles II. Military Entry Book, 1682-8, p. 124.

‡ The following calendars of Deputy-Lieutenants are to be found among the county records :—

(*a*) A list of persons who the King did well approve to be Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of Derby, A.D. 1745 to 1762, pursuant to 13 and 14 Car. II., Cap. 3, and subsequent Acts.

(*b*) A list of persons who gave their qualifications to the Clerk of the Peace, duly signed, A.D. 1746 to 1760, pursuant to 30 Geo. II , Cap. 25.

(*c*) The same, A.D. 1762.

(*d*) The same, A.D. 1773 to 1798.

(*e*) The same A.D. 1803 to 1851, pursuant to 42 Geo. III., Cap. 90.

(*f*) Copies of the return of the Clerk of the Peace to the Secretary of State, of the qualification of Deputy-Lieutenants, A.D. 1791 to 1848, pursuant to 9 George III., Cap. 42, and subsequent Acts.

I Francis Ballidon Wilmot, do hereby certifye, that I am siezed of a Freehold Estate consisting of Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Rents in the Liberty and Parish of Trusly in the Countie of Derby of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds and upwards, as doth qualify me to act as a Deputy Lieutenant for the said County of Derby Witness my hand this twenty ninth day of March 1773 F. B. Wilmot.

Twyford May 28th 1773

The Right Honourable Lord George Cavendish his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant etc for the County of Derby: Having been pleased to constitute me one of his Deputy Lieutenants in and for the said County. This is to certify that I am possessed of a Freehold Estate of the yearly value of Four Hundred Pounds (situate as required) and that when I have taken the oaths and subscribed the Declaration I mean to act accordingly Sam : Bristowe

I do hereby certify that I am seized, for my own use and benefit, in possession, of an estate in Fee simple in Manors Messuages Lands Tenements or Hereditaments situate in Belper in the County of Derby of the annual value of Two hundred pounds and upwards— And that I am therefore qualfied to be appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the said County— Witness my hand this ninth day of September, 1803 G. B. Strutt.

I do hereby certify that I am the heir apparent of a person who is seized for his own use in possession of a Freehold Estate in fee simple in the County of Derby of the yearly value of Four Hundred Pounds. Witness my hand this fourteenth day February 1831

W. Mundy.

Although the office of Deputy-Lieutenant has now come to be regarded as an almost entirely honorary one, granted by the Lord-Lieutenant as a compliment to some of the more experienced of the Justices, it is only of quite late years that it has become disassociated with some expectation of actively promoting the interests of the local forces of the county. In this connection, it is of interest to be able to give the exact terms in which Derbyshire Lord-Lieutenants, of last century and of this, conveyed the intimation to the recipients of the honour they conferred.*

The Right Honourable George Cavendish, Esq ; commonly called Lord George Cavendish, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby.

To Samuel Bagshaw Esq

Whereas by several Acts of Parliament made for Ordering the Militia Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom, amongst other things the respective Lieutenants are Impowered and Authorised to present to His Majesty the Names of such Persons as they shall think fit to be Deputy Lieutenants, and to give them Deputations accordingly. In pursuance therefore of the said Acts and of a Commission from His Majesty under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and for the better Execution of the Powers and Things therein specifyed and contained, I the said George Cavendish with his Majesty's Approbation have Nominated Constituted, and Deputed, and by these Presents do Nominate Constitute and Depute the said Samuel Bagshaw to be one of my Deputy Lieutenants in and for the County of Derby, to Act, Do, Execute, and Perform all and every the Powers, Matters and Things in the said Acts of Parliament specifyed and contained, which on the part of the Deputy Lieutenants

* For copies of these two documents we are indebted to Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe.

respectively, by Force and Virtue of the said Acts of Parliament may or ought to be Done, Acted, Executed, and Performed, and that in all Things according to the intent and meaning of the same. Given under my Hand and Seal the Thirteenth day of August in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. And in the Year of our Lord God 1781

George Cavendish
Lieutenant

Brighton,
23rd Jany 1855

Sir,

With the view of obtaining as much co-operation as possible, in raising the men for the second Regiment of Militia in Derbyshire, I am anxious to add to the number of the Deputy Lieutenants, and if you should be willing to afford me your assistance and to accept the appointment, I shall be happy to include your name in the Commission which I am about to sign.

I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether it would be agreeable to you that I should do so.

I remain, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
Devonshire.

Henry Marwood Greaves Esq.

The following list of Deputy-Lieutenants, with the date of their appointment, is taken from the Military Entry Books of the Domestic State Papers, from 1660 down to 1759. From 1759 downwards they are taken from the qualification rolls of the county records, and from 1773 they do not contain the names of peers and heirs apparent of peers, who are not required by the statute* to leave their qualification with the Clerk of the Peace. It should be noted that prior to 1773 the names of the survivors of each list are repeated in the next, but this is not the case after that year.

DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS FOR DERBYSHIRE.

1660 July	Cousin George Pierpont.
,,	Lord Mansfield.
,,	Lord Rosse.
,,	Lord Cavendish.
,,	Mr. Anchetill-Gray.
,,	Col. Frecheville.
,,	Mr. Vernon.
,,	Col. Vernon.
,,	Col. Milward.
,,	Sir Francis Burdett.
,,	Mr. Ferrers.
1661 Nov. 22nd	Fra. Burdett.
,,	A. Grey.

* 2 Geo. III., c. 20. The files of the *London Gazette* have been searched to supply this deficiency, but they do not contain the names of any Deputy-Lieutenants except those registered with the Clerk of the Peace.

1661 Nov. 22nd Hen. Every.
,, John Harpur.
1669 March William Lord Cavendish.
,, John Lord Fretchville
,, Anchetill Grey Esqre.
,, Sir Francis Burdet } Barts.
,, Sir Henry Every
,, Sir Wm. Boothby
,, Sir John Harpur, Knt.
,, John Ferrers } Esqres.
,, George Vernon
,, Edward Vernon
,, John Milward
,, Godfrey Clerke
1671 Apr. 18th Sir Robert Shirley.
,, Sir Francis Roads.
,, Sir Robert Cooke.
,, Wm. Fitzharbert.
,, John Shallcrosse.
1687 Feb. 16th Anchetill Gray, Esqre.
,, Sir John Gell } Barts.
,, Sir Henry Hunlock
,, Thomas Gladwyn } Esqres.
,, William Fitzherbert, of Norbury
,, Rowland Eyre, of Hassopp
,, George Vernon
1770 Mar. 10th Anchetell Grey, Esqre.
,, Sir Philipp Gell } Barts.
,, Sir Charles Pye
,, Sir Edward Coke
,, Sir Gilbert Clerk, Knt.
,, Robert Wilmot } Esqres.
,, William Eyre
,, George Vernon
,, John Spateman
,, Samuel Pole
,, Thomas Coke, of Melburn
1702 Dec. 10th Sir John Harpur } Barts.
,, Sir Philip Gell
,, Sir Charles Pye
,, Sir William Gresley
,, Sir Henry Every
,, Samuel Pierpont } Esqres.
,, Robert Wilmott
,, William Eyre
,, Thomas Cooke
,, Samuel Pole
,, John Spateman
,, Robert Burdett
,, John Curson
,, Godfrey Clarke
,, Thomas Stanhope
1711 Dec. 20th The Right Honble Lord James Cavendish, of Staveley
,, The Right Honble Thomas Coke, of Melburne, Esqre.

1711 Dec. 20th	Sir Nathaniel Curzon,	of Kedleston		
,,	Sir John Every,	of Egginton		
,,	Sir John Harpur,	of Caulke		Barts.
,,	Sir Edward Coke,	of Longford		
,,	Sir Philip Gell,	of Hopton		
,,	John Curzon,	of Kedleston		
,,	Godfrey Clerk,	of Chilcoat		
,,	John Harpur,	of Twyford		
,,	Edward Mundy,	of Allestrey		
,,	Francis Mundy,	of Mark Eaton		
,,	Robert Burdett,	of Formark		
,,	Brooke Boothby,	of Ashbourne Hall		
,,	William Cavendish,	of Dovebridge		
,,	Rowland Cotton,	of Etwell		
,,	Robert Sacheverell,	of Morley		
,,	Henry Vernon,	of Sudbury		
,,	Paul Jenkinson,	of Walton		
,,	John Beresford,	of Fenny Bentley		
,,	Michael Burton,	of Holmesfield		Esqres.
,,	John FitzHerbert,	of Somersall Herbert		
,,	Henry Gilbert, Junr.,	of Lockoe		
,,	William FitzHerbert,	of Tissington		
,,	William Coke,	of Trusley		
,,	John Harding,	of King's Newton		
,,	Walter Horton,	of Catton		
,,	Charles Hurt,	of Alderwasley		
,,	Henry Kayes,	of Hopwell		
,,	John Low,	of Denby		
,,	Thomas Stanhope,	of Elvaston		
,,	George Sittwell,	of Renishaw		
,,	Thomas Stones,	of Mosbrough		
,,	George Sacheverell,	of Calow		
,,	Robert Willmote,	of Chadesdon		
1715 July 22nd	Lord Stanhope.			
,,	Lord James Cavendish.			
,,	Sir Philip Gell			
,,	Sir Charles Pye			
,,	Sir John Harpur			Barts.
,,	Sir John Every			
,,	Sir Edward Coke			
,,	Tho. Coke, Vice Ch.			
,,	Godfrey Clarke			
,,	John Curzon			
,,	Paul Jenkinson			
,,	Thomas Stanhope			
,,	William Stanhope			
,,	George Sitwell			Esqres.
,,	Tho. Stones			
,,	Ro. Willmote, of Osmaston			
,,	Samuel Pole			
,,	Stephen Offley			
,,	Henry Gill			
,,	Wm. Woolley			
,,	Charles Greaves			

1715 July 22nd	John Osborne	Esqres.
,,	Wm. Archer	
,,	Wm. Sacheverell	
,,	Rowland Morewood	
,,	John Gisbourne	
,,	George Savil	
,,	Robert Greensmith	
,,	Thomas Bagshaw, of Bakewell	
,,	Edmund Parker	
1728 Sept. 5th	Honble. Lord James Cavendish.	
,,	Sir Jonathan Jenkinson	Barts.
,,	Sir Nathaniel Curzon	
,,	Rt. Honble Wm. Stanhope	Esqres.
,,	Godefrey Clarke	
,,	Thomas Stones	
,,	Richard Bagshaw	
,,	Francis Sitwell	
,,	Thomas Stanhope	
,,	Samuel Pole	
,,	Samuel Saunders	
,,	— Archer	
,,	John Eyre	
,,	— Greaves	
,,	Geo. Savil	
,,	Isaac Burrows	
,,	Simon Degg, of Derby	
,,	Edmund Parker	
,,	— Richardson	

His Majesty doth very well approve of the Persons following to be Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Derby :—

1745. Marquess of Hartington.	1745. Charles Hurt.
,, Marquess of Granby.	,, Samuel Sanders.
,, Lord James Cavendish.	,, John Gisborne.
,, Lord Charles Cavendish.	,, Simon Degge.
,, Lord Duncannon.	,, German Pole.
,, Lord Petersham.	,, Henry Eyre.
,, John Stanhope.	,, Richard Bagshaw.
,, Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.	,, John Turton.
,, Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.	,, Thomas Gisborne.
,, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.	,, Joseph Offley.
,, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.	,, Henry Cope.
,, Sir Woolston Dixey, Bart.	,, Samuel Crompton.
,, Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart.	,, Francis Sitwell.
,, Sir Hugh Claxton, Bart.	,, Rowe Port.
,, Sir Richard Leving, Bart.	,, Charles Stanhope, of Elvaston.
,, Sir Thomas Gresley.	,, William Bagshaw, of Ford.
,, Sir William Stanhope, K.C.B.	,, Thomas Chetham.
,, Sir Robert Wilmot, Knt.	,, Rev. John Simpson.
,, Burlace Waren.	,, George Venables Vernon.
,, Rowland Cotton.	,, Littleton Poyntz Meynell.
,, Robert Holden.	,, Leake Okeover.
,, Rowland Morewood.	,, Henry Cavendish.

1745. Godfrey Clarke.
,, Robert Coke.
,, George Lewis Coke.
,, William Fitzherbert.
,, John Gisborne, Junr.
,, William Banks Hodgkinson Banks.
,, Robert Banks Hodgkinson.
,, John Stone.
,, William Cotton.
,, Nicholas Harding.
,, Thomas Rivett.
,, Hugh Bateman.
,, Philip Gell.
,, William Woodyear.
,, Richard Turbutt.
,, William Osborne.
,, Robert Newton.
,, Edward Wilson.
,, George Mower.
,, Richard Bagshawe, Junr.
,, Henry Talbot.
,, Thomas Skrymeshire Boothby.
,, William Abney.
,, Thomas Coke.
,, John Eardley Wilmot.
,, Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden.

Added by the Lord-Lieutenant :—
Bache Thornhill.
Brabazon Hallows.
Strelley Pegg.

1757. Thomas Rivett, of Blore.
,, Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, of Tissington.
1760. Hans W. Mortimer (Qualification Co's. Derb. & Essex),
,, Edward Wilmot.
,, Richard Bateman.
,, Richard Hayne.
,, Joseph Ward.
,, Leonard Fossbrook.
,, Cave Brown
,, Thos. Wolland.
,, Richard Berisford.
,, German Pole, Junr.
,, Samuel Bagshaw.
,, Wm. Bagshaw.
,, John Bagshaw.
,, Henry Thornhill.
,, Sampson Coapstakes.
,, Joseph Briggs.
,, George Buxton.
,, Thos. Dixie.
,, Thos. Bainbridge.
1760. Nicholas Hurt.
,, Joseph Greaves.
,, Samuel Shore.
,, John Twigg.
,, George Morewood.
,, William Allwood Lord.
,, Robert Mead Wilmot.
,, Goodere Fletcher.
,, The Rev. John Simpson.
,, The Rev. Chambers Bate.
,, The Rev. Dr. Cotton.
,, The Rev. Dr. John Taylor,
,, Henry Browne } Doctors of
,, Robert Taylor } Physick.

Added out of His Grace's List
His Grace ye Duke of Rutland.
His Grace ye Duke of Kingston.
His Grace ye Duke of Portland.
Marquis of Tichfield.
Earl of Exeter.
1762. Earl of Chesterfield.
,, Earl of Thanet.
,, Earl of Ferrars.
,, Lord Bathurst.
,, Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.
,, Francis Ashby.
,, Godfrey Clarke, Junr.
,, Gilbert Cheshire.
,, William Forester.
,, James Gisborne.
,, Emmanuel Halton.
,, — Leacroft, of Wirksworth.
,, Edward Sacheveral Pole.
,, Francis Mundy, of Mackworth.
,, Richard Milnes, of Dunston.
,, Wm. Milnes, of Aldecarr.
,, Leake Okeover.
,, Edward Pole, of Park Hall.
,, Gilbert Rodes.
,, Rev. John Rolleston.
,, Launcellot Rolleston.
,, Hon. Robert Shirley.
,, Adam Slater.
,, Thos. Stones.
,, Henry Talbot.
,, John Wilkinson, of Hilcote.
,, Francis Wilmot, of Spondon.
,, Robert Bakewell, of Gresley.
,, Caleb Harding, M.D.
1773. John Gisborne, Derby.
,, Francis Ballidon Wilmot, Trusley.
,, Tristram Revell, South Normanton.

1773. Henry Gladwin, Wingerworth, Chesterfield and Ashover.
,, Samuel Bristowe.
1773. Joseph Denman, Stony Middleton, etc.
,, Samuel Rotherham, Dronfield.

His Majesty does very well approve of the Persons following to be Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Derby, viz:

1762. Marquis of Granby.
,, Wm., Earl of Hartington.
,, Wm., Earl of Besborough.
,, Francis, Earl of Huntington.
,, Lord Charles Cavendish.
,, Lord George Cavendish
,, Lord Frederick Cavendish.
,, Lord John Cavendish.
,, Lord Scarsdale.
,, Sir Wm. Stanhope, Bart.
,, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.
,, Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart.
,, Sir Woolstan Dixie, Bart.
,, Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart.
,, Sir Atwell Lake, Bart.
,, Sir Nigil Greasly, Bart.
,, Sir Robert Wilmot, Kt.
,, Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart.
,, Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.
,, Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
,, Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart.
,, The Rev. Sir John Every, Bart.
,, The Rev. Sir John Mosely, Bart.
,, Charles Hurt.
,, John Gisborne.
,, Henry Eyre.
,, John Turton.
,, Henry Cope.
,, Charles Stanhope.
,, Godfrey Clarke.
,, William Fitzherbert.
,, John Gisborne, Junr.
,, Robert Banks Hodgkinson.
,, Thos. Rivett.
,, Hugh Bateman.
,, Philip Gell.
,, Richard Turbut.
,, Robert Newton.
,, George Mower.
,, Richd. Bagshaw.
,, Thos. Coke.
,, Brabazon Hallows.
,, Strelly Pegge.
,, Henry Cavendish.
,, Ashton Curzon.
,, Thos. Abney.
,, George Venables Vernon, Senr.
1762. George Venables Vernon, Junr.
,, John Archer.
,, Hugo Meynell.
,, Richard Fitzherbert.
,, James Shuttleworth.
,, John How.
,, Wenman Coke.
,, Wrightson Mundy.
,, Richd. Cavendish, of Stavely.
,, William Cotton, of Etwall.
,, William Sittwell
,, Thos. Thoroton.
,, George Newell Port.
,, William Wollaston.
,, John Thornleagh Hewett.
,, Christopher Horton.
,, Brook Boothby.
,, Samuel Newton.
,, Edward Mundy.
,, Samuel Crompton.
,, John Lowe.
,, John Rotherham.
,, Philip Barnes.
,, Thomas Borrow.
,, Robert Dale.
,, John Woodyear, of Walton.
,, Legh Master.
,, Thomas Holland, North Wingfield.
,, Robert Longdon, Wirksworth.
,, John Heath, Darley.
,, John Twigge, Ashborne.
,, John Alsopp, Ashborne.
,, John Wright, Eyam.
,, Bache Thornhill, Stanton.
,, John Barker, Bakewell, etc.
,, Samuel Jebb, Chesterfield.
,, Strelley Pegge, Beauchief.
,, Lord John Murray, Chesterfield.
,, Robert Wright, Tideswell.
,, John Trowell, Long Eaton.
,, John Barker, Bakewell, etc.
1781. Samuel Bagshawe, Ford.
1796. Francis Noel Mundy, Mackworth.
,, John Port, Ballidon, etc.
,, Henry Bathurst, Twiford.
,, Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Morley.

1796. Sir Robert Wilmot, Osmaston.
,, Joshua Jebb, Junr., Chesterfield.
,, Thomas Lucas, Chesterfield.
,, Job Hart Price Clarke, Sutton.
,, Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Barlboro.
,, Thomas Wilson, Derby.
,, James Robinson, Dalbury.
,, Isaac Wilkinson, Chesterfield.
,, Lord George Henry Cavendish, Glossop.
,, Charles Hurt, Wirksworth.
,, John Crompton, Longford, etc.
,, Philip Gell, Wirksworth.
,, John Leaper Newton, Mickleover.
,, Thomas Pares, Hopwell.
,, Hugh Bateman, Hartington.
,, Anthony Lax Maynard, Chesterfield
1797. Edward Miller Mundy, Heanor.
,, Sacheverell Pole, Radburn.
,, William Drury Lowe, Spondon.
,, Richard Bateman, Mugginton, etc.
,, Thomas Bainbrigge, Derby.
,, John Balguy, Duffield.
,, Sir Robert Wilmot, Chaddesden.
,, Marmaduke Middleton, Middleton.
,, Sitwell Sitwell, Eckington.
,, Winfield Halton, South Winfield.
,, Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, Hathersage
,, John Bagshaw, Norton.
,, Bache Heathcote, Littleover.
,, John Radford, Smalley.
,, Samuel Shore, Junr., Norton.
,, Randolph Carlisle, Tideswell, etc.
,, Rev. Robert Wilmot, Morley.
,, Richard Arkwright, Willersley.
,, Hugh Wood, Swanwick.
,, John Broadhurst, Duffield.
,, Hugo Meynell, Kniveton.
,, Edward Disbrowe, Walton-on-Trent.
,, Joseph Denman, Stoney Middleton.
,, Thomas Denman, Newton Grange.
,, James Longsdon, Longsdon.
,, Samuel Frith, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
,, Ashton Nicholas Mosley, Egginton.
,, Martin Farnell, Coton-in-the-Elms.
,, Sir Henry Cavendish, Doveridge.
,, Francis Bradshaw, Holbrook.
,, Sir Joseph Banks, Overton.
,, Richard Beresford, Ashborne.
,, Sir Brooke Boothby, Ashborne.

1797. James Shuttleworth, Hathersage.
,, John Bourne, Ashover.
,, Henry Hunter, Kilburn.
,, John Holland, Ford.
,, William Waller, Chesterfield.
,, Rev. D'Ewes Coke, Brookhill.
,, D'Ewes Coke, Junr., Brookhill.
,, Francis Goodwin, Ashborne.
,, Edward Pole, Radborne.
,, Henry Cox Morewood, Alfreton.
,, Rev. John Ward, Mickleover.
,, Francis Beresford, Ashborne.
,, William Carleill, Bakewell.
1798. Rev. Charles Stead Hope, Derby.
,, Henry Spilsbury, Willington.
,, Francis Mundy, Markeaton.
,, Robert Dale, Ashborne.
,, Rev. Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, Aston-upon-Trent.
,, Francis Hurt, Alderwasley.
,, Samuel Fox, Elvaston.
1803. Philip Gell, Wirksworth.
,, William Chambers Bagshaw, Norton.
,, William Allwood Lord, North Wingfield
,, William Webster, Ashborne.
,, Rev. Edward Pole, Radborne
,, Rev. Edward Sacheverell Wilmot, Langley.
,, Robert Charles Greaves, Ingleby.
,, Francis Hurt, Alderwasley.
,, Sir Henry Every, Egginton.
,, George Benson Strutt, Belper.
,, Edward Coke, Longford.
,, William Strutt, Belper.
,, Joseph Strutt, Belper.
,, Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, Holbrook.
,, Rev. Charles Holden, Aston.
,, Sir Oswald Mosley, Hilton.
,, Leonard Fosbrooke, Shardlowe.
,, Rev. Thomas Bingham, Norbury.
,, Godfrey Meynell, Ashborne.
,, Richard Forester Forester, Alfreton.
,, Sir Nigel Bower Gresley, Drakelow.
,, Eusebius Horton, South Winfield.
1804. John Simpson, Babworth, Notts.
,, William Cavendish, Stony Middleton.
,, Robert Newton, Mickleover.
,, Charles Gladwin, Chesterfield.
,, Francis Bilbie, Hollington.
,, Thomas Hallowes, Glapwell.

1804. John Slater Wilkinson, Blackwell.
,, Francis Green Goodwin, Wirksworth.
,, John Leacroft, Wirksworth, etc.
,, William Charlton, Hollington, etc.
1808. Harry Bache Thornhill, Stanton.
1823. Robert Birch, Bakewell.
,, Robert Arkwright, Bakewell.
,, Peter Walthall, Darley.
,, Rev. Richard Smith, Staveley.
,, William Ashby Ashby, Hungerton, Leic.
,, Gilbert Crompton, Church Broughton.
,, Rev. John Barker, Bakewell.
,, William Newton, Mickleover.
,, Edward Miller Mundy, Shipley.
,, John Carver, Athorpe.
,, John Bell Crompton, Windley.
1825. John Charge, Chesterfield.
,, Bernard Lucas, Hasland.
,, William Milnes, Ashover.
1826. Cockshutt Heathcote, Mickleover.
,, Sir George Sitwell, Eckington.
1831. Richard Arkwright, Willersley Castle.
,, William Mundy, Markeaton.
1832. Offley Shore, Norton.
,, William Palmer Morewood, Alfreton.
,, Sir Charles Henry Colvile, Duffield.
,, Charles John Sitwell, Morley.
,, Jedediah Strutt, Duffield.
,, Anthony Radford Strutt, Duffield.
,, William Hunter Hunter, Kilburne.
,, Charles Vicars Hunter, Kilburne.
,, Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., Gresley.
,, Henry Fotheringham Hunter, Kilburne.
,, John Beaumont, Barrow-on-Trent.
,, Edward Strutt, Derby.
,, William John Bagshaw, Castleton.
,, John Harrison, Snelston.
,, John Goodwin Johnson, Tissington.
,, John Balguy, Duffield.
,, John Boden, Brailsford.
,, Ashton Nicholas Every Mosley, Etwall.
,, Edward Soresby Cox, Brailsford.
,, Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, Chaddesden.
,, Alleyne Sacheverell Bateman, Atlow.
1832. Sir Francis Sacheverell Darwin, Darley-in-the-Dale.
,, John Henry Barker, Bakewell.
,, Samuel Evans, Derby.
,, George Yeldham Wilkinson, Chesterfield.
,, Charles Dakeyne Gladwin, Wingerworth.
,, John Radford, Smalley.
,, Thomas Bent, Derby.
,, Richard Becher Leacroft, Derby.
,, William Evans, Allestree.
,, Richard Thomas Bateman, Chaddesden.
,, John Broadhurst, Scropton.
,, Francis Hurt, Alderwasley.
,, William Milnes, Ashover.
,, John Read, Hathersage.
,, Edmund Gilling Maynard, Chesterfield.
,, Charles Clarke, Matlock.
,, Hugh Scott, Wilne.
,, Robert Browne Cave, Measham, &c.
,, William Jeffery Lockett, Derby.
,, William Drury Holden, Aston.
,, Sir William Boothby, Ashborne.
,, Rt. Honble. Henry Manners Lord Waterpark, Doveridge.
,, John Pares, Ockbrook.
,, James Sutton, Aston-on-Trent.
,, Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Walton-on-Trent.
,, John Meynell, Tapton Grove.
,, Francis Bradshaw, Barton Blount
,, Henry Every, Egginton.
1834. Broughton Benjamin Steade, Brampton.
1835. Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Duffield.
1839. Lord Edward Howard, Glossop.
1842. Charles Robert Colvile, Lullington
1845. Sir Thomas William Evans, Bart., Allestree.
1847. Honble. Frederick Leveson Gower, London.
1848. John Broadhurst, Junr., Foston.
1851. Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Junr., Radborne.
1851. William Henry Frederick Cavendish, Chichester.
1853. William Wooton Abney, Measham.
1853. Henry Bowdon, Spinkhill.
1853. Colonel Charles Leslie, K. H., Hassop.

1854. William Pole Thornhill, Stanton-in-the-Peak.
" Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., Calke.
1855. Rt. Honble. Spencer Compton, Lord Cavendish, Chatsworth.
" Honble. Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke, Longford.
" Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., Tissington.
" Peter Arkwright, Willersley.
" Thomas Osborne Bateman, Breadsall.
" John Gilbert Crompton, The Lilies.
" Edward Anthony Holden, Aston-on-Trent.
" John Goodwin Johnson, Ashborne.
" George Moore, Appleby.
" Alfred Miller Mundy, Shipley.
" William Needham, Lenton.
" Thomas Peach, M.D., Langley.
" Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Radborne.
" John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, Hathersage.
" John Slack, Esq., Glossop.
" George Henry Strutt, Belper.
" Gladwin Turbutt, Ogston.
" Edmund Wilmot, Milford.
" Francis Wright, Osmaston.
" John Wright, Osmaston.
" Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, Bart., The Pastures, Derby.
" Alfred Arkwright, Wirksworth.
" Edmund Potter, Glossop.
" Sir John Reresby Sitwell, Bart., Renishaw.
" Thomas Matthew Gisborne, Walton-on-Trent.
" Henry Marwood Greaves, Ford Hall.
" Edward Radford, Smalley.
" Honble. Augustus Henry Vernon, Sudbury.
1857. Francis Noel Mundy, Markeaton.
1859. Robert Edward Eardley Wilmot, Chaddesden.
1859. George Andrew, Stockport.
1863. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., Osmaston.
1866. Honble. Frederick Charles George Fitzclarence Hunloke, Wingerworth.
" Robert William Mills Nesfield, Bakewell.
1868. Francis Westby Bagshawe, Norton.
" Sir Henry Flower Every, Bart., Egginton.
" Sir Mylles Cave Browne Cave, Bart., Stretton-en-le-Fields.
" Thomas, Lord Denman, Stony Middleton.
" Sir William Fitzherbert, Bart., Tissington.
" Henry Anson Cavendish, Lord Waterpark.
1869. Albert Frederick Hurt, Alderwasley.
" Meynell Horton Miller Mundy, Shipley.
" Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., Chaddesden.
1874. Theodore Henry Dury, Alresford, Colchester.
1876. Rowland Smith, Duffield.
1877. Fitz-Herbert Wright, Swanwick.
1878. William Drury Nathaniel Drury Lowe, Locko.
1880. The Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M.P., Kedleston.
1881. Alfred Barnes, M.P., Ashgate.
1882. John Harrison, Snelston.
" Charles Edmund Newton, Mickleover.
1887. The Hon. William Monk Jervis, Quarndon.
1888. William Curzon, Alvaston.
" Samuel William Clowes, Norbury.
" Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., Netherseal.
" Sir Robert Rodney Wilmot, Bart., Osmaston.
" Francis Alexander Newdigate, Byrkley Lodge.
1889. Hugo Harpur Crewe, Calke.*

* The qualifications of the later Deputy-Lieutenants do not seem to be now kept by the Clerk of the Peace, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in making up the list since 1855. Numerous letters have been written and inquiries made, but we fear that even now the list needs correction.

The Militia.

Although the first Commission of Array to raise a Militia was issued as early as 1122 (the development of which in the General Musters and Trained Bands we have just been following), it was not till the Restoration that the Machinery "for ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom," as at present known to us, was contrived; it was then, that the sovereign first obtained statutable powers* to issue commissions of lieutenancy for the several counties of England and Wales, with full power to call out and array the county forces, and to appoint such persons as he should think fit to hold commission as Colonels, Majors, Captains, and subaltern officers, and to submit for the sovereign's approval such persons as he recommended for the office of Deputy-Lieutenants, who should have full power in the Lieutenant's absence to train, exercise, and put in readiness, and to lead and conduct the persons to be armed, arrayed, and weaponed. The persons so arrayed, though paid by the State, were to be found by private individuals. Every man having £500 a year in possession, or £6,000 in goods or money, was liable to be called upon by the Lieutenant and his Deputies to find a horse, horseman and arms; and every man having a yearly revenue of £50, or £600 in goods and monies, a foot soldier. The men were to be enrolled for three years. The general muster of the regiment was not to take place more than once a year, and the training of single companies not above four times a year. Every musqueteer was to bring with him half-a-pound of powder with a like weight of bullets; every match-lock man three yards of match; every horseman a quarter of a pound of powder and the same weight of bullets, at the charge of him who provided the said soldier with arms. The pikeman was to be armed with an ashen pike not under sixteen feet long.

A striking passage in Macaulay's celebrated chapter on the "State of England in 1685," brings visibly before us the raw militia of the Restoration. It had its appointed days for drilling and inspection, but they were not to exceed fourteen days in the year. The Justices could inflict light penalties for breach of discipline. The crown paid no part of their ordinary cost; but when the force was called out against an enemy, their subsistence was to become a charge on the

* 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 3.

general revenue, and they were to be subject to martial law. "There were those," says the historian, "who looked on the militia with no friendly eye. Men who had travelled much on the Continent, who had marvelled at the stern precision with which every sentinel moved and spoke in the citadels built by Vauban, who had seen the mighty armies which poured along all the roads of Germany to chase the Ottoman from the gates of Vienna, and who had been dazzled by the well ordered pomp of the household troops of Lewis, sneered much at the way in which the peasants of Devonshire and Yorkshire marched and wheeled, shouldered muskets, and ported pikes. The enemies of the liberties and religion of England looked with aversion on a force which could not, without extreme risk, be employed against those liberties and that religion, and missed no opportunity of throwing ridicule on the rustic soldiery.* Enlightened patriots when they contrasted these rude levies with the battalions, which, in time of war, a few hours might bring to the coast of Kent or Sussex, were forced to acknowledge that, dangerous as it might be to keep up a permanent military establishment, it might be more dangerous still to stake the honour and independence of the country on the result of a contest between ploughmen, officered by Justices of the Peace, and veteran warriors led by Marshals of France. In Parliament, however, it was necessary to express such opinions with some reserve; for the militia was an institution eminently popular. Every reflection thrown on it excited the indignation of both the great parties in the state, and especially of that party which was distinguished by peculiar zeal for monarchy and for the Anglican Church. The array of the counties was commanded almost exclusively by tory noblemen and gentlemen. They were proud of their military rank, and considered an insult offered to the service to which they belonged as offered to themselves. They were also perfectly aware that whatever was said against a militia was said in favour of a standing army; and the name of a standing army was hateful to them."

* Dryden, in his "Lymon and Iphigenia," expressed, with his usual keenness and energy, the sentiments which had been fashionable amongst the sycophants of James II. :—

"The country rings around with loud alarms,
And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast expense—
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence.
Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in time of need, at hand.
This was the morn, when, issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file they stood prepared
Of seeming arms to make a short essay,
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day."

The Earl of Devonshire, as Lord-Lieutenant, does not seem to have ventured to call out the militia at the Revolution of 1688, but to have rather relied on the nobility and gentry, with their tenantry flocking voluntarily to the standard he raised in the Midlands, on behalf of the Prince of Orange. But so soon as the transference of the crown was accomplished, the Derbyshire militia was called out and kept under arms for far more than the usual period, both during 1689 and 1690, when the final issue of events seemed still uncertain. They were out for nearly three months in 1689, and for fifty-five days in 1690. Among the Coke MSS., at Melbourne, is a letter from J. Adderley, Clerk of the Peace, to "the worthyly honored John Coke, Esquire, at Melbourne," written at a most interesting date, viz., July 3rd, 1690. This was two days after the battle of the Boyne (news of which had not yet reached Derbyshire), and three days after the engaging of the English and Dutch fleets with the French, in concert with the Jacobites, off Beachy Head, when the English were ignominiously routed.

By this day's post I received the inclosed, which I humbly present to you by the bearer. I had waited on you myself but that I must attend the mustering of Captain Leveringham's troop, this day. I received an account by the letter in which the deputations were inclosed, that they had an account at the Court at seven of the clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday last that the fleets were engaged, since when they have had no further account.

The Deputy Lieutenants that have received their deputations are :—Anchitil Gray, Esq., Sir Henry Every, Sir Paul Jenkinson, Baronets; Henry Leveringham, Robert Wilmot, and Henry Cavendish, Esquires.

Commissions sent by this post for Sir Philip Gell, Baronet; Sir Gilbert Clarke, Knight; John Coke, William Eyre, Esquires.

The days already appointed for the mustering of the Militia of this county in distinct troops and companies, are :—

This day—Captain Leveringham's Troop, at Derby.

To-morrow—Scarsdale Troop, at Ashbourne—not officered.

Saturday next—At Bakewell, Captain Wright's Company.

Monday next—The Scarsdale Company, at Chesterfield—not officered.

Wednesday next—At Derby, Captain Gilbert's Company.

And by orders of the Lords of the Council and the Lord-Lieutenant are to meet again within three weeks for four days, at both which it would be necessary three deputy-lieutenants should be present.*

As a mercenary or standing army gradually grew up, the militia became in a like ratio more and more neglected until 1757, when so large a portion of the regular army being absent at the "Seven years' war," it was carefully re-organised for defensive purposes.

By the passing of the Act for the better ordering of the Militia

* Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. ii., p. 358.

Forces in England,* in 1757, the local military force was entirely shorn of the feudal element. By this statute the right of the sovereign to issue commissions of Lieutenancy was confirmed. Twenty Deputy-Lieutenants, if so many could be found, were to be appointed for each county, and they and the commissioned officers were to have landed qualification, one moiety of which was to be within the county for which they served, and such qualification was to be registered with the Clerk of the Peace. A Deputy-Lieutenant was required to possess £400 a year; a Colonel, £400; a Lieut.-Colonel or Major, £300; a Captain, £200; a Lieutenant, £100; and an Ensign, £50.† The Deputy-Lieutenants were to meet and issue out their orders to the Chief Constables of the several hundreds to return to them lists of all men between 18 and 50 years of age dwelling within their respective districts. The number of men to be provided by Derbyshire was 560, who were by direction of the Deputy-Lieutenants, to be furnished by the several parishes in proportion to their population, and selected by lot. The militia so ordered was to be paid, clothed, and armed at the expense of the state. The Act, however, made no stir in Derbyshire; neither officers nor men were raised under its provisions; nor does any penalty for its non-observance seem to have been exacted.

But a few years later, when a further act was passed,‡ a little more energy was shown towards raising a militia force in Derbyshire, and twelve Deputy-Lieutenants entered their names and qualifications with the Clerk of the Peace, of which we have already given examples. The applications for commissions in the militia, received about this period, are somewhat quaint. We give three of these letters:—

To the Clerk of ye Peace of ye County of Derby.

I take this opportunity of offering myself as a lieutenant in ye Regement of Militia for ye county of Derby; my qualification lies in ye county of Nottingham; if that can be dispensed with I'll wait upon ye Gentlemen at ye shortest notice & make no doubt but I shall meet with their approbation.

I am your most hble servt

Nottingham July 1, 1762 Wm. Darkin

P.S. Please to direct to me on Toll House Hill, Nottingham.

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* 30 Geo. II., c. 25. See also 1 Geo. I., Sta. 2, c. 14; 9 Geo. I., c. 8, Sec. 7. The 21st section of the Statute 13 and 14, Car. II., c. 3, fully sets forth the description of arms and ammunition which horsemen and foot are to bring with them to muster, but makes no stipulation as to uniformity of dress.

† Ensigns' qualifications were reduced to £20 a year by 2 Geo. III., c. 20.

‡ 2 Geo. III., c. 20.

My Lord

Having seen an Advertisement that mentions a want of Officers to serve in the Militia for the County of Derby being willing to serve as Lieutenant (or Ensign) Induces me to write altho' my Qualifications are small my Estate Sixty pounds pr annm. If your Lordship pleases to give One of the above offices to me I hope I shall at all Times do my utmost to acknowledge the Favour by Endeavoring to merit your Approbation and am with submission your Lordship's most obedient and Humble servt

Benjn. Smith

Alfreton June 18th 1768

My Age 30 years. Height 5 foot 8 inches.

To the Right Honourable
Lord George Cavendish
at Devonshire House.

My Lord

It being published by way of Advertisment that there is a want of officers in the Malitia of which I have made Bould to present my self to your Lordships Favour in order to obtain a place if there should be a vaquancy whatever place your Lordship should please to Refer to my case I hope to Manage to the Preferment of myself & your Lordships Satisfaction which if you'll do you'll oblidge your

Humble Svt John Pashly.

Whitwell June 30th 1768.

If your Lordship should Require my Carater I believe I could have one by Mrs. Doughty who being Tenant the Right honorable the Earl of Besborough who wont Refuse.

To the Right Honorable Lord George Cavingdish
at Chatsworth near Baslow, Darbyshire.

Advertisements continued to be inserted, in accordance with the statute, in the *London Gazette*,* and in the Derby paper, and meetings of the Deputy-Lieutenants were held at Derby and Chesterfield to receive applications, but up to June, 1768, only eight persons had offered their services, and they only qualified to act as subalterns. Neither does it seem that the fine of £50 a man, required to be paid by all counties not providing the stipulated number of men, was a sufficient penalty to make the Lord-Lieutenant or his Deputies, or the Justices and county generally active in promoting the establishment of this new force. There can be no doubt that if the leading gentlemen of the county had heartily accepted the Act, that it would have been speedily carried out. But the complete change of principle involved seems to have made it distasteful to the Lord-Lieutenant and others, and it looks as if they had quietly determined that it should be a dead letter. Very possibly, too, they dreaded the opposition of the sturdy mining population to the Militia Ballot. The

* Edward Owen, printer of the *Gazette* sends in his account for these Militia advertisements on March 29th, 1762; the four insertions amounted to £2 8s. 0d. Two advertisements in the Derby paper cost 7s.

failure of Derbyshire, in conjunction with ten other counties of England and Wales, to comply with the Act was brought before the House of Commons, in December, 1763. Derbyshire had neglected, either through the Lord-Lieutenant or his Deputies, to make even the statutable declaration relative to the Act at Quarter Sessions. The Clerk of the Peace put himself in communication with Mr. William Fitzherbert, who was, at that time, in conjunction with Lord F. Cavendish, member of Parliament for the borough of Derby; Lord George Cavendish (Lord-Lieutenant), and Sir Henry Harpur, being the members for the shire. Mr. Fitzherbert wrote several letters on the subject. In his first, dated December 28th, 1763, he says:—"The Act will be amended. I believe few countys, if any, have ye reason for not raising ye money which we had. I shall take all care about it."

Meanwhile, there was absolutely no result from an Order of the House, being communicated to the Sessions, and for two years more Derbyshire remained recalcitrant. On August 5th, 1765, Mr. Fitzherbert writes to the Clerk of the Peace, respecting a new brief Act intended to cover such cases as Derbyshire—"I send you down by this post the Act of this year. I promised the Lord-Lieutenant it should go to ye Justices, they will judge of the raising the money; as the Act has no retrospect it was thought reasonable all should now begin to pay or serve. I daresay there will be an alteration next year, as ye cloathing is to be renewed then, and ye Act itself but one year more in Force."

"The Act of this year" did bear some fruit with the Derbyshire representatives of the Crown, but fruit of a singularly barren nature. At the Trans. Sessions, held at Bakewell, in 1766, "I, George Cavendish, Esquire, commonly called Lord George Cavendish, His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Derby," obeyed the amending Act of 1765 so far as to certify under his hand "that the militia has not been raised for the said County for the preceding year, and that the several sums of five pounds per man, to be raised in the said County amount to the sum of Two thousand eight hundred pounds." But there is no proof that the money ever was raised, nor does it seem that Lord-Lieutenant or Deputies lifted a finger towards submission to the Act. The year 1766 saw yet another amending and explanatory Militia Act, but all the effect it had on Derbyshire was to produce at Quarter Sessions from Godfrey Heathcote, clerk of the peace, a nicely engrossed and sealed document testifying that he had "not received from his Majesties Lieutenant or any three Deputy-

Lieutenants any certificate that the militia of the said county of Derby hath been raised pursuant to an Act," etc. For seven consecutive years the annual farce of this formal declaration of the Clerk of the Peace was presented to the Derbyshire Justices at their Epiphany Sessions, the very document itself getting no further than the local Court, among whose records these declarations still remain.

During this time yet another amending Act* was passed (1769) which set forth that " whereas the qualification of Deputy-Lieutenants and officers serving in the Militia as required by 2 Geo. III., c. 20, had been found inconvenient and detrimental to the service by rendering it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of Deputy-Lieutenants and subaltern officers, it was desirable that their qualification should be decreased and that of the superior officers increased " ; it was therefore enacted that their qualifications should be as follows :— Deputy-Lieutenants £200 a year, Colonels £1,000, Lt.-Colonels £600, Major or Captain £200, Lieutenants £50, Ensigns £20. The two latter might qualify also from a personal estate, but the others must derive their qualifications from real estates. Accompanied with the lowering of the qualification, certain exemptions were granted by this Act. The Militia Tax was not to be imposed on officers who had served in the Militia for four years, or who were now serving, or who had offered to serve in counties where the Militia Force had not been raised. The authorities now no longer seemed inclined to allow the Militia Act to remain a dead letter in Derbyshire. Their remarkable forbearance we can only account for on the supposition that the crown, so soon after the Stuart risings, did not seem sufficiently established on the Hanoverian head to warrant their taking hasty proceedings against so influential a family as the Cavendishs, especially when they had clearly got the country gentlemen, as represented by the justices, entirely with them in this deliberate setting at defiance of laws repeatedly enacted. The Militia, however, not having been raised in 1769, nor the alternative tax levied or paid by May, 1770, a mandamus was issued out of the King's Bench to the Justices of Derbyshire to show cause why the sum of £5 per man had not been paid into the Treasury.

The Lord-Lieutenant (Lord George Cavendish), writing from Berkeley Square, on May 14th, 1770, to the Clerk of the Peace, says— " I was informed a few days ago that a motion had been made in the

* 9 Geo. III., c. 42.

Court of King's Bench that a mandamus should issue to the Justices of Derbyshire at the next Quarter Sessions to make a rate for the levying the money in lieu of raising the Militia. I have endeavoured to inform myself as well as I could, and I learn that the mandamus must issue, that is a matter of course, but that *we need not fright ourselves about that.* I will find out what will be necessary for us to do and will send you all the information I can collect, but for the present I believe *it will be best not to do anything* without considering well beforehand."

The official copy of the writ of mandamus is addressed to "Reverend Sir John Every Baronet, Henry Thornhill, John Gisborne, Francis Ashley, Immanuel Halton, and Francis Ballidon Wilmot, Esquires, and the rest of our Justices," and recites that Derbyshire ought to raise 560 private men for the Militia, and that they have not done so, nor levied the tax in default of £5 per man; this is to order them at once to levy or show cause to the contrary.

In consequence of these proceedings a Special Session was held at the King's Head, Derby, on June 14th, 1770, and the sum of £2,800 was actually ordered to be levied and raised as a county rate, and the money paid by the Treasurer of the county to the Receiver General of Land Tax. Nevertheless the county absolutely did nothing for three more years. At the Epiph. Sessions 1771, 1772, 1773, the Clerk of the Peace again presented his *nil* certificate. At last, however, the Lord-Lieutenant was moved to genuine action by threat of another mandamus. Under the joint influence of a reduction of the amount of qualification and the advantages of freedom from the Militia Tax, applications from persons to serve as officers began to flow in, especially when they saw that further resistance was being discountenanced by the local authorities.

The exemptions from the Militia tax claimed pursuant to 9 Geo. III., c. 42, that were sent into Quarter Sessions, became so numerous, that this was probably the reason that made the tardy and reluctant Justices at last decide to raise the requisite force if they were to be absolutely compelled to any action; for the alternative of the tax would have fallen so heavily owing to the great number of exemptions. For instance, a large landowner serving or offering to serve in any Militia, by this action exempted all his tenants. Thus, George Harry, Earl of Stamford, filed a certificate that he was then serving as Colonel of the Cheshire Militia, under a commission of 1764, and in this way secured exemption for all his Derbyshire

tenantry at Dale Abbey and Stanton. The following is given as an example of the indignant small freeholder sending in his offer to serve, not from any loyal or gallant motive, but solely to escape a hateful impost.

"I, Robert Burton, of Whittington near Chesterfield, Botanist & Farmer, do at this present Sessions make an offer of myself to serve as an Officer in the Militia as Ensign, having a Quallification of Twenty Pounds a year & upwards of Real Estate, which am ready to verefy upon Oath, have sufficient Reason to believe that the above offer will Indemnifie me from paying any more of that Exorbitant Demand call'd the Militia Assesment.

7th Oct. 1772. Robert Burton.

When once the Lord-Lieutenant set the example of taking a commission in the Militia himself, and his nephew the Duke of Devonshire qualified as Colonel, all opposition seems to have vanished, and members of leading county families, such as Halton, Gell, Revell, Meynell, Jebb, and Shuttleworth, offered their services during 1773. Lord George Cavendish wrote the following letter to be communicated to the Justices at Mich. Sessions:—

Chatsworth Sep 4 1773.

"I beg that you will be so good as to acquaint the Justices of the Peace assembled at the ensueing quarter Sessions—

That three-fifths of the Officers to serve in the Militia for the County of Derby (the number required by Act of Parliament to enable me to proceed in raising the Militia for the said County) have been appointed and received his Majesty's approbation, signified to me by the Earl of Rochford, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State, and that the Private men have been enrolled and sworn. And that you will also be so good as to submit to the Gentlemen then present whether they think it proper to order any entry to be made in consequence of this notification.

(Signed) George Cavendish, Lieutenant."

At the Epiph. Sessions, 1774, the Clerk of the Peace was at last able to hand in his declaration to the Justices, that a certificate as to the Militia had been received, and this quasi rebellion of Derbyshire came to an end after twelve years' duration. From that day to this the Militia has remained an established county institution.*

In March, 1794, in consequence of the "present situation of public affairs," it was considered highly necessary that the number of Militia forces should be augmented. An Act† for that purpose was therefore passed giving the power to Lieutenants to accept offers from duly qualified persons to raise one or more companies to be

* The number of officers and men and the number of days of their training in each year of their embodiment down to 1828, will be found in Appendix I.

† 34 George III., c. 16.

added to the county regiment; there are no papers to show the working of this permissive statute in Derbyshire, but the result was that in the three following years the rank and file of the Militia was raised from 560 to 614, to 635 and to 670 respectively. In 1796, the then increasing exigencies of the times, and the dread of an invasion, rendered a still further increase of the Militia necessary,* the quota fixed for Derbyshire was 1666, to be raised by Ballot; and such forces were known by the name of SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA. In the same session an explanatory Act was passed. The only new features in this Act are that Supplementary Militia Men are not required to be Protestants, and that the standard was lowered from 5ft. 5in. to 5ft. 2in. In February in the following year, the full number of Supplementary Militia Men was duly raised as was certified by the Lieutenant.†

Those in high position had so long resisted the application of the Militia Act to Derbyshire, that we need scarcely be surprised to find that, when the Justices had at last made up their mind to carry it out, there was no little opposition from those who had to serve. The constable's presentments, as well as other criminal records of the Sessions, show that between 1774 and 1785, the law had often to be put severely in motion to check affrays and resistance to the Act. Surely the consciences of some of these Justices must have been uneasy in condemning their poorer brethren. The Act also threw more upon the county rate than was at first surmised. The relatives could appeal for support; thus, on March 9th, 1782, complaint was made by Mary, wife of Renald Graham, pedlar, of Chesterfield, before Robert Marsden, Mayor of Chesterfield, and Justice of the Peace, that she is unable to support herself and her infant, as her husband was balloted for the Militia, and was then in actual service. A copy of the certificate she produced before the Mayor is given in fac-simile. The Mayor made an order of 2s. per week upon the overseers of the poor of the borough, for the relief of Mary Graham and her infant;

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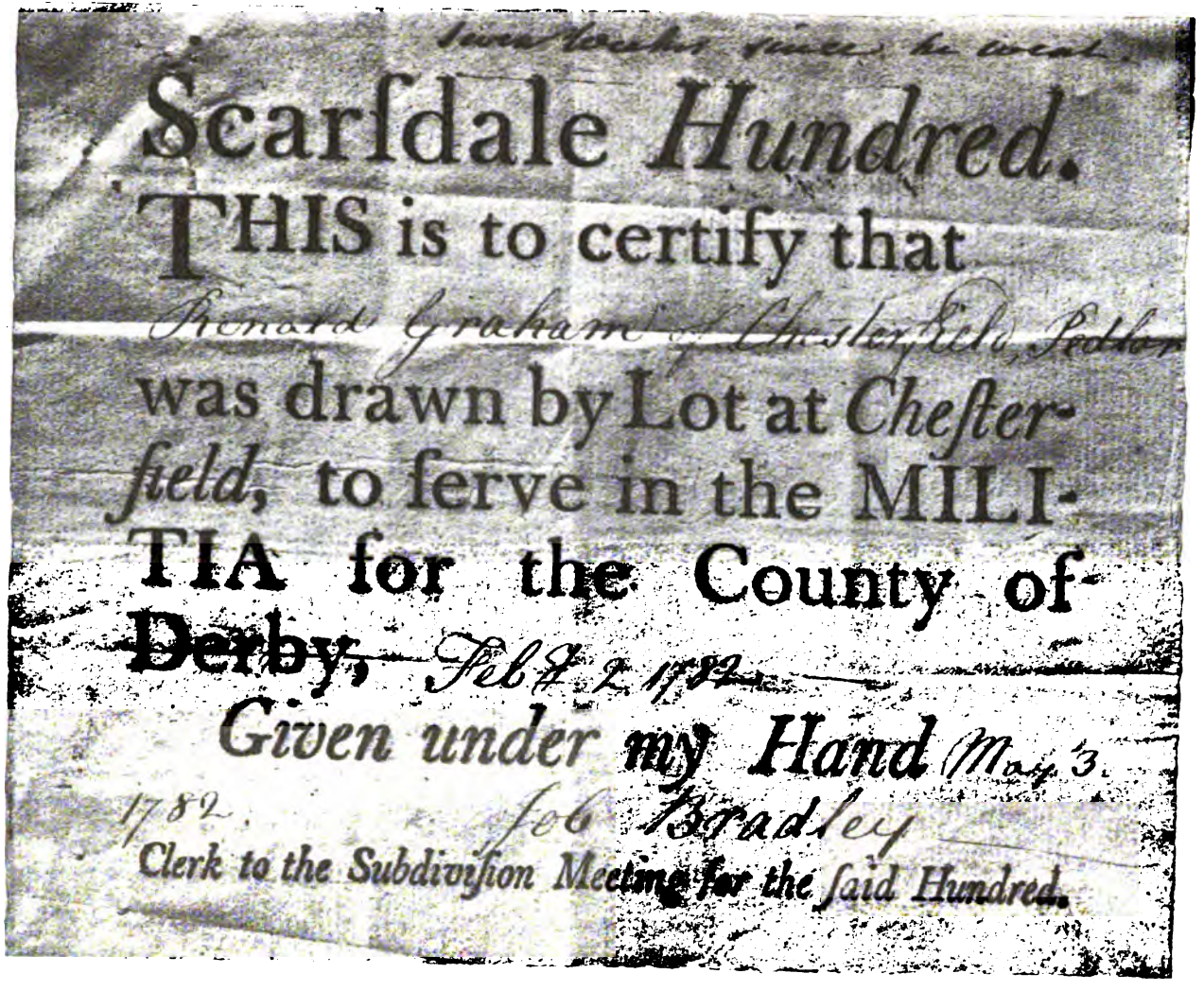
* 37 George III., c. 3 and 22.

† In the year 1796 the total number of Private men to be raised in Derbyshire for compulsory military service were as follows:—By the statute 26 Geo. III. c. 107—560. By the statute 37 Geo. III. c. 3—1,666. Besides the augmentation by Volunteers as allowed by 34 Geo. III. c. 16, there was a further call on the able-bodied population of the County for the Provisional Cavalry Act 37 Geo. III. c. 6, by which every person keeping 10 horses for riding or driving was compelled to find a horseman and horse for the public service. By the 35 Geo. III. cap. 194. men were also to be provided for the Royal Navy (See Book B., County Forces), and by 37 Geo. III. c. 4., Derbyshire had to find a contingent of 252 men for the Regular Army.



Seven weeks since he went

Scarſdale *Hundred.*

THIS is to certify that

Ronald Graham of Chesterfield, Pedlar

was drawn by Lot at *Cheſter-field,* to ſerve in the MILI-TIA for the County of Derby, Feb 2 1782

Given under my Hand May 3. 1782.

Job Bradley

Clerk to the Subdiviſion Meeting for the ſaid Hundred.

such money to be re-imbursed by the County Treasurer. As Renald Graham was on service for 58 weeks, this cost the county £5 16s. 0d.

But when the largely-increased numbers of the Supplementary Militia of 1796 came to be demanded, sturdy and frequent resistance was made to its provisions, especially by the miners. In addition to a variety of smaller brawls in the south of the county, and assaults on the authorities, such as flinging the militia lists into the Trent off Swarkstone Bridge, actual riots broke out at Bakewell and Ashbourne, and subsequently at Wirksworth. In all three cases it was necessary to call out the recently-formed yeomanry cavalry; but the most serious was that at Bakewell, where the whole authority of the Justices was derided, and the militia lists burnt before their faces. Of this Bakewell riot, a graphic description from an eye-witness has already been given in the introductory section. The county had to vote £161 19s. 7d. at Epiph. Sessions, 1797, in extra grants towards the suppression of this Bakewell Riot, in addition to heavy sums that fell in other ways upon the usual rate. It will be of some little interest to give the bill of expenses connected with the eating and drinking of the yeomanry, at Bakewell, on this occasion.

The County of Derby to Rt. Smith—Dr.

1797		£	s.	d.
January 19th.	To Cold meat Bread Butter Cheese &c. for Gentlemen Cavalry	2	12	6
	To 236 dinners for Do. at 1/3d.	14	15	0
	Tea and Coffee to Do.	0	15	0
	To 50 Suppers at 1/3d.	3	2	6
	To 37 Breakfasts at 10d.	1	10	10
	Servants' Dinners Suppers and Breakfasts	1	8	6
	Rum and Brandy	9	16	0
	Wine	12	16	6
	Negus	3	4	6
	Punch	1	7	6
	Malt Liquor	6	12	6
	Hay and Corn for Cavalry Horses	8	5	6
	The Prisoners' Eating and Ale	0	6	0
	The Constable and Attendants, Eating and Ale while attending Prisoners	0	13	10
		£67	6	8
	Paid to Franc. Howard for Eating and Ale			
	Hay and Corn for Gentlemen Cavalry	1	2	6
	Paid to James Adam for Eating and Ale			
	Hay and Corn etc.	0	7	10
	Paid Elizabeth for Do.	0	3	4
	Paid to Abraham Sheldon for Do.	0	3	3
		£69	3	7

September 30th, 1797, examined and allowed,
J. Denman. R. Wright. B. Thornhill.

In the year 1798, a statute was passed giving the sovereign power to embody the Supplementary Militia with the old Militia;* this authority was acted upon in Derbyshire. Such incorporated Force continued on permanent duty till the 16th Dec., 1801. In the meantime another Militia Act† had been passed, which provided that the number of private men should (together with the number of men required by the 26 Geo. III., c. 107, and the volunteers raised pursuant to the 34 Geo. III., c. 16) be for Derbyshire 1758. In the year 1799, a new law‡ came into operation which had for its object the promotion of enlistment into the Regular Army, and Militiamen to the extent of three-fifths of the statutable county contingent were permitted to avail themselves of the privilege. There are no papers amongst the records which bear on this subject, but the fact that the Militia force which numbered 1,530 in the year 1799 was reduced in the following year to 704, shows the patriotic and martial spirit which animated the men of Derbyshire at that eventful period. The *Derby Mercury* of August 30th, 1804, gives a list, published by order of the Lieutenancy, of the names of the men enrolled in the Militia (here called the Army of Reserve) who have enlisted in the Regular Forces. The period over which the enlistment extended is not shown.

Hundred	Morleston and Litchurch	...	...	128
Hundred	Repton and Gresley ...	...	...	47
Hundred	Appletree ...	...	...	69
Hundred	Wirksworth ...	...	...	56
Hundred	Scarsdale... ...	...	...	107
Hundred	High Peak ...	...	...	92
				499

It appears from the Enrolment Book§ that 2,680 men were drawn by ballot for the Militia in the years 1803-1807-1820 and 1825; of these only 362 served in person, the remainder provided substitutes. The next statute affecting the Militia was 42 Geo. III., c. 90, which in its preamble stated "That a respectable Militia, under the command of officers of Landed property, was an essential to the Constitution, and had been found of the utmost importance." This Act, however, was little more than a Consolidation Act. The ages of the men to be balloted for was from 18 to 45. The number of men to be raised in

* 38 Geo. III., c. 18. † 39 Geo. III., c. 106. ‡ 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 1.
§ County Forces, Book C.

Derbyshire was fixed at 939, and so to remain till June 25th, 1805, when the Privy Council was to determine the number of men to be raised in each county for the ten years then ensuing. There is, however, no paper amongst the County Records showing an Order in Council of that date. The services rendered by the Militia have been very great, not only by the number of men they have from time to time furnished to the Regular Army, but by their active duty in the defence of the realm. For the places at which the Derbyshire Regiment has been stationed for the purpose of repelling possible invasions, see Appendix II.

The names of officers who served in the militia between 1773 and 1815 will be found amongst the Records, as they were required to register their qualifications with the Clerk of the Peace.*

Volunteers of 1745.

It has been more than once assumed that the first time when any volunteer force, rightly so called, was summoned in Derbyshire, was at the Revolution of 1688. The Lord-Lieutenant and his sympathisers, who were in favour of William Prince of Orange, did not dare to call out the militia at such a crisis, as they were uncertain of the bias of their sentiments. When the Earl of Devonshire came to Derby, on November 21st, 1688, he was accompanied by a retinue of five hundred gentlemen and armed followers from the north of the county. One account describes them as "volunteers," but as they appear to have been exclusively Cavendish tenantry, the term is scarcely applicable. At all events there was no general spirit of volunteering rife in the county at that time, for Hutton tells us that the gentlemen of the town and district of Derby, who were invited to meet the Earl at dinner, refused to join in the declaration for the Prince of Orange, and the Mayor, a little later, declined to allow the Prince's troops to be billeted in the town.

In the following century, Derby became distinguished as the furthest place in England to which the little army of Charles Edward

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* See Appendix III.

Stuart, the grandson of James II., penetrated. A true volunteer spirit was now kindled in the county, at all events among the great majority of the upper and middle classes; but the authorities uncertain as to the temper of the lower classes in a county where there was such a leaven of Roman recusancy, did not venture to call upon the militia or any of the local forces. In consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Privy Council, dated September 5th, 1745, the Duke of Devonshire summoned a meeting at the George Inn, Derby, on September 28th, "to consider of such measures as are fit to be taken for the support of the Royal person and Government of his Majesty King George and our happy constitution in Church and State, at a time when Rebellion is carrying on in favour of a Popish Pretender."

At this meeting, a proposal to call out the militia being overruled by a large majority, it was decided to raise six hundred men, in two companies, of which the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the two knights of the shire, were appointed colonels.*

A large subscription list for the support of this movement was drawn up on the same day, of which the following transcript is now for the first time published †:—

Derby the twenty eighth day of September one Thousand seven Hundred and forty five.

Whereas a most wicked and unnattural Rebellion is begun in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland by the Eldest Son of the Pretender against our rightfull Soveraign King George in order to subvert our Religion & Liberties & to entail Popery & Slavery on us and our Posterity We his Majesties most Loyall Subjects whose Names are hereunto subscribed Do hereby declare our utmost abhorence of so wicked an Attempt & in the most Solemn maner engage That we will at the Hazard of our Lives & Fortune support & defend our excellent Constitution in Church & State & oppose all attempts against his Majesties Person & Government particularly the Rebellion now carried on in favour of a Popish abjured Pretender & we hereby promise & engage to meet together from time to time to concert & execute such Measures as may be necessary for effecting the Purposes of this our Association.

The said Lord Lieutenant Justices Gentlemen & Clergy of the said County for the further carrying on the sd Association have voluntarily subscribed the several sums set against their several names to be paid at two payments in equal proportions to Saml Crompton the younger & Saml Heathcote of Derby gentlemen the first Payment to be made in one Week from this Date and the other Payment in one Month then next following Witness their hands this twenty eighth day of September 1745.

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* The militia of Lancashire were on this occasion called out, but were subsequently "discharged and disarmed upon a jealousie of their fidelity."

† This transcript is made from the original document, now in possession of Lord Scarsdale.

	£	s.	d.
Abney Sr Thos of Willesly Knt one of his Majesties Justices of the Court of Common Pleas	50	0	0
Adenbrooke Jno Dean of Lichfield	40	0	0
Alsopp Jno of Ashborne Gent	10	0	0
Allwood Wm of	5	5	0
Allsopp Thos of Derby Tobacconist	2	2	0
Astley Thos of Repton cl	3	0	0
Antill Wm of Spondon Gent	4	4	0
Antill Wm of the same Woolstapler	2	2	0
Asteley Wm of	3	3	0
Burdett Sr Robt of Foremarke Bart	100	0	0
Bate Chambers of Foston Esq	50	0	0
Boothby Brooke of Ashborne Esq.	40	0	0
Bateman Hugh of Derby Esq	40	0	0
Bateman Richd of Derby Esq	20	0	0
Bagshaw Wm of Ford Esq	50	0	0
Bagshaw Richd junr of Wormhill Esq	20	0	0
Borrow Thos of Derby Esq	30	0	0
Bourne Obadiah of Ashover cl	10	10	0
Bagshaw Wm of Castleton Esq	20	0	0
Bourne Hen of Chesterfield M.D.	20	0	0
Bristow Saml of Twyford Gent	20	0	0
Bateman Wm of Derby Gent	2	2	0
Bateman Jos of Derby Gent	2	2	0
Booth Hum of Derby mercer	2	2	0
Boufoy Thos of Tissington Esq	10	10	0
Bright Jno of Chesterfield Esq	200	0	0
Bagshaw Frans Mayor of Chesterfield	5	5	0
Bradley Job of Chesterfield Bookseller	5	5	0
Borrow Wm of Chesterfield	20	0	0
Brocksopp Edmd of Hazland Butcher	2	2	0
Buxton Jno of Chesterfield Mercer	10	10	0
Buxton Edw of Chesterfield Mercer	4	4	0
Burton Saml of Derby Esq	10	0	0
Bagshaw Richd of Oakes Esq	50	0	0
Bright Robt of	2	2	0
Buckstone Geo of Bradborne Gent	10	0	0
Bladon Wm of Carsington cl	1	1	0
Briggs Jos of . . . . . Gent	14	4	0
Bennett Thos of Derby Gent	5	5	0
Bettingson Geo of Risley cl	2	2	0
Brough Jas of Langley yeoman	2	2	0
Brown Peter of Wirksworth Mercer	2	2	0
Beastall Mary of	3	3	0
Brown Cuthbert of	2	2	0
Booker Edwd of Chesterfield Blacksmith	0	10	0
Bulkley Arthur of	1	1	0
Barker Alexander of Edensor gent	10	10	0
Barker William of Edensor clerk	10	10	0
Barker Geo of Edensor Gent	10	10	0
Curzon Sr Nathaniel of Kedleston Bart	300	0	0
Coke Robt of Longford Esqr	100	0	0
Coope Hen of Duffield Esqr	100	0	0
Cooper Jno Gilbert of Lockoe Esqr	50	0	0
Crompton Saml of Derby gent	100	0	0
Chetham Thos of Melton Esqr	20	0	0
Crompton Saml Junr of Derby Gent	20	0	0
Clarke Wm of	4	4	0
Cheshire Gilbert of Derby Esqr	10	0	0
Chambers Jno of Derby Gent	10	0	0
Chambers Tho of Derby Gent	3	3	0
Chesterfield Corporation	20	0	0
Carver Marm of Chesterfield Gent	10	10	0
Calton Richd of Chesterfield Gent	10	10	0
Clarke Saml of Chesterfield Gent	10	10	0
Cotton Rowland of Etwall Esqr	50	0	0
Chilton Henry of Derby Collector of Excise	10	0	0
Cokayne Geo of Doveridge cl	3	3	0
Clayton Jno of Breadsall cl	3	3	0
Clayton Richd of Codnor Gent	5	5	0
Charlton Thos of Breason Gent	10	0	0
Coates Eliz of Chesterfield	5	5	0
Clarke Margaret of	1	1	0
Clarke Wm of Chesterfield mercer	5	5	0
Coke Thos of Derby Esqr	10	10	0
Devonshire Wm Duke Lord Lieutenant of the said County	600	0	0
Dixie Sr Woolaston of Bosworth Bart	100	0	0
Dale Robt of Ashborne Gent	10	10	0
Doxey Hope of Snelston Esqr	10	0	0
Daniel Wm of Langley cl	4	4	0
Downs Edwd of Chesterfield Breechesmaker	0	10	0
Derby Corporation	40	0	0
Every Henry of Egginton Esqr	20	0	0
Eyre Hen: of Derby Esq	50	0	0
Everard Thos of Hartshorne cl	5	0	0
Eaton Peter of Heanor Yeoman	3	3	0
Erpe Saml of Findern Yeoman	10	0	0
Evans Edmd of Bonsall Yeoman	5	5	0
Fitzherbert Wm of Tissington Esqr	50	0	0
Fox Saml of Derby Sopeboyler	25	0	0
Fletcher Robt of Heanor Gent	25	0	0
Far Cornelius of Bolesover Gent	10	10	0
Fitzherbert Richd of Somersal Esqr	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Fosbrooke Leonard of Shardlow Esqr	30	0	0
Fletcher Hen: of Spondon cl.. ...	2	2	0
Franceys Hen: of Derby Apothecary	10	10	0
Fletcher Hugh of Ashborne Ironmonger	5	5	0
Fern God: of Wingerworth cl ...	1	1	0
Forbes Ja: of	0	5	0
Fowler Wm of Derby Gent	2	2	0
Griffith Jno of Eckinton D.D	50	0	0
Gisborne Thos of Derby Esqr	50	0	0
Gisborne Jno of Derby Esqr	40	0	0
Greene Hen: of Derby cl	10	0	0
Gisborne Jas of Stavely cl	20	0	0
Greensmith Robt of Chesterfield Gent	5	5	0
Goodwin Edwd of Ashborne Gent	2	2	0
Gisborne Jno junr of Derby Esqr...	10	10	0
Gardiner Gervas of Chesterfield Gent	5	5	0
Gladwin Henry of Wingerworth Gent	10	0	0
Greatorex Jno of Swarkstone cl ...	2	2	0
Gell Phillip of Derby M.D.....	10	0	0
Goddard Jno of	4	4	0
Gell Anth: of Wirksworth Talow Chandler	2	2	0
Greaves Jos of Ingleby Gent	10	10	0
Gregory Wm of Chesterfield Curriur.....	0	10	0
Gamestone Catharine of	0	2	6
Hartington Lord Marquis.....	300	0	0
Harpur Sr Henry of Calke Bart...	200	0	0
Harris Thos of Wirksworth cl.....	100	0	0
Holland Thos of Ford Gent.....	7	7	0
Heathcote Ralph of Morton cl.....	5	5	0
Hope Jno of Derby Gent.....	2	2	0
Hallows Brabn of Glapwell Esqr	20	0	0
Hallows Ch: of Glapwell Gent ...	5	0	0
Heathcote God: of Chesterfield Gent.....	10	10	0
Holland Jno of Chesterfield M.D.	10	10	0
Hinde Edwd of	3	0	0
Hinchesman Thos of Chesterfield cl	5	5	0
Haywood Jas of	5	5	0
Holland Saml of Chesterfield Apothecary	4	4	0
Hunter Wm of Kilborne Gent ...	10	0	0
Hope Wm of Derby M.D.....	6	6	0
Heron Jno of Little Eaton Gent...	10	0	0
Hadley Thos of Ashborne Gent ...	1	1	0
Holbrooke Job of	3	3	0
Higgingbotham Frans of Ashborne Gent	2	2	0
Hague Robt Mayor of Derby	2	2	0
Hayne Jos of Derby Gent	2	2	0
Hazlam Arth of Chesterfield Gent	5	0	0
Harison Ruth of	10	10	0
Holden Jno of Weston cl	2	2	0
James Jos: of Winster Gent	5	5	0
Inman Francis of Chesterfield Grocer	2	2	0
Jackson Thos of	0	10	6
Jackson Hum: of Burton cl.	5	5	0
Leacroft Thos of Wirksworth M.D.	30	0	0
Longden Jno of Ashborne Cheese factor	10	10	0
Lockett Wm of Derby cl..... .	3	3	0
Lord Wm Allwood of Temple Normanton Gent	10	10	0
Lee Jonathan of Chesterfield Gent	10	10	0
Lucas Thos of Hazlahd Gent	2	2	0
Lucas Bernard of Chesterfield Grocer	10	0	0
Lowe Jno of Elvaston cl	5	5	0
Leeke Saml of Ashborne Ironmonger.....	2	2	0
Lowe Ferdinando of Derby Apothecary	4	4	0
Meynell Littleton Poyntz of Bradley Esq	200	0	0
Morewood Rowland of Alfreton Esq	40	0	0
Morgan Jno Monk of Stanton Woodhouse Gent	20	0	0
Mundy Edwd of Shipley Esq.....	40	0	0
Mainwaring Hen: of Etwall cl ...	5	5	0
Milnes Richd of	5	5	0
Mellor Geo: of Derby Surgeon ...	4	4	0
Meynell Franc. of Derby Apothecary	2	2	0
Moreton Jno of Derby gent	10	0	0
Mower Geo: of Woodseats Esqr...	31	10	0
Milnes Richd of Chesterfield Merchant	31	10	0
Milnes Wm of	5	5	0
Milnes Richd junr of Chesterfield Gent.....	5	5	0
Milnes Geo of	8	8	0
Markland Edw. of Tideswell cl ...	5	0	0
Mee Woodcock of Melborne cl ...	2	2	0
Milnes Wm junr of Chesterfield Tanner.....	4	4	0
Mower Anthony.....	2	2	0
Newton Robt of Mickleover Esq...	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Newton Wm of Ashborne cl.....	20	0	0
Offley Jos: of Norton Esq	100	0	0
Okeover Leeke of Okeover Esq ...	30	0	0
Owtrem Saml of Chesterfield Barber	4	4	0
Owtrem Jno of Dronfield Yeoman	2	2	0
Oates Emelia of Chesterfield widow	2	2	0
Osborne Wm of Derby Esqr.....	50	0	0
Pole German of Radborne Esqr ...	50	0	0
Pyott Richd of Highfields Esqr ...	10	0	0
Pegg Strelly of Stanhope Esqr ...	10	0	0
Paschall Geo: of Derby Gent	5	0	0
Peake Jonathan of Dronfield cl. ...	4	4	0
Peach Henry of Derby Gent	5	5	0
Pyrke Robt of	5	5	0
Peacock Job of Ashborne Ironmonger.....	5	5	0
Phillips Thos of Egginton cl	2	2	0
Pole Margaret & Pole Mary both of Chesterfield.....	5	0	0
Phillips Jno of	2	2	0
Rodes Gilbert of Barlbrough Esq...	100	0	0
Rolleston Jno of Aston cl.....	10	0	0
Rotherham Jno of Dronfield gent	20	0	0
Rivett Frans of Derby gent	10	0	0
Richardson Thos of Newton gent	10	0	0
Roberts Wm of Derby Esqr.....	5	5	0
Roberts Saml of Alport yeoman ...	7	7	0
Revell Wm of	3	3	0
Sanders Saml of Derby Esq.....	30	0	0
Spilsbury Lucas of	20	0	0
Simpson Jno of Stoke cl	40	0	0
Stones Jno of Mosbrough Esqr ...	20	0	0
Seward, Thos of Eyam cl.....	20	0	0
Simpson Lindley of	20	0	0
Smith Joshua of Derby apothecary	5	5	0
Storer Wm of Derby Merchant ...	5	5	0
Slater Adam of Chesterfield apothecary	20	0	0
Soresby, Wm of Chesterfield Gent	31	10	0
Slater Richd of Chesterfield mercer	5	5	0
Stones Jno of	2	2	0
Mrs. Soresby of Chesterfield widow	10	10	0
Swift God: of	5	0	0
Sales Frans of Chesterfield confectioner	1	1	0
Sitwell Frans of Reneshaw Esqr...	60	0	0
Shaw Jno of Reneshaw cl..	10	0	0
Shipton Thos of Osmaston cl	2	2	0
Strelly Wm of Oakerthorpe gent	2	2	0
Smedley Richd of Risley gent	10	10	0
Stanhope Charles of Elvaston Esq.	200	0	0
Scholler Robert of Rowsley gent...	20	0	0
Thornhill Bache of Stanton Esqr	100	0	0
Town Jno of Shirland cl	6	6	0
Twig Nic: of Holme Gent.....	20	0	0
Thornhill Nic: of Derby Gent ...	5	0	0
Turner Wm of Derby Esqr	20	0	0
Taylor Jno of Ashborne D.D	50	0	0
Thornhill Hen: of Chesterfield Gent.....	20	0	0
Tantum Frans of Heanor Yeoman	3	3	0
Tompson Jno of Ashborne Apothecary	2	2	0
Tissington Anth: of Swanwick Gent.....	2	2	0
Turner John of Snitterton Esqr ...	50	0	0
Vernon Geo: Venables of Sudbury Esqr	200	0	0
Wilson Edwd of Brislincote Esqr	20	0	0
Wilmot Robt of Chaddesden Esqr	50	0	0
Wilmot Richd Rc of Morley D.D.	30	0	0
Wilmot Edwd of Duffield Esq.....	10	0	0
Wilmot Eardley of Osmaston Esq	20	0	0
Willot Saml of Derby Apothecary	1	1	0
Watkinson God: of Brompton Esq	31	10	0
Wheeler Wm of Chesterfield Vicar	5	0	0
Webster Paul of Chesterfield Gent	4	0	0
Webster God: of Chesterfield Farmer.....	5	0	0
White Edwd of	10	10	0
Wilkinson Jno & Richd of Chesterfield Grocers	10	10	0
Wood Edwd of Chesterfield Gent	21	0	0
Winter Jos: of Derby cl.....	3	3	0
Wright Richd of Derby surgeon...	2	2	0
Wilder Richd of yeoman	2	2	0
Wall Jno of Wensley Gent.....	10	10	0
Wheelden Eliz of Chesterfield.....	3	3	0
Wheelden Jos: of Chesterfield ...	3	0	0
Wingfield Sarah of ...	12	12	0
Wilcockson Jno of Wirksworth Gent..... ..	4	4	0
Total £6,169	7	0	

The men specially raised at this juncture in the county were, in the course of the next month, increased to twelve companies, under as many captains, with about seventy men in each company. As many particulars relative to the hasty raising and arming of this force have already been printed,* it is not necessary here to give any further information respecting the movement, beyond mentioning the not very creditable part they played when the time for action approached. On December 12th, in the forenoon, the whole of these local troops were reviewed at Derby, by the Lord-Lieutenant, and "went through their exercise to the great satisfaction of all present." An hour after this review had taken place the news reached the county town that the vanguard of the Scots had entered Ashbourne. In the afternoon the local soldiers, upwards of 1,000 in number, were drawn up in the Market Place, and about ten in the evening the drums beat to arms, and "they all marched off, by torchlight, to Nottingham, headed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire."

The next morning, December 13th, the Scotch entered the town, the volunteers taking no part in their subsequent retreat and discomfiture, as they were well out of the way in Nottinghamshire.

Volunteers of 1800.

In consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, volunteers were enrolled in England as early as 1793. In 1794, Mr. Pitt brought in his first Bill to facilitate the raising of a Volunteer and Yeomanry force, by voluntary contributions. Derbyshire, as a central county, was not so soon moved as shires on the sea-coast, in the forming of infantry corps; but on April 23rd, 1798, the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county were summoned to a meeting at Derby, to promote the "united, prompt, and vigorous action of all ranks of society at the present important and alarming crisis." This gathering resulted in the holding of hundred meetings, and eventually of parish and township meetings, called by the constables, in order that the inhabitants might enter into "associations either of cavalry or infantry, and of undertaking to provide horses, wagons, and carts as the public exigency may require." By the end of this year, three

* See Simpson's *History and Antiquities of Derby, 1826.*

infantry corps had been raised and partially equipped in the county, namely, at Derby, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne. The movement now became general and popular throughout England, in spite of the wealth of satire poured forth upon "playing at soldiers," in which Charles Dibdin and Grimaldi took a leading part. It soon became necessary to specially legislate for the regulating and disciplining of this national reprisal,* and on September 16th, 1803, the Derbyshire Officers of Volunteers received their first commissions. The volunteer corps of the county, at that time, numbered 59, with an accepted strength of 6,594 rank and file.†

It is noteworthy that the officers enrolled included no less than five clergymen; they were:—

The Rev. Edward Pole, Rector of Radbourne; Colonel of the Derby Volunteers, December 21st, 1804; he was also Colonel of the Derby Regiment of Local Militia, September 24th, 1808;

The Rev. Charles Holden, who had resigned the Rectory of Aston-on-Trent, April 3rd, 1796, was the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Trent and Derwent Corps of Volunteers, May 28th, 1805;

The Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, Perpetual Curate of Holbrook, was Captain and then Major of the Belper, Shottle, and Holbrook Volunteers, 20th April, 1804;

The Rev. William Barber, then Perpetual Curate of Quorndon, afterwards Vicar of Duffield, was Lieutenant in the Duffield, Little Eaton, and Breadsall Volunteers; and

The Rev. Francis Foxlow, of Staveley, Captain of the Staveley Volunteers; who was afterwards Vicar of Elmton.

The usual day for drill was the Sunday, sometimes immediately after morning service, at other times early in the afternoon. Old Mr. Goodwin, of Hazelwood, who, if now living, would be upwards of 110, has often told us of the meeting of the Belper corps, of which he was a member, in the Market Place, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; when Rev. Joseph Bradshaw would ride up at a canter, in Major's uniform, and instantly read some of the church prayers from horseback. He had put the morning service at Holbrook Chapel an hour earlier, to enable him to be present at that hour. The corps then proceeded to the Derwent meadows for drill. Another old man, resident some years ago at Riber, has told us of the whole Wirksworth battalion, under the command of Mr. Hurt, meeting not infrequently

* 42 Geo. III., c. 66.

† The names of all the officers, and the strength of each corps, will be found in Appendix IV.

at Wirksworth, on a Sunday, and that it made the town like a fair, all the young lads and lasses of the neighbourhood flocking in to see them. He added, that some of the Methodists spoke against this Sunday drill, and one church parson ; but then he was only a curate, and his rector dismissed him for preaching about it in Matlock pulpit.*

The uniform of the majority of the corps of the Derbyshire Volunteers was scarlet coat, with yellow collar and cuffs, and dark blue trousers, but a considerable number had white trousers. The North High Peak corps wore scarlet coat, with blue collar and cuffs, and white trousers. The officers of most of the corps had gold lace, but some corps wore silver lace, and others none.

The movement attained such proportions, that official accounts returned the Volunteers, on January 1st, 1804, at 341,600. But this military fervour evaporated almost as quickly as it had arisen. So far as Derbyshire was concerned the Volunteers came practically to an end in 1808, on the establishment of a new Militia force, to which many of the officers transferred their service ; a few corps seem to have continued a shadowy and ever dwindling existence for a few years longer, and three or four Derbyshire volunteer commissions to subaltern officers, were issued in 1811. The gradual reduction of the volunteer force is shown in the amount of the war estimates, the sum of which was in 1804, £2,020,567, and which dwindled down to £164,692 in 1815, and after this disappeared altogether.

At the Belper Mills, a large number of documents and returns pertaining to the volunteer movement of this date are preserved, and from them, through the courtesy of Captain Herbert Strutt, we have been able to compile the following interesting details :—

On October 16th, 1803, a meeting was held of the inhabitants of the townships of Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke, when they engaged themselves to form four volunteer companies for the three townships, according to the announced regulations. The number of the men was to be two hundred and forty, they were to be armed with firelocks, the arms and accoutrements were to be found at the expense of the government, with 20s. per man towards uniform, and the following were recommended as officers :—Joseph Strutt, Lt.-Colonel ; Francis Bradshaw, Major ; and Joseph Bradshaw, clerk ; G. H. Strutt, John Spencer, and John Radford, captains.

* Rev. Dr. Holcombe was at this time rector of Matlock ; he was also rector of East and West Leake, Notts., where he resided.

The commissions to these officers, as well as to the lieutenants and ensigns of the four companies, were granted by the Lord-Lieutenant on October 31st. The following is a copy of the commission of Lt.-Col. Strutt :—

By the most noble William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.
To Joseph Strutt, Esq.

By Virtue of the power & authority to me given by a warrant from his Majesty under his Royal Signet and sign manual bearing date the twenty second of May one thousand eight hundred & four (*sic*), I the said William Duke of Devonshire do, in his Majesty's name, by these presents constitute appoint & commission you the said Joseph Strutt to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Belper Shottle & Holbrooke Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, but not to take rank in the army except during the time of the said Battalions being called out into actual service, you are therefore to take the said Battalion into your care & charge and duly to exercise as well the officers as soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best endeavours to keep them in good order & discipline, who are hereby commanded in his Majesty's name to obey you as their Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and you are to observe & follow such orders & directions from time to time as you shall receive from his Majesty, myself, my deputy Lieutenants, or any other your superior officers according to the rules & discipline of war in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given under my hand & seal the thirty first day of October in the forty fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & three.

Devonshire. SEAL.

A general meeting of subscribers to the fund was held at Mr. Frost's, the Talbot Inn, Belper, on November 26th, Mr. Francis Bradshaw in the chair, to appoint a finance committee, such committee consisting of all subscribers of five guineas and upwards. Mr. G. H. Strutt was appointed treasurer. The subscriptions for providing that part of the uniform that was not defrayed by the government, and the various other local expenses, were on a generous scale, being upwards of £1,300 in the first twelvemonth, of which sum Messrs. W. G. and J. Strutt contributed £500. Every inducement was offered to rally the nation to this volunteer movement, for not only did the volunteers obtain exemption from the militia ballot, as well as from enforced enlistment in the army or navy, but the contributing townships were saved their quota of the militia rate, and also obtained a grant from the national exchequer when the men exceeded a certain quota. Thus on February 12th, 1804, the Belper volunteer treasury was credited with £130, being "25s. per man for 106 volunteers more than 6 times the number of militia required from Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke." As, however, by far the greater part of the expenses

of maintenance were paid by the government, the local charge was but small when once a corps was established and equipped.

With the exception of the weekly payment for the staff of each company, paid from the subscriptions, the War Office defrayed the other payments to the force. The payments on inspection days, and when the corps was on "permanent duty," were at the following rate per diem:—Lt.-Colonel, 17s. 11d.; Major, 14s. 1d.; Paymaster 10s. 4d.; Captain, 9s. 5d.; Lieutenant, 5s. 8d.; Ensign, 4s. 8d.; Sergeant, 1s. 6¾d.; Corporal, 1s. 2¼d.; Drummer and Fifer, 1s. 1¾d.; Private, 1s. There was also an allowance of 2s. 7d. per diem to each Captain of a company for repairs of arms and contingent expenses.

It was ordered that there should be six inspections of each corps during the year. These inspections were usually held on a Sunday morning. Short notice was generally given by the inspecting officer, and a place some little distance away was chosen for the parade. For instance, the Belper corps in the year 1804 were inspected at Brailsford, Kedleston, and Shipley. The corps attended five inspections during that year, and the total War Office grant amounted to £399 0s. 6d. Corps were also called out for permanent duty for fourteen days at some place remote from their own houses; thus the Belper men went to Chesterfield in 1804, and to Ashbourne in 1805. The War Office grant for the fourteen days at Ashbourne amounted to £351 9s. 9½d. A peculiarity of this military rising was, that each company had to have a sufficiency of waggons provided for the carriage of the men, at the rate of sixteen per waggon. Each waggon was to be provided with two drivers and four horses. They could be used for ordinary farm purposes, but bore a number and the name of the corps on a tin plate, and had to be in attendance at every inspection. The men generally rode in the waggons to the inspections, the vehicles being fitted for the occasion with swinging seats attached to the sides by leather straps. There were sixteen of these waggons attached to the Belper Volunteer Infantry.

The cost of the scarlet coat with yellow facings and the white trousers of the Belper Volunteers was £2 9s. 5d. per suit, considerably less than various other corps in the county, as the materials were bought and the work done by local tailors, instead of through contractors. The coat was ornamented with forty buttons. This sum did not include the accoutrements, nor the gaiters, nor the hat and feathers, the hat cost 7/6. The finances of the Belper corps, under the guidance of Messrs. Strutt, seem to have been admirably managed

but the sudden military fervour of the nation made the beginning of the century a harvest time for contractors. The letter book of this corps and the various communications addressed to Colonel Strutt, give some insight into the jobbery that was prevalent as we read between the lines. Occasionally this jobbing comes out with the coolest effrontery. It will scarcely be credited that Colonel Charles Miller, who was Inspecting Field Officer for Derbyshire, etc., at the beginning of the movement, being moved to a district nearer London, writes with his own hand to Colonel Strutt, under date December 21st, 1804, to say that he has entered into connections with the house of Mr. Ross, 28 Castle Street, Leicester Square, army clothier, and that any order for clothing or great coats, given through him "will be executed expeditiously and in the best manner possible." Colonel Miller was evidently sending out like letters to the corps he was then inspecting, as well as to those lately under his control and dependent on his reports for their grants. But when we know what was the conduct about this period of the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that jobbery should be rife among his subordinates.

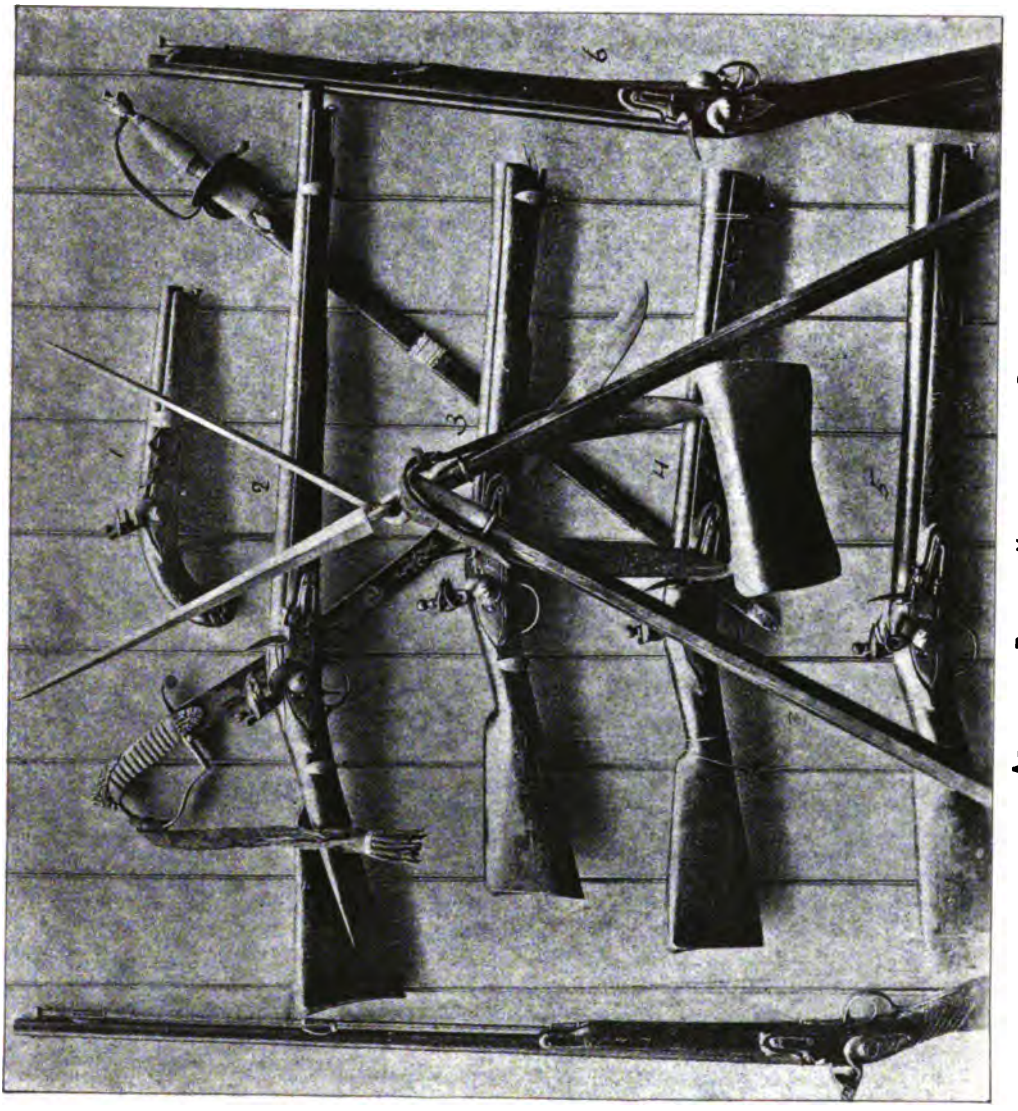
A circular, dated Whitehall, April 16th, 1804, asking for a return as to the strength of each corps and the arms, etc., supplied to it by the government, elicited the following response as to the Belper volunteer infantry at that date :—Companies 4, Sergeants 12, Corporals 12, Drummers 8, Privates 228, total 268. The arms received from the Derby magazine, through the clerk of the hundred were :—12 Sergeant's spears, 240 muskets, 240 sets of accoutrements, 4 drum carriages, and 10 drummers' swords and belts. Ammunition was supplied from the stores at the Tower. On April 21st, 1804. the Office of Ordnance despatched by carrier to Belper 2,400 ball cartridges, in three casks, and 450 flints, in a box ; and on May 11th, 7,200 blank cartridges were sent off in five casks. A circular of December 14th, of the same year, fixes the allowance per man of the volunteer infantry at ten rounds of ball cartridge, 30 of blank cartridge, and 2 flints ; to be issued in the spring and autumn of each year. Ball cartridge could be procured on a more liberal scale, at the cost of each corps, for target practice, and commanding officers were recommended to offer prizes for efficiency. We have found no record of firing practice at Belper, but an entry about the targets shows that they were painted red.

In addition to the interesting account books and papers of the volunteer movement of the beginning of the century, preserved at Messrs. Strutt's mills, there are also, at the same place, a small collection of the arms then in use. Of these Captain Herbert Strutt has kindly taken a photograph, from which Plate V. is reproduced. Fig. 1 is a pistol, 15 in. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter in the bore at the muzzle. Figs. 3 and 4 are carbines, of the respective length of 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., and 2 ft. 10 in., with bores of $1\frac{5}{16}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. These three weapons belonged to the volunteer cavalry or yeomanry and not to the infantry. Figs. 2, 6, and 7 are muskets, 3 ft. 4 in., 3 ft. 3 in., and 4 ft. 3 in. long., with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bore; we believe the first two of these to have been the arms of the volunteer infantry, and the last of the local militia that succeeded them. Fig. 5 is a blunderbuss, 3 ft. long, including a cushion $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., to lessen the effect of the discharge; this weapon we believe to have been issued to the volunteer cavalry on their first formation; its bore is $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. at the muzzle, and the metal of the barrel is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. The pikes have 5 ft. 6 in. octagonal wooden staffs, with 1 ft. 6 in. bayonet; these were issued early in the movement, when the considerable and rapid increase of the military force of the county completely outstripped the capabilities of the arsenals. A circular letter of September 28th, 1803, issued specially to the Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, states that "a very considerable proportion of Musquets are now in a course of delivery with all practical despatch, and Pikes to any extent, which your Grace may think necessary for the service, may be obtained upon communicating with the Ordnance." Captain Strutt describes the officers' swords (cavalry and infantry) as of blue steel, well tempered. All the arms bear the brand TOWER and the Crown.

The Victorian volunteers are not permitted colours, but this was not the case with their predecessors. In April, 1804, is the following entry in the Belper cash book—"By Cash to Volunteers on presentation of Colours, £6 6s. 0d."

Drums and fifes seem to have been the only military music, with a bugle for signalling. The following items show the earliest outlay of the Belper corps in this direction:—

1803.			£	s.	d.
Sept.	11th	1 Drum	2	12	6
Oct.	25th	4 Military Drums	10	0	0
„	26th	4 Military Fifes	0	14	0
Dec.	31st	Tenor Drum & Sticks	8	8	0



ARMS OF BELPER VOLUNTEERS, 1800.

BEMROSE & SONS PHOTO-TINT DERBY & LONDON.

1804.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 31st	6 B. Fifes	2	2	0
„	6 C. Fifes	2	2	0
April 30th	Bugle-Horn	4	14	6
„	Bass Drum & Sticks	3	15	6

In May of the same year, upwards of £5 had to be expended in repairing and repainting drums, as "a pair of drum heads were broken in going to Brailsford." Drink seems to have been very freely supplied on special occasions, which may perhaps account, to some extent for the smashing of the drums. On March 25th, 1804, eight guineas were paid to the volunteers "for drink on the Inspection Day, on being told they had the power to withdraw, but not one man would resign." The daily mess bills for the officers during twelve days at the "Green Man," at Ashborne, are preserved, and they show that this small mess consumed 113 bottles of port at 5s., and 45 of sherry at 6s., in addition to spirits and malt liquor.

Belper seems to have been considered a strategical point of some value at this period, as well as in the times of the Elizabethan musters. On March 8th, 1804, Colonel Charles Miller, the commanding field officer of the North Inland district, writes to Colonel Strutt that in the event of the volunteers being called out, Belper will be considered the point of assembly for the Belper, Pentrich, Codnor, Heanor, and Horsley corps.

On August 7th, 1805, news reached Downing Street that there were seven sail of the line and four frigates, besides transports ready for sea at the Helder; that troops, horses, and artillery were embarking every day; and that they had six months provisions on board.

Secret intelligence also reported increased activity at Boulogne and in the neighbourhood. The Inspecting Field Officers were directed to forward this information to the Commandants of the Volunteer Corps in order that they might be apprised "of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for Service, and that furloughs for working during the harvest should be suspended until further orders." A spirited order was issued to the Belper men, trusting that "each Volunteer, under existing circumstances, will consider his military duty as taking the lead of every other consideration." The Belper corps was ordered to have their waggons ready, each one having three days' forage, and to start instantly the order was given to Northampton, through Loughborough, en route for the capital. Each man

was to carry with him only one additional flannel shirt, one pair of worsted stockings, and one pair of shoes. Haversacks and canteens were to be issued to the corps on its arrival at Loughborough. But fortunately these steps were not necessary.

In 1809, the Belper Volunteer Infantry, in common with almost all the corps of the kingdom, were disbanded, becoming merged in the local militia. A general meeting of the subscribers was held at the Talbot, on April 29th, when it was resolved that the balance of the account (£314 13s. 11d.), and all the remaining stores, musical instruments, etc., be transferred to the Belper Regiment of the Local Militia.

Now that newspapers and handy books of references and statistics can be so readily procured, it would serve no useful purpose to cumber these pages with any details affecting the Volunteer movement of our own generation. Suffice it to say that the apparently aggressive policy of Napoleon III., in 1859, led people to think once more of the nearness of France to our own shores, and gave rise to rumours that an invasion of England was not an impossible contingency. Derbyshire was early influenced by the military wave, and its forces stand the sixth in order of counties. The movement in this county has always had the advantage of being under the control of capable as well as zealous heads, and the names of Brigadier-General Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., and of the late Lord Vernon, and of other distinguished soldiers, will ever be associated with it, from the personal and active interest they took therein through long years. The present strength of the force is twelve companies in the first or Derbyshire Battalion, and ten in the second or Bakewell Battalion. Contrary to the experience of the beginning of the century, this second Volunteer enterprise seems to have taken firm hold of the nation; it has lost, it is true, the fervour of its first excitement, but it has come to be regarded as one of the most useful and permanent of the auxiliary forces. The number of efficient volunteers, inclusive of the staff, is now 220,879.

Local Militia.

The Act of the 48 Geo. III., c. 111, was passed for the purpose of establishing another permanent force for the defence of the realm, to be called the Local Militia; the expediency of which was caused by the then state of Europe. The men were to be raised, if necessary, by ballot, but not to exceed in number six times the original quota required to be raised pursuant to the 42 Geo. III., c. 90, and the Lord-Lieutenant* was directed at once to put the Act into execution. The men to be balloted for were to be between the ages of 18 and 30, and no substitute nor bounty were to be allowed. The period of service was to be four years. The county was to be subject to a fine of £15 for each man deficient on the 14th of February in those years when the force was ordered to be embodied. The only difference between the officers of the Old and Local Militia was that in the former no officer was to have a greater rank than that of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, except when the Commandant shall have served with the rank of Colonel in the regular army. The Local Militia of Derbyshire thus constituted was divided into five regiments, namely the Derby, Belper, Chatsworth, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, the aggregate strength of the rank and file being 4,461. This force, raised in September, 1808, first assembled in 1809. It could not be marched beyond some adjoining county except in case of invasion. The qualifications of officers in the Local Militia were as follows:— Captain, an estate of the yearly value of £150 or a personal estate worth £250 a year; for a Lieutenant, an estate of £30 yearly or personal property to the amount of £750; and for an Ensign, an estate of the yearly value of £20 or personal property to the amount of £400. The following is a list of the principal officers and strength of the Derbyshire regiments; all the Commissions date from Sept. 24th, 1808†:—

Derby Regiment, raised from parts of the hundreds of Morleston and Litchurch, and of Repton and Gresley; 10 companies, 1,018 rank

* This is the first Act in which the head of the County Forces is termed Lord-Lieutenant; in previous Acts he had been simply termed Lieutenant. But the courtesy title of Lord had been usually granted to him from the outset.

† The names of all the officers of the Local Militia will be found in the Record Room, in Book A of the County Forces.

and file; Edward Pole, Colonel; William Simpson, M.D., Lt.-Colonel; John Cox* and Edward Ward, Majors.

Belper Regiment, raised from Appletree hundred, and from parts of Morleston and Litchurch, and of Repton and Gresley; 10 companies, 1,017 rank and file; Joseph Strutt, Lt.-Col. Commandant; George Henry Strutt, Lt.-Colonel; John Cressy Hall and John Bell Crompton, Majors.

Wirksworth Regiment, raised from Wirksworth and parishes of Crich and Alderwasley; 10 companies, 701 rank and file; Charles Hurt, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Peter Arkwright, Lt.-Colonel; John Blackwall, Major.

Scarsdale Regiment, raised from Scarsdale hundred; 10 companies, 981 rank and file; Joshua Jebb, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Robert Wood, Lt.-Colonel; John Gorell Barnes and John Charge, Majors.

Chatsworth Regiment, raised from High Peak hundred; 10 companies, 744 rank and file; Harry Bache Thornhill, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Thomas Knowlton, Lt.-Colonel; Robert Arkwright, Major.

In the year 1812, the number of men to be raised in Derbyshire was reduced to 3,756; this was the strength the Local Militia turned out in the year 1814; but from that period up to 1822, when the Lord-Lieutenant's certificates cease, the regiment had not been again trained.

The Old Militia remained comparatively dormant for some time, but it was embodied in 1854 at the time of the Crimean War, and again in 1857 on account of the Indian Mutiny. The Militia Reserve Act was passed in 1867. The following are the officers of the present Militia regiments of the county:—

3RD BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

Hon. Colonel—Marquis of Hartington. *Lieut.-Colonel Commandant*—Lord Edward Cavendish (late Rifle Brigade). *Majors*—Albert F. Hurt and J. H. Moore. *Captains*—A. C. Hubbersty, W. de B. Jessop, Hon. Fitzalan, C. J. Foley, R. A. Hall (late Captain 52nd Foot), W. G. Turbutt, A. G. Barnes, Hon. G. T. C. A. Hastings, and E. L. S. Anne (Captain retired pay). *Lieutenants*—E. R. Leacroft, E. A. J. Maynard, F. R. Gregson, G. H. Taylor-Whitehead, G. B. M. Rawlinson, A. B. Markham, L. B. Lees, Sir R. Gresley, Bt., H. de C. Huntsman, K. J. Mills, E. E. Sawvey-Cookson, Lord W. A.

* The grandfather of the author of this work; he had previously been Major in the Derby Volunteers, see Appendix IV. John Cox was the second son of William Cox, of Brailsford and Culland. Two of his brothers, Edward Soresby and Roger, held commissions in the Radbourne troop of the Yeomanry.

Cavendish Bentinck, J. Ponsonby. *Adjutant*—W. B. Coney (Captain 1st Battalion). *Quartermaster*—William Lynch (late Quartermaster 95th Foot). *Medical Officer*—W. A. Walker, Surgeon.

5TH BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

Lieut-Col.—W. Langton Coke (Hon. Col.), late Cornet 4th Hussars. *Majors*—Robert Feilden (Hon. Lieut-Colonel), H. Pearson. *Captains*—Albert L. Salmond, J. Budden, J. H. Gooch, Hon. A. N. Curzon, V. H. Mellor, C. St. J. Balguy, G. R. Oakes, L. G. Bayly. *Lieutenants*—J. R. M. Marsh, A. W. Young, B. E. Smith, R. C. Fenwick. *2nd Lieutenants*—H. Waldy, G. A. H. Dickson, G. D. M. Hughes, F. H. Weldon. *Adjutant*—F. E. V. Taylor (Capt. 2nd Battalion). *Quartermaster*—William Reid, Captain (late Quartermaster 95th Foot). *Medical Officer*—A. O. Francis, Surgeon-Major.

Volunteer Cavalry.

At the time when the first Volunteer and Yeomanry corps were being formed in England, at the end of last century, through the fears of an invasion from abroad, and of disturbances at home, the question was considered at the Derby East. Sessions, 1794, when the following requisition was sent to the High Sheriff of the county :—

"We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having seen certain papers or plans for a General Subscription and for the augmentation of the Forces for the internal defence of the Kingdom, which has been transmitted by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State to the Lord-Lieutenant of this county, and by him to the Clerk of the Peace, think it was our duty to request you, the Sheriff of the said county, to call a General Meeting for taking the said papers or plans into consideration.

S. Rotherham, *Chairman.*	John Twigge.
John Port.	Robt. Longden.
A. N. Mosley.	Fran. Ashby.

To Sir Henry Harpur, Bart., High Sheriff of the county of Derby."

In consequence of this requisition a meeting was held at Derby on May 21st, when "the gentlemen and yeomen of the county pledged themselves to support the civil power when called upon, and at the same time was opened a subscription for carrying into effect the resolution."* At an adjourned meeting on May 27th, it was resolved that two troops of cavalry, consisting of gentlemen and yeomanry,

* We are much indebted to Colonel Colvile's "Record of the Volunteer Cavalry of Derbyshire," published by Bemrose & Sons in 1868.

should be raised in the neighbourhood of Derby, and the formation of a third troop at Chesterfield, and of a fourth between Ashbourne and Wirksworth were also recommended. A subsequent meeting, held in July, decided that the several troops raised should be called the Derbyshire Volunteer Cavalry, and that "the Uniform of the whole corps be dark blue coat, lined with buff, with scarlet cuffs and collar, buff waistcoat, leather breeches, yellow buttons with the letters D. V. C., round cap-hat with scarlet feather, bearskin, and cockade."

The *London Gazette* of Oct. 22nd, 1794, published the following appointments:—Derbyshire Regiment of Fencible Cavalry: Lt.-Col. Commandant, Henry Bathurst, Esq.; Major, Robert Cheney, Esq.; Captains, Sitwell Sitwell, John Hayne, and Edward Miller Mundy, Esqrs.; Captain-Lieutenant, Sir Robert Wilmot (of Chaddesden), Bart.; Lieutenants, Sir Henry Harpur, Bart., William Drewry Lowe, Esq.; Cornets, Sir Robert Wilmot (of Osmaston), Bart., Francis Mundy, Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, and Henry H. Hunter, Esqrs. At this period the money subscribed for the mounting and equipment of the Derbyshire Volunteer Cavalry amounted to £7,200.

In 1795, on Oct. 9th, the regiment, which then consisted of five troops, paraded in Derby Market Place to receive a Royal Standard, and a second Standard worked by Lady Harrington.

The increasing dangers of the time induced Parliament, in 1797, to undertake further legislation to promote the enrolling of local cavalry, to be kept in readiness to be called out for actual service when necessary to repel invasion.* This statute enacts that every person charged with duty for ten horses shall provide and equip one mare or gelding, and one horseman; if possessed of twenty horses, two horses and two men, and so on; persons possessed of more than ten and less than twenty, and those not possessing ten horses to be classed together for the providing of one horse and man. This force, analogous in its constitution to the Militia, was termed the PROVISIONAL CAVALRY; every able-bodied man between 16 and 55 was liable to serve; the force could not be compelled to go out of Great Britain; and the men were to have the same pay when on duty as in other cavalry regiments. For this force the following Derbyshire gentlemen received commissions, bearing date Dec. 21st, 1797:—Lord Vernon as Lt.-Colonel, and Richard Fitzherbert and Charles Meynell as Lieutenants. To these were added, in the spring of 1798, Edward

* 37 Geo. III., c. 6.

Miller Mundy, Major; Philip Gell, William Cave Browne, and Lancelot Chambers, Captains; and Henry Browne, James Pickering, and Richard Smith, Lieutenants. In his history of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, Colonel Colvile makes a mistake in supposing that the Provisional Cavalry of the shire only existed on paper and were never embodied, as is disproved by the file of the *Derby Mercury*. The force was certainly called out in 1797-8. A general meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held at the County Hall, on June 1st, 1797, at which the times and places of the first musters of this force were determined. The hundreds of Appletree and of Morleston and Litchurch met at Derby on June 22nd, the hundred of Repton and Gresley at Repton on the 24th, the hundred of Wirksworth at Ashbourne on the 23rd, the hundred of Scarsdale at Chesterfield on the 22nd, and the hundred of High Peak at Tideswell on the 26th. The main object of this muster was to have the horses measured and examined, and approved or rejected. In 1798, the Provisional Cavalry were mustered according to their respective hundreds, on March 29th and 31st, and on April 2nd. The men were ordered to appear in their proper uniform and with their horses properly equipped. But, in consequence of the rapid increase in Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, it was thought by the government unnecessary to call out the Provisional Cavalry, at all events so far as Derbyshire was concerned, at any date subsequent to 1798. The Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry of the kingdom mustered 30,000 strong at the beginning of the year 1799.

In 1803, at the same time that the Derbyshire infantry volunteers were organised, the volunteer cavalry was re-organised on a more definite basis. A new troop, the Radbourne, was raised in July of this year by Mr. Sacheverel Chandos Pole, and amalgamated with the five already in existence. This Derbyshire force then numbered 330 effective rank and file, and was divided into six troops, Derby, Locko, Radbourne, Calke, Chesterfield, and Ashbourne, under the colonelcy of Sir Henry Harpur, and the adjutancy of Roger Soresby Cox,* of

* Mrs. Washington, the only surviving child of R. S. Cox, kindly supplies us with the following interesting reminiscences :—

"My father, Roger Cox, of Spondon, was Adjutant to the Old Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and held a Commission signed by King George IV.

"The yeomen found and kept their own horses, and were very proud of them; and officers and men held gallantly together. There was real hard stirring work in those early days for the old Yeomanry. Pierce Cook (the notorious and specially cruel highwayman) and his gang were the terror of the county, and my father was the one who had to lead picked men after them. On one occasion, at a farm near Locko, Pierce Cook rode up, saw a young fellow in the house with his mother, she a widow, and ordered him to come out and join

Spondon Hall. From this time onward the force was known as the Yeomanry Cavalry, or the Yeomanry.*

On Plate VI. the crossed swords of Major John Cox of the Derbyshire Infantry Volunteers, and of Adjutant Roger Soresby Cox of the Yeomanry, now in possession of different members of the family, are represented. The massive silver snuff box shown on the same plate, with a copy of the crest and inscription within the lid, was presented to the Yeomanry Mess by Colonel Sir Robert Wilmot, and was given to Adjutant Cox when the force was disbanded. It is now in the possession of his grandson, William Thomas Edwards Cox, of Spondon Hall.

The six troops were marched to Buxton on May 15th, 1804, for fourteen days, being their first period of permanent duty. They were inspected on the 17th by Colonel Walker. The following are some of the orders issued by the Lt.-Colonel about this period with reference to the uniform and appointments of the Derbyshire Yeomanry:—

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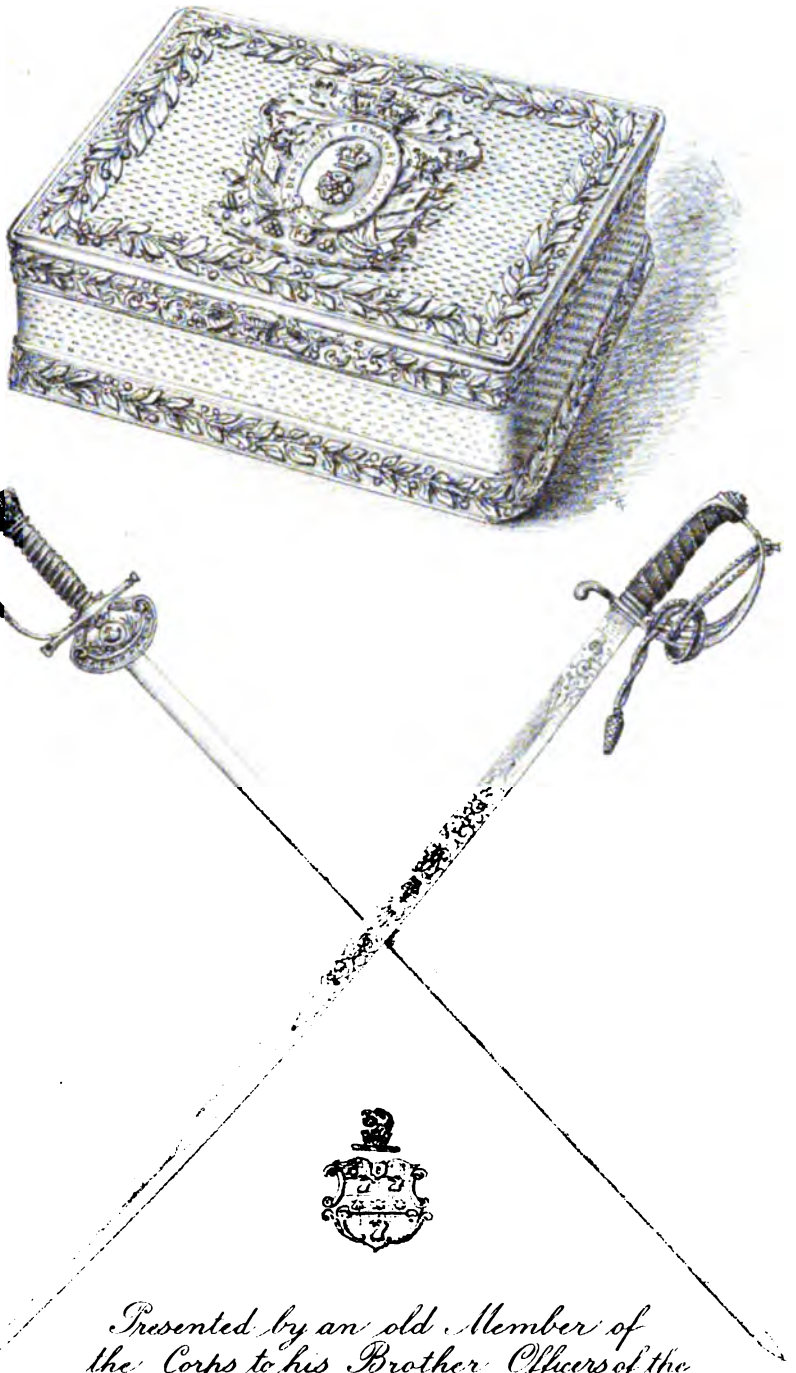
them; the young farmer dared not disobey, but while stooping to fasten his boots, my father and his men were seen in the distance, coming up at the gallop. Pierce Cook thought the young fellow was delaying in order to entrap him, and taking deliberate aim through the window, shot the lad dead at his mother's feet. Oh, the rage of my father and his men at being a few minutes too late! The gang was not caught then, but was soon after surrounded and dispersed, Pierce Cook escaping to London. At that time the solitary constable in Derby was one Newton, a noted man in his day, shrewd and clever, an authority who was sent for in all cases of danger or difficulty. This man, with very little external evidence to guide him, followed Pierce to London and caught him sleeping in an attic, under a trap-door, with loaded pistols by his side. Taken by surprise, he had no time to fire, and tried to escape by the trap-door, but Newton caught him by the leg, dragged him down, and brought him back in triumph to the old Town Gaol in Friar Gate. When safely lodged, the first person Pierce Cook asked to see was my father; he went at once, and the highwayman said he wanted to know how it was the gang had missed him on a certain evening, in late autumn, when they had laid wait for him on Cherry Tree hill (a hill between Derby and Spondon, having, at that time, a thick wood on one side and a high bank on the other), with the full determination to kill him, as he was the only man they feared. My father thought for a moment, and then it rushed in upon his memory that on that particular evening he had gone home *an hour earlier than usual* because my mother was not well, and she had asked him to come home before dark. Pierce Cook, said 'we could not make it out; we knew you always passed about half-past four, and we had been waiting there, with our pistols cocked, for above half an hour!' They had reckoned, too, upon my father having money about him, as they knew he paid his men's wages on Saturday morning. My father, on this occasion, asked Pierce what is the best safeguard against burglars that the ordinary house-holder can employ. The reply was, '*Not* a light in your room, no real house-breaker would be stopped by that, as the smallest chink in a shutter reveals the whole room; a little dog is the best, but do not let it come *close* to a window or door, as we have baits for a dog to smell which quiet the most savage. I dont mind telling you this as I know I shall be hung!'

"At the time of my father's adjutancy, Sir H. Harpur was Colonel of this Regiment, and after him Sir Robert Wilmot (of Chaddesden). When the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry were disbanded, Mr. Chandos Pole kept together his troop at his own expense: and my father and others wanted the old Chaddesden troop to volunteer, but the suggestion was not generally approved, and fell through. The yearly Review, held on Sinfin Moor, was an important function much looked forward to by all connected with the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—F. R. W."

* For a list of the officers commissioned to the Yeomanry between 1803-1813, see Appendix V.



Presented by an old Member of the Corps to his Brother Officers of the D.Y.C. in token of his attachment to them and sense of the many kindnesses they have conferred upon him.
1825.

"The Quartermaster's dress to be blue Pantaloons, Hussar Boots, Black Belts, but the chain wings of the Jackets are not to have the appendage of gold fringe worn by Commissioned Officers, and feather not higher than privates."

"The gentlemen to wear their hair cropped quite short; Quartermaster the same, but to wear powder on duty."

"Officers to wear regulation Queues on public days, and black silk handkerchiefs tied behind; as their being tied before is considered a naval distinction."

"Officers shall on all field days wear white gloves, and pouch belts and knots; and on days of ceremony or parade, white breeches, white sword knots and belts, and straight-topped military boots, and silver chain and spurs; chain wing epaulettes, mounted in a modern style with bullion attached instead of fringe. On service, and on days of common exercise, officers to wear blue pantaloons, Hessian boots, spurs fixed to the heels, and black sword belts."

The service that the Derbyshire Yeomanry did in overcoming the Bakewell militia rioters of 1797 has already been described. In 1811 the "Luddite" riots began in Derbyshire, the neighbourhood of Ilkeston, Holbrook, Crich, and Pentridge suffering seriously from the violence of the stocking-frame breakers. The Derby, Chaddesden, and Radbourne Troops were summoned to the aid of the civil power, and nightly patrolled the disturbed districts till relieved by the Scots Greys.

The Brandreth riots of 1817, which were absurdly exaggerated for party purposes into an "insurrection," were chiefly snuffed out by the promptness of the Derbyshire Yeomanry. The riots of this year brought about the formation, in June, of two additional Troops, the one called the Hopton or North Derbyshire, raised by Mr. Gell of Hopton, and the other the Shipley or East Derbyshire, raised by Mr. Mundy of Shipley. In September of the same year, Mr. Morewood raised a third new Troop called "The Alfreton Independent Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry," who wore a striking uniform, dark blue jacket faced with scarlet and gold, trousers of light blue with broad scarlet band, and shakoes with red and white horsehair plume, in imitation of the 10th Hussars of that day. In 1820, owing to riots in those parts of Cheshire and Lancashire that border on Derbyshire, a North High Peak Troop, commanded by Captain

White, of Park Hall, was added to the Yeomanry; this Troop did important service in 1826, in saving the mills at Glossop from destruction by a mob.

On June 17th, 1826, the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., assembled for the last time as a regiment. The necessity for their further support by Government seemed to have passed away, a circular letter to the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties was issued in December, 1827, stating that no further allowance would be made to any Yeomanry force that had not within the last ten years been called out in aid of the civil power. In consequence the Derbyshire Yeomanry, having been embodied for thirty-three years, ceased to exist as a regiment. The Radbourne Troop, however, with an establishment of 50 privates, did not disband, and continued its services gratuitously. In 1830 this troop was restored to its previous pay and allowances, and increased to 90 privates. Their uniform was scarlet, Light Dragoon jackets, with a square headed Lancer cap. Their services were soon utilised in the Reform riots at Derby. In 1831 the Government authorised the formation of a Yeomanry Troop, under the command of Mr. John Crompton, to be called the Derby and Chaddesden Hussars. In 1843 Mr. Colvile, M.P., of Lullington, raised a Troop in the hundred of Repton and Gresley.

In 1863 the Derby and Chaddesden Hussars, and the Repton and Gresley Troop being brigaded together under the command of Captain Colvile, it was unanimously agreed by the officers and men with the subsequent assent of the Radbourne Troop, that it would be desirable that the three independent troops should be formed into a regiment. This was approved by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Secretary of State for War, and on March 31st, 1864, the career of the independent troops closed. Their total accepted strength was at that time 239.

The County Records contain lists of the Yeomanry officers from 1833 downwards. The following is the present return of the Derbyshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry :—

Lieut.-Col.—P. P. Mosley (Captain 11th Hussars). *Major*—W. Boden. *Captains*—R. W. Chandos Pole (late Grenadier Guards), C. C. Cumming, *p.*, and Lord Vernon (late Captain 12th Lancers), F. C. Newton, *p.s.* *Lieutenants*—F. O. F. Bateman, *p.s.*, G. A. Hodgson, Q. D. Hume, P. C. Walker, *p.s.*, J. Chandos Pole, Lord H. C. Bentinck. *2nd Lieutenant*—E. C. S. Holden. *Adjutant*—J. A. Lambert (Major

2nd Dragoon Guards). *Surgeon*—C. H. Hough. *Chaplain*—Rev. F. J. Lyall, M.A. Blue, Facings Scarlet.

There are also among the Records the names of the officers of a Derbyshire corps of MOUNTED RIFLES, from 1860 to 1864. This corps was formed at Chesterfield on March 12th, 1860, with Mr. Brown, of Rose Hill, as Captain Commandant. It numbered about 100 by the end of the year. The uniform was an imitation of the 17th Lancers, blue, with white facings. The men were armed with a sword and short rifle. The corps was disbanded in 1864, after a brief and rather inglorious career.

County Contingents.

(IRELAND).

Under this sub-heading are chronicled the impressment, enlistment, and work of military or naval forces raised within the county for participation in national enterprises or as part of the standing army. The earliest and most interesting use of Derbyshire forces outside the shire, within the period of this work, is their long continued employment in Ireland, which was in a state of chronic insurrection during almost the whole of the last half of the 16th century. The hostility of Ireland to English oppressive rule had broken out afresh, when Henry VIII., in 1542, caused himself to be proclaimed King of Ireland; his predecessors in the English monarchy having been content with the title of Lord of Ireland. Queen Elizabeth was energetic in giving support and encouragement to the disaffected in Scotland, to the Protestants in France, and to the insurgents in the Low Countries. Philip of Spain paid her back in her own coin by cherishing the Irish rebellion both with arms and money. There had been practically a standing English army holding Ireland down since the days of Edward IV., and in Elizabeth's reign levies for troops to Ireland were large and frequent. It has been generally supposed that these levies were raised almost exclusively from Cheshire and Lancashire for reasons of economy and for convenience of despatch; but a few entries among the Derbyshire county records, supplemented by the recently discovered Rutland papers at Belvoir, show that this county was constantly being called upon to supply its quota, varying from 150 to 25 men, for this unhappy work. These English

impressed troops seem to have been sent across the channel absolutely untrained—"poore creatures thatt are more meete for the plow at home than for any servysse heare"*—and the damp climate, frequent dysentery and infectious diseases, and insufficiency of food caused the majority to perish before they could possibly attain to any proficiency.

In 1573, when the Earl of Essex was given great powers to suppress the Irish rebellion, Derbyshire had to submit to the impressment of 100 men, and complaint was made to Quarter Sessions that some of the best of the lead miners had been taken for this purpose. On March 17th, 1580-1, the Queen issued her warrant to the sheriff and justices to levy 150 able men in the county of Derby for service in Ireland "against the rebels and other undutiful subjects." They were not to be taken from the musters of the county; 60 were to be supplied with calivers, 30 with corslets, 30 with bows and arrows, and 30 with black bills; they were to be sent to Ireland, by Chester, before the 15th of April, where the Mayor of Chester was to be responsible for their conduct money. But there was some confusion in the arrangements, and on May 1st, Robert More, Mayor of Liverpool, writes to Sir Thomas Cokayne and Sir Godfrey Foljambe, stating that a supply of 150 soldiers were sent out of Derbyshire to Chester and thence to Liverpool, to be embarked for Ireland under the charge of Captain St. Ledger and Lieutenant John Orton; and that whilst waiting for a favourable wind, a number of them fled without passport. Thomas Wood, the bearer of the letter, had the license of the lieutenant to go back, having found a substitute, so the mayor had granted him a passport. Anthony Crosley and Francis Maclyn were left behind "verie sicke." On recovery, the mayor stated that he should send them back to Derbyshire with all their furniture, but they would have to give bonds to the nearest justice to make their "repare backe againe when there captaine shall send word for theym." The names of eight deserters are given, and the aid of the Derbyshire authorities invoked for their arrest.

On February 26th, 1586-7, the Council wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury that as they had reason to fear some fresh attempt against the realm of Ireland, the Queen desired that Derbyshire should have 100 men enrolled, ready to march at three days' warning. The band was to consist of "40 shotte or harquebuses, 20 armed

* *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, Cheetham Society.

corsletts, 20 bowes, and 20 halberdes or good black bills;" they were also to be provided with swords and daggers. The uniform of this Derbyshire contingent would not be striking, for they were to be supplied with convenient hose and doublets, and a cassock of motley or other sea-green colour, or russet. None of the men were to be taken from the trained bands, whom her Majesty intended to reserve for the defence of her person and realm in case of invasion. In the winter of 1589-90, there was another levy of 150 men from Derbyshire for Ireland, who were to proceed by way of Chester.

The following details of the levies of 1566 are found in the commonplace book of Roger Columbell:—

A note of Soldiers levied in the highe Peake.

Inprimis boden township	.. ..	32	Inprimis Darley township	.. ..	4
hope township	.. ..	18	Yolgrave	.. .. ..	6
Wormhill township	.. ..	13	Baslowe township	.. ..	2
Eyam township	.. ..	5	Ashford township	.. ..	6
Tidswall township	.. ..	6	Chelmerton township	..	4
Bakewell township	.. ..	2	Hathersedge	.. .. ..	4

These men were furnished wth bylles & yewe bowes.*

The Council, meeting at Whitehall on March 7th, 1594-5, order the Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire to have in readiness 100 men for the Queen's service in Ireland. Accompanying this letter was a warrant from Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury, allowing six "dead paies" in every 100 men for Ireland, so that the number to go was abated to 94. On March 9th, the Earl forwards the order for 94 men, from Broad Street, London, to his deputies John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and John Harpur. Three days later, the Earl of Essex writes to these three deputy-lieutenants for Derbyshire recommending Captain Merriman to their good offices, and with it was forwarded a letter from the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, directing him to hand over the Derbyshire levy to Captain Nicholas Merriman. On March 14th, the Earl of Shrewsbury writes from London to the deputies announcing the coming of Captain Merriman, with his lieutenant Patrick Fleming, and his ensign Henry Pullen, who all purpose to be present at the view of the men intended for service in Ireland. The court ordered that the arms requisite for this purpose were to be purchased by the county of Mr. William Grosvenor, "a friend and follower of the Earl of Essex." The deputy-lieutenants for the county send a letter to the Council on April 23rd,

* Add. MSS., 6702, f. 107b.

announcing that they have delivered 94 men to Captain Merriman, and that their arms were furnished by Mr. William Grosvenor, of Bellport.

In order to expedite the subduing of Ireland, it was decided in 1595 to despatch some mounted troops, by which it was hoped that the superiority of the English would soon be asserted, for the Irish had only "small horses, and the souldiers were unarmed, which doe only fight with half-pikes and saddles without stirrups."* The sheriff and justices of Derbyshire were ordered, on June 14th, to levy three horsemen for this service in Ireland. The following were the persons, with their respective sums, upon whom levy was made for bearing the charge for these three horsemen:—John Manners, 53s. 4d.; Roger Columbell and George Sutton, 13s. 4d.; Robert Eyre, William Jessop, Mrs. Cokayne of Harthill, and Francis Coke of Trusley, 10s. each; Francis Gilbert of Youlgreave, Arthur Mower of Stanley, Charles Agard, George Boden, William Brereton, and George Jackson of Ashbourne, 6s. 8d. each; and Thomas Bagshaw, Rowland Eyre, and Leonard Shallcrosse, 6s. each.

In September, 1596, Derbyshire was again called upon to send men for service in Ireland, though the levy this time was only for 47 footmen. They were banded with a like number of men from Staffordshire and sent into Ireland by way of Chester, under the captaincy of Sir Edward Bowes. A yet smaller number were demanded of the county in 1597, when, by order of the Council, dated April 9th, 23 able men were to be furnished out of Derbyshire, and sent to the port of Chester with a conductor, who was to deliver them into the charge of Captain Francis Croft. The coat and conduct money for them was to be repaid to their conductor at Chester by a servant of Sir Henry Wallop, "Treasurer at the Warres." The service in Ireland seems to have been always unpopular with the pressed men, especially through the disease that usually more than decimated the Englishmen soon after landing, so we are not surprised to learn that Captain Croft sent in a certificate on April 27th stating that four out of the 23 Derbyshire men had run away from Chester. He also reported that the arms of the remainder were so inferior that he could not accept them, and their conductor was obliged to supply the defaults at the armourers at Chester. An order was soon afterwards sent from the Council to Sir Humphrey Ferrers and John Manners

* Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 345.

for imprisoning certain of the soldiers levied in Derbyshire for Ireland, who had run away with their arms and returned home.

In July, 1598, the county was again drained of 100 able men for this unhappy strife with Ireland. In order to check the desertion, the Derbyshire authorities were ordered to see to their safe conduct to Plymouth, where they were to be received by Sir Samuel Bagnall. However, the Council gave way to remonstrance from the county, and Derbyshire was allowed once more to send her levy to the port of Chester, Captain Leigh being appointed to conduct them there by August 20th. On August 28th of the same year, the Council demands 50 more men from Derbyshire, in consequence of "the late accident happened to the Marshall in Ireland." This is a euphemism for the rout of the English forces by the popular national leader Hugh O'Neill, at Blackwater, when the English commander and 1,500 men were left dead on the field. On Feb. 17th, 1598-9, the Queen writes to the Earl of Shrewsbury, from Richmond, saying that in consequence of the rebellion in Ireland, which increases daily, we are enforced to augment our army there, and we require 50 men out of Derbyshire to be levied immediately. It is pleasant to find that the Lord-Lieutenant occasionally interfered to prevent undue harshness in connection with these levies. On March 6th, 1598-9, he writes from Worksop to his deputies saying:—"I am informed that Draycot Smith of Mickleover, who is impressed for a soldier, was the last man in that township who served in the wars in Ireland, and is only lately returned thence. He is the only stay of his aged parents. I beg therefore that you will not send him away. I have some reason to believe that he has been laboured to be impressed rather for ill will than for any care of the Queen's service."

In March, 1599, the Earl of Essex was despatched to Ireland, as Lord-deputy, with 18,000 men, of which force Derbyshire supplied 200; but instead of crushing O'Neill, he permitted his army to dwindle away through disease and desertion, and at last began to make terms with the national leader. In September he returned to England and was disgraced by his sovereign. In December, Lord Mountjoy, with much reluctance, accepted the office of Lord-deputy to Ireland, and fresh steps were taken to prosecute a successful campaign. Derbyshire, as a county near to the port of Chester, was again subject to a levy, this time for 100 men, according to a dispatch direct from the Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated January 12th, 1599-1600.

Two days later interesting instructions were forwarded by the Privy Council as to the kind of armour and dress that was to be supplied to the Derbyshire contingent. The hundred men were to consist of twenty pikes armed with corslets, pouldrons, and good morions; of ten halberds armed as the pikes; of twelve muskets with good morions and rests; of twelve bastard muskets with good morions; of forty calivers with good morions; and of six targets of wood, with good swords close hilted, and graven morions.* The apparel that was appointed to every soldier was a canvas doublet, a pair of venetians (breeches) of broadcloth, two shirts and bands, one pair of shoes and two pair of brogues, one pair of kersey stockings or two pair of Irish frieze, a hat cap, a cassock very long of broadcloth and lined throughout, or an Irish mantle. The poorness of weapons and insufficiency of clothing were two of the oft-named causes of English defeats in Ireland, and these defects Lord Mountjoy seems to have been determined to remedy. The deputy-lieutenants for Derbyshire, to whom Earl Shrewsbury referred the matter of the arming and clothing of this contingent, John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley came to the conclusion that the arming and apparel had better be done by the government officials—£150 for the arming and £200 for the apparel. This suggestion was acted upon, and it was agreed that the arms and apparel should meet the Derbyshire contingent on their arrival at Chester. Captain Walter Browne was appointed to conduct the men to the port; he was charged with permitting the men unlawfully to exchange, and with being careless as to desertion. The following return was sent in on March 10th to the Derbyshire deputy-lieutenants :—

1599 [1600], March 10. A list of the men who were changed by Mr. Browne and who ran away :—

High Peak.	Humphrey Hibbert of Eyam	Changed by Mr. Browne.
	John Brocklehurst of Wormhill	
	Ellis Hall of Hope	
	Richard Weeldon of Baslow	
Appletree.	Robert Plynmer of Somersall	
	William Jenkinson of Marston Montgomery	

William Home, in the place of Jenkinson, is since fled.

* The pouldron was armour for the shoulders. The musket was the longest and heaviest of the firearms, and required a portable rest from which to be fired. The morion was an open helmet without a vizor. The bastard musket was a shorter firearm, differing but slightly from the caliver. Targets, or small round shields made of wood and covered with folds of bull-hide, were much used about this time for the front ranks of pikemen or foot soldiers. Maurice, Prince of Orange, was a great advocate of this kind of shield; soldiers thus defended were often called targettiers.

Wirksworth.	Thomas Cantrell of Hartington, changed by Mr. Browne.
	Thomas Knollys of Hartington, insufficient.
Scarsdale.	Humphrey Elliot of Plesley, insufficient.
	John Masterson of Brampton, fled.
	Thomas Hatherley of Hope, fled.

Captain Browne, however, disputed the charges made against him, and on April 3rd, 1600, Job Lavender, who had accompanied him from Derbyshire to Chester writes to John Manners to the following effect :—

On my first coming to Chester I certified the Commissioners that the arms for Derbyshire men were bought in London by Mr. Francis Needham and sent in the Lion of Ipswich to Chester. Sir Henry Docura stood much upon it to have 9*l.* for six targeteers, but in the end he was satisfied. I moved the Commissioners for the soldiers' apparel, and they answered that it was to be delivered to them on ship-board, but upon a mutiny made by some London soldiers, an order was taken for the delivery of the apparel, and unto every Derbyshire man was delivered a cassock, a doublet, a pair of hose, a pair of kersey stockings, a pair of shoes, a shirt, two bands and a hat-cap; but so bad and coarse as you would not have seen provided in the country, Mr. Browne delivered a full hundred men, wanting two who ran away and two who were disallowed as insufficient, when I had stayed there a fortnight and could hear nothing of the shipping, I came home; when I hear of the shipping come about I will go again to Chester to see the arms delivered.

On June 25th, 1600, a further levy was made on Derbyshire for fifty men for Ireland, to be at Chester by July 25th; carpenters, smiths and bricklayers were to be among the fifty.

On June 29th, the Council orders John Manners to provide at his own charge one light horse furnished with a cuirass and staff for service in Ireland, to be at Chester on the same day as the fifty men.

The war still continuing, though vigorously prosecuted, the Council, on December 6th, 1600, call upon Derbyshire to furnish fifteen arquebusiers by the end of the month. The estimate of the charge to the county was as follows:—Cassocks, 16*s.*; arquebus, morion, bandoliers, and Turkey sword, 30*s.*; to put in each man's purse, 10*s.*; three days' march, 4*s.*; the conductor, 5*l.*; the whole amounting to 50*l.* On December 29th John Manners and his two fellow deputies write to the Mayor of Chester and to the rest of the Commissioners there, sending the fifteen men levied in Derbyshire, under the conduct of Job Lavender.

Within two years of his appointment as Lord-deputy, Lord Mountjoy succeeded in putting an end to an insurrection which had practically lasted for upwards of 400 years. Derbyshire contingents for Ireland were but seldom required during the reign of James I., though there is record of a levy on the county for fifty men in the autumn of 1607. On November 8th, of that year, the Earl of

Shrewsbury is thus addressed by his deputies:—"This roll witnesseth that we Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, and Sir John Harpur, deputy-lieutenants of Derbyshire, have levied within the County of Derby fifty men to serve in Ireland; and unto each of them we have given a good cassock, well lined, and other apparel, and provided them with arms as follows:—viz., fifteen of them with pikes armed with corslets, thirty with calivers, and five with muskets, and all with good swords; and this day at Ashbourne have delivered them to Jervis Wylde to be conducted to the port of Chester." *

Towards the end of 1624, when James became reconciled to the Duke of Buckingham, the King gave his faithless minion authority to raise 10,000 men in England, with an engagement to furnish £20,000 a month for their subsistence. The troops were raised by impressment, and with 2,000 German mercenaries, were collected at Dover for the purpose of proceeding to the Palatinate. Half of the disorderly rabble collected by this unpopular impressment died in the overcrowded vessels, of the plague, before they could be landed, and the whole expedition was disgraceful to England from beginning to end. The following letter from the Privy Council shows that Derbyshire contributed 150 men as the victims of the Duke of Buckingham's discreditable proceedings:—

Whereas his Matie hath signifyed his pleasure to the Earle of Devon & the Lord Cavendishe Lo. Lieutenants of the County of Derby for the Levyinge of one hundred & fifty footemen there, to be from thence conducted to the porte of Dover, their to be imbarqued & transported, & whereas by the provision of the late acte of Parliament the Charge for Armes Coates & conducte moneye or otherwyse for the Souldiers is to be defrayed out of the saide subsidie moneys given by the said Acte & not otherwyse, Theise are to will & require you oute of the said subsidie moneys by you collected & to be collected to deliver & pay unto such person or persons as by the saide Lord Lieutenants or deputie lieutenants shall be assigned to receive the same; soe much money as shall suffice for the press of the saide 150 footmen & for their conducte from that County unto the Porte of Dover aforesaid, allowinge unto every man viijd. per diem after they shall begin to march, they continueinge to march twelve myles att the leaste daye by daye in the directe way to the saide porte, for such monyes by you to be disbursed for the purposes aforesaide, the same beinge particularly certefyed unto us under the hands of the Lord Lieutenants or deputie Lieutenants or anye twoe of them, you shall receive allowance upon your accomte or accomtes as yf you had payde the same to the hands of the Treasurer specially appoynted in & by the saide Acte of Parliament.

Whitehall, 8 of November, 1624. Yor lovinge Frends,

G. Carew, H. Grandison, Arthure Chichester,
Robert Mansell, Thos. Bulton.†

* Belvoir Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix pt. 4, whence almost the whole of the statements with regard to Derbyshire and the Irish levies is taken, supplemented by collation with the original records at Belvoir Castle, through the kind permission of the Duke of Rutland.

† Add. MSS., 6704, f. 205.

The British Army, as distinct from local forces, had its rise in the reign of Charles II. At the beginning of the year 1685, when James II. came to the throne, the regular army kept up in England only amounted to 7,000 foot, and 1,700 cavalry.* In 1689, the first Mutiny Act, ever since annually renewed, authorising an army as a temporary expedient was passed.

The Derbyshire Records for Epiph. Sessions, 1690, contain the following reference to the army then being raised for the subjugation of Ireland :—

A coppy of a Letter from the Right Honoble the Lords and others of their Matys Privey Councell.

After our very hearty Commendations Whereas it is necessary for their Matys Service that A number of Regments of Foot bee forthwith raised & sent into Ireland for the reduceinge of that Kingdome And that the said Regments may bee raised with the Greatest Ease and speed, Wee doe hereby in his Matys name & by his Expresse Comand Recomend this Matter to yor Lordps care And desire that upon the Application of any Comision Officer shewing an Order under his Matys Signe Manuall or a Coppy attested by the Secretary of Ware for the makeinge of Recruits, yor Lordp and the Justice of the Peace of that County to whome this Letter is to bee Comunicated to give the best Assistance that may bee for the more speedy and effectual doinge the same And in conducting them to the place of Embarcation And soe wee bid your Lordp very heartily farewell From the Councell Chamber at Kensington the 15 day of January, 1690.

Yor Lordps very Loveinge Friends,

Carmarthen P.	Pembroke.
Norfolk & Marshall.	Lord Steward Derby.
Bedford.	J. Reeve.
Newport.	H. Goodricke.

To our very good Lord William Earl of Devonshire Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby & in his absence to the Justices of the Peace there.

In 1703 an Act was passed for raising recruits for Her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines in connection with Marlborough's projected campaigns, and the Lord-Lieutenant communicated not only to his Deputies, but to the Justices, the directions he had received for seeing that the Act was vigorously executed. The constables were by this Act, ordered to bring before the Justices all able bodied men within their township who "have not any lawful calling or employment, or visible means for their livelyhood, and that have noe vote in electing of any member or members to serve in Parliament," with a view to their enlistment. At the next Epiph. Sessions, the following entries are made in the Orders, as the Act required.

* See Macaulay's celebrated chapter on the "State of England in 1685."

A List of the Number and names of Recruits rais'd for her Majties Service p'suant to a letter from the Lords and others of her Majties most Honoble privy Councell diricted to the Custos Rotulo' and Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby bearinge date the 2d day of January 1704 And ordered by the said Justices of Peace to bee laid before her Majtie in Councell on or before Thursday the 15th of this Instant February by Mr. Charles Adderley Clerke of the Peace for the County aforesaid.

Att a Meetinge at Swerkeston Bridge ye 10th of Janry 1704 Before Robt Wilmot Gilbt Thacker and Robt Hardinge Esqres.
Constable of Smisby.

By William Bosworth of Smisby Shoemaker aged abt 25 years Listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regiment of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him a Guinea refused it.

Att a Meetinge at Swerkeston Bridge ye 17th of Janry 1704 Before Robt Wilmot Gilbt Thacker and Robt Hardinge Esqres.

By Richd Walker Const : of Appleby.
Thomas Sharpe of Appleby aged abt 25 years listed wth Capt James Adams in the Honoble Brigadeer Webbs Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s: received it.

By Lawrence Carver Const. of Caulke.
Willm Smith of Caulke aged abt 25 years Listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd 20s: receiv'd it.

By Jno Ellwell Constable of Croxall.
Jno Holliet of Croxall Aged abt 30 years listed wth Capt James Adams in the Honoble Brigadeer Webbs Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s: receiv'd it.

By Jno Harrison Const : of Griesley.
Anthony Porter of Griesley Aged abt 26 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s: received it.

By Humphry Burton Constable of Linton
Jno Winter of Linton Aged abt 30 years listed wth Capt James Adams in the Honoble Brigadeer Webbs Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd 20s: receiv'd it.

By Thomas Spencer Const : of Measum.
Richd Yorke of Measum Aged abt 24 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s: receiv'd it.

By Tho. Broomehead Const : of Melborne.
Jno Motteram of Melborne Aged abt 23 years listed wth Capt James Adams in the Honoble Brigadeer Webbs Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.
Henry Barrott of Melborne Aged abt 30 yrs listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

Att a Meetinge at Chesterfield ye 13 of Janry 1704 Before George Sittwell Robt Ashton and Michael Burton Esqrs.

By Jno Gregory Const. of Eckington.
Richd Towndrow of Eckington Shoemaker Aged abt 27 yrs listed wth Capt Thomas Woollhouse in the Honoble Coll : Thomas Peirces Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

Godfrey Beard of Eckington blacksmith aged abt 41 years listed wth Capt Tho : Woollhouse in the Honoble Coll : Tho : Peirces Regimt of Foot offer'd him 20s receiv'd it. Read the Artickles of Warr to him.

By George Crowshaw Const. of Basloe

Charles Hayward of Brampton Slater aged abt 30 years listed wth Capt Tho : Woollhouse in the Honoble Coll : Tho : Peirces Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

Att a Meetinge at Derby ye 20th of Janry 1704 Before Sr Charles Pye Barrt. Tho : Colchett and Henry Gilbert junr Esqrs.

By Francis Smith Constable of Sawley

George Stocks of Sawley Waterman aged abt 35 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

William Frease of Sawley Aged abt 24 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him, offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

By Henry Godkin Const : of Shipley.

Thomas Eyre of Shipley Aged abt 22 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

Att a Meetinge at Langford ye 23rd of Janry (1704) Before Sr Cha : Pye Barrt Jno Fitzherbertt John Beresford and Henry Gilbert junr Esqrs.

By Edwd Goodall Const : of Sudbury

John Barloe of Sudbury Aged abt 32 years listed wth Capt Thomas Beresford in the Rt. Honoble the Ld Darbys Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

Henry James of Sudbury Aged abt 19 years listed wth Capt Thomas Berrisford in the Rt Honoble the Ld Darbys Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

By Joseph Webster Const. of Bradley.

Joseph Fallowes of Bradley aged abt 53 years Listed wth Capt Thomas Berrisford in the Rt Honoble the Ld Darbys Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

By Jno Moreton Const : of Dalbury.

Joseph Tomlinson of Dalbury Aged abt 30 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : receiv'd it.

By Stephen Statham Constable of Hastlewood

Henry Cubley of Hastlewood aged abt 50 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : received it.

Att a Meetinge at Derby ye 24th of Janry (1704) Before Sr Cha : Pye Barrt Tho : Cotchett and Jno Low Esqres

By Peter Eaton Const : of Heynor

Jacob Millington of Heynor Aged abt 25 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : refused it.

William Birkamshire of Heynor aged abt 28 years listed wth Capt James Lesley in the Honoble Brigadeer Hows Regiment of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s : refused it.

Att a Meetinge at Wirksworth ye 29th of Janry (1704) Before Jno Beresford Jno Fitzherbett Henry Gilbert & Michael Burton Esqre

By Willm Bassett Headborrough of Hartington Nether Quarter

Jno Goodwin of Hartington aforesaid aged about 25 years listed wth Capt Constantine Burton in the Rt Honoble the Ld North and Grays Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offered him 20s: refus'd it.

By James Marshall Const. of Ashborne.

Edwd Allen of Ashborne Aged abt 31 years listed wth Capt Thomas Berrisford in the Rt Honoble the Ld Darbys Regimt of Foot Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd him 20s.: receiv'd it.

Att a Meetinge at Dronfeild the 5th of Febry (1704) Before George Sittwell Robt Ashton & Michael Burton Esqres

By James Ufton Const; of Alfreton:

Thomas Johnson of Alfreton Collier Aged abt 26 years listed wth Capt Constantine Burton in the Rt Honoble the Lord North and Grays Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offered him 20s: received it.

By George Blackwall Constable of Barlow

Francis Kirkland of Barlow Wiskettmaker Aged abt 36 years listed wth Capt Constantine Burton in the Rt Honoble the Ld North and Grays Regimt of Foot offer'd him 20s: received it.

By Samll Bowringe Const: of South Normanton

Thomas Sills of South Normanton aged about 30 years listed wth Capt Jno Hutchinson in the Rt Honoble the Ld Viscount Charlemonts Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offered him 20s: received it.

By George Watts Constable of Brampton

Germaine Peirson of Brampton aged abt 30 years listed wth Capt Jno Hutchinson in the Rt Honoble the Ld Viscount Charlemonts Regimt of Foot, Read the Artickles of Warr to him offer'd 20s: receiv'd it.

At the following Easter Sessions, a further batch of impressed soldiers were brought under the notice of the court.

By Exuperius Cresswell Constable of Middleton & Cromford

John Britland of Cromford Aged about 33 yeares listed wth Capt Martin Grandpree in the Honoble Collonell Rookes Regimt of Foot, the Artickles of Warr read to him gave him a Guinea advance.

By Jno Low Constable of Chesterfeild

Jno Elliott of Chesterfeild Aged about 22 yeares listed with Capt Martin Grandpree in the abovesaid Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him offered him a Guinea but refused it.

By Samll Wagstaffe Constable of Glossopp.

Jno Bramwell of Glossopp Aged about 36 yeares listed wth Captain James Erott in the Rt Honoble the Ld Orriryes Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him gave him 20s: advance.

By John Storer Constable of Kirk Ireton.

Thomas Groves of the p'ish of Ireton Aged 36 yeares Listed wth Capt George Keitley in the Honoble Collonell Rivers Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him offered 20s: but refused it.

By Joseph Straw Const: of Cold Aston

George Bibb of Cold Aston Aged about 26 yeares listed wth Capt Martin Grandpree in the Honoble Coll: Rookes Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him gave him 20s: advance.

A List of the names of persons brought in and Impressed this Sessions pursuant to a late Act of Parliamt to Serve as Soldiers in her Majties Fleet or Army.

By James Sims Constable of Belper ;

John Cheetham of Belper aged about 35 years listed wth Capt George Harrison in the Honoble Brigadeer Holts Regimt of Marines the Artickles of Warr read to him pursuant to the said Act of Parliamt offered him Twenty Shillings but he refused it.

By Robt Rotheram Constable of Barlborough.

John Steenson of Barlborough Aged about 20 years listed wth Capt Nicholas Revell in the Honoble the Lord Pastons Regiment of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him offered him Twenty Shillings but he refused it.

By Robert Barker Constable of Wormhill.

Thomas Mellor of Wormhill Aged about 30 years listed wth Capt Nicholas Revell in the aforesaid Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him, gave him Twenty Shillings advance.

By William Shirt Constable of Chapplefryth

Samuel Tatersall of Ashborne Aged about 35 years listed wth Capt George Harrison in the aforesaid Regimt of Marines the Artickles of Warr read to him offered him Twenty Shillings but he refused it.

By Jeremiah Derricke Constable of Hartshorne

Samuel Harpur of Hartshorne Aged about 20 years listed wth Capt George Harrison in the above said Regimt of Marines the Artickles of Warr read to him gave him Twenty Shillings advance.

By James Sims Constable of Belper

Joseph Milward of Belper Aged about 32 years listed wth Capt George Harrison in the above said Regimt of Marines the Artickles of Warr read to him offered him Twenty Shillings but he refused it.

By Christopher Pegg and Jno Low Constables of Chesterfeild

Wm Norman of the same Aged about years listed wth Capt Keitby in the Honoble Collonall Rivers Regimt of Foot the Artickles of Warr read to him gave him 20*s.* advance.

At the same Sessions, another Act of Parliament produced a fresh Derbyshire contingent for the Queen's army, debtors under certain circumstances being liberated from prison upon consenting to enlist, or obtaining a substitute to serve. These enlistments had also to come before the court. Here is a transcript of the first entry on the Derbyshire Orders of recruits of this character :—

Prisoners late in the Custody of Robt Bourne Gaoler for the County of Derby the 8th of November 1703 and discharged upon the late Act of Parliamt Intituled an Act for discharge out of Prison such Insolvent Debtors as shall Serve or p'cure a person to Serve in her Majties Fleet or Army. At Easter Sessions (1704) Togeather wth the names of their Creditors and their sev'all Charges.

Josephus Shelton ad's Judith Peacocke for 100 li : sup demand Notice p'ved his Oath not disproved James Massey was listed in his roome his Leiftennt Collonell Richard Davenant's Company first Regiment of Foot Guards Discharged (no Effects).

Benjamin Naylor ad's Michael Waterhouse for 20 li : sup Demand Notice p'ved his Oath not disproved Abiatha Whetcroft was listed in his roome under Capt Nicholas Revell in the honoble Collonell Pastons Regimt of Foot Discharged (no Effects).

Robtus Butcher ad's George Bentley and Eliz : ux'ejus for 60 li : Debt and 50s : damages Notice p'ved his Oath not disproved John Bullocke was listed in his roome under Capt Nicholas Revell in the honoble Coll : Pastons Regimt of Foot Discharged (no Effects).

Willus Robbinson ad's: Prenobili Pho Comiti Chesterfeild for 120 li: sup Demand Notice p'ved his Oath not disproved James Goldinige was listed in his roome in Leiftennt Coll: Richard Davennts Company aforesaid Discharged (no Effects).

Willus Wragge de Burg Derb for 12 li: at the Suite of George White Jno Stragge was listed in his roome wth Capt Nicholas Revell in the honoble the Ld Pastons Regimt of Foot Notice p'ved his Oath not disproved (no Effects) discharged.

Willus Smallwood de eadem for 20 li at the Suite of Walter Burdett Esqr Notice p'ved Oath not disproved Jno Hutchinson was listed in his roome wth Capt George Harrison in the honoble Brigadeer Holts Regimt of Marines (no Effects) Discharged.

There are various other entries of a like character at other Derbyshire Sessions, whilst the stirring campaigns of Marlborough were being waged, but sufficient has been quoted to show the nature of these enlistments, both from unemployed able-bodied men, and from debtors. A third class of recruits of a still more questionable character comes before us at Epiph. Sessions, 1709, when a felon was forgiven his two crimes by the court upon condition of enlistment. Surely the Justices in this case were exceeding any statutable powers.

William Brentnal of Derby in the County of Derby Labor. Found guilty of Fellony in two Indictm'ts upon Paymt. of Fees, and goeing a Soldier with Capt. Pole, the punishmt. is remitted and by this Court ordered to be discharged.

Beyond an occasional reference to the busy recruiting that was in progress at the time of the American war of independence (1776-1783), the county records are almost silent on the question of the army and navy, until we come quite to the close of the eighteenth century. It is not often realised by Englishmen that their country was at that time practically an armed nation. When we consider the total of the population, with the number of volunteers, yeomanry cavalry, militia, and army and navy, the estimate is reached that actually two out of three of every able-bodied male between 16 and 60 were wearing uniform.* When statistics lead us to such a conclusion as this, we cease to wonder that some of the Derbyshire parsons deserted their pulpits for the sword and buckler, and we are able fully to credit the tales that used often to be told us by old men of the county, as to the difficulty experienced in finding hands, at that period, for the ordinary culture of the soil, and the extraordinary way in which the women gave themselves, in many instances, to every detail of farm work. We have talked to more than one old Derbyshire matron who regularly ploughed between 1795 and 1805.

* This is a rough estimate made only on our own authority, but made at the same time after every possible care has been taken to arrive at a true conclusion.

Derbyshire, then, in 1796-7, in addition to its very large militia force, and in addition to the volunteer fervour then beginning to set in, in its full strength,* had also to bear the strain of impressment, both for the army and navy. Two important Acts at this time became law, the one entitled "An Act for raising a certain number of men in the several counties in England for the service of His Majesty's Navy," and the other "for the service of His Majesty's Army and Navy."† By the first of these Acts, Derbyshire had to supply 194 men for the navy, by the second 252 men for the army.

Particulars of these enlistments are fully given among the county records, for almost the whole carrying out of the acts, as well as the greater part of the expense, were put upon the local authorities. Within twenty-one days after the passing of the Act of 1795, the Justices were to assemble and hold a special court of General Sessions; the Treasury were to prepare lists of the number of inhabited houses subject to duty within the jurisdiction of each court, distinguishing each hundred; the Justices were to appoint the number of men for each hundred, and also for each parish, or place supporting its own poor within the hundred; the Chief Constables of each hundred were to give notice to the Churchwardens or Overseers of the poor of each parish, of the number of men required, and of the time for raising them; the Justices were to appoint Petty Sessions for receiving returns and attesting and enrolling men; the parish officers were to call "the principal inhabitants" together to consider the most effectual means of raising the men, with power to agree with volunteers to serve in the navy, and to pay them a bounty; such bounty was to be paid out of a rate made upon the inhabitants according to the poor rate; a third of the bounty might be paid by the Justices' order to the volunteer, the residue remaining in the county Treasurer's hands until the enlisted is on board one of His Majesty's ships of war; the return as to the men enlisted to be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace to be enrolled; fine of £10 over and above the average bounty of the district to be imposed on any defaulting parish; every person inrolled by this Act was liable to serve in the navy of Great Britain "during the continuance of the

* There can be little doubt that one of the reasons that tended to bring about such a wholesale acceptance of the Volunteer Corps principle, was the fact of the exemption thereby secured from military or navy impressment.

† 35 Geo. III. c. 5; 37 Geo. III. c. 4.

present war," and for three calendar months beyond its close. The Act of 1797 was carried out in the same way.

The county records show that the Justices met for the enrollment of the returns and certificates, under the 1795 Act at the Easter and Trans. Sessions; and for the 1797 Act at the Easter Sessions. Ninety-five enlistments were enrolled under the first Act, and 34 under the second. Those enlisted belonged to a remarkable variety of trades and occupations, 54 in all. There were 28 labourers, 12 cotton spinners, 9 framework-knitters, 8 weavers, 7 silk weavers, 5 cordwainers,* 3 each of carpenters, slaters, and whitesmiths, 2 each of flax dressers, shoemakers, pattern-ring makers, butchers, tanners, sailors, and miners, and a single member of each of the following trades:—tailor, brickmaker, pedlar, blacksmith, chimney-sweeper, grinder, woolcomber, millwright, hat-band spinner, sawyer, petrifactioner, plumber, whittawer,† distiller, baker, gardener, plasterer, wheelwright, hurstman, button-maker, nailer, paper-maker, fancy glass-maker, clerk, potter, silk-twister, grocer, collar-maker, file-maker, hair-dresser, bricklayer, stone mason, silk-throwster, brazier, frame-smith, dyer, and carrier. The amount of bounty received by these embryo mariners fluctuated remarkably, varying from £5 to £33; the average bounty was £23. The recruits varied in age from 16 to 42. The personal descriptions filled in by the parish officials are often quaint. We give two or three examples:—

"Charles Turner, born at Derby, aged 24 years, 5 feet 8½ Inches High, fare Complexon, Red Hare, Hazel Eyes, Long Visage."

"Thomas Burdakin, born at Alport, aged 33 years, 5 feet 5 Inches, fare Complexon, Gray Eyes, Dark Brown Curl'd Hare, verry Bald the Head, Wool Comber."

"George Bown, Born in St. Petter's, Derby, aged 34, 5 feet 7½ Inches High, Fare Complexn, Dark Brown Hare, Gray Eyes, Long Bent nose, Long Vissage, Pitted with the Small Pox."

"John Hall, Born at Mackelsfield, Collar Maker, Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6½ High, fare Complexion, Lt. Gray Eyes, Sandy Hair Long in A Tye, Pock Mark'd, Well made."

The return of the inhabited houses of each Derbyshire hundred, in 1795, that had to be obtained before this Act could be administered,

* Cordwainer, a superior shoemaker, a worker in Cordova leather.
† Whittawer, a collar-maker, originally a tanner of white leather.

together with the number of men to be raised by each, was as follows :—

	No. of houses.	No. of men.
Scarsdale Hundred	3,355	49
High Peak „	2,750	40
Wirksworth „	1,463	21
Appletree „	1,960	28
Morleston & Litchurch hundred ...	2,719	39
Repton & Gresley hundred ...	1,005	14
Total in County	13,252	191

Derbyshire having only raised about half the appointed quota of men, had to pay in fines and estimated bounties £3,064 18s. 7d. for the deficiency.

SECTION IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY. ASSESSMENT OF THE CLERGY. LICENSED PREACHERS. CLERGY LIST. THE RECUSANTS UNDER ELIZABETH. RECUSANTS UNDER THE STUARTS. RECUSANTS AFTER THE RESTORATION. NONCONFORMISTS BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH. RELIGION UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH. THE RESTORATION. THE QUAKERS. CONVENTICLE ACTS. SACRAMENTAL CERTIFICATES. TOLERATION ACT. RECENT NONCONFORMIST RETURNS. CHURCH BRIEFS. NOTICES IN CHURCH. THE CASE OF EDWARD HOLLINSHED.

SECTION IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Act of Uniformity.

The Act of Uniformity (1 Eliz., c. 2), to which was annexed the third revision of the Book of Common Prayer, was passed on April 28th, 1559. The Act enacted that the revised Book should come into use on the following festival of St. John the Baptist. After the appointed day, a Commission was issued to enquire into the carrying out of the new uniformity regulations. It then appeared that the revised Prayer Book was so generally acceptable to both clergy and laity, that only 187 out 9,400 clergy declined to use it, and this small number of refusals included the Bishops and other dignitaries who had been appointed during Mary's reign.*

It is beyond cavil that the Book of Common Prayer, as revised by a committee of Bishops and Deans and as accepted by Parliament without any discussion, was received at the outset with general acquiescence by the great majority of the people. Not a few of the more devout Catholics were rejoiced to find in it no acceptance of the alien creeds of the refugees, and returned exiles, and hoped perhaps, ere long, to raise it to a nearer accord with their own views; whilst the Puritans were too thankful for the cessation of active hostilities to show themselves to any marked extent recalcitrant. Nor can we be surprised at the patient contentment of the bulk of the Roman Catholics (though resisted, as we shall presently see, from the outset by an earnest minority), when the Pope himself saw so little to

* The exact number seems to have been 15 bishops, 77 dignitaries, 15 heads of colleges, and 80 beneficed clergy. Strype's *Annals*, vol. i., 106, is the authority for this statement; but it has not been suffered to appear as above until tested by the parallel statements of Roman Catholic historians, such as Dodd and Lingard, and even Cardinal Allen.

object to in the Elizabethan Book of Offices, that he offered to give the Prayer Book, as well as an English Bible, his full sanction, provided that the Queen and her government would recognise his authority.*

Moreover the Uniformity Act of Elizabeth, which is still the law of the land, was sufficiently stringent to secure respect. It declares that anyone writing or speaking in derogation of the Book of Common Prayer in any interludes, plays, songs, or rhymes, or by other open words, shall forfeit 100 marks, for the second offence £400, and for the third offence he shall forfeit all his goods and chattels, and be imprisoned for life; and all persons who did not attend church and listen to those prayers soberly and orderly were to be fined 12d. No doubt the severity of this enactment had some share in the comparative peace of the opening years of Elizabeth's reign, but one of the most calm-minded of our modern historians seems to be right in believing that the Queen's ingenuity set itself to construct a system in which ecclesiastical unity should not jar against the rights of conscience; a compromise which merely required outer conformity to the established worship, while, as she was never weary of repeating, it "left opinion free." To the mass of the nation the compromise of Elizabeth seems to have been, at first, fairly acceptable.†

But after the nation had experienced ten years of the Queen's rule, the comparative lassitude of religious strife, in whatever way occasioned, came to an end. Rumours of intended risings of the Catholics in the north, to be aided by the arms of Spain, reached the government in 1568. In 1569, the Council knew that a revolt in the north was imminent, and that Rome was growing more and more dissatisfied with the conformity of many of the English Catholics. On October 17th, 1569, the Council write to the Justices of Derbyshire, asking for a collective reply as to the state of the county with regard to uniformity. The Justices drew up a most favourable reply on November 22nd, assuring the Council of the quiet of the Midland

* See long list of authorities for this statement (all collated by the author) in Blunt's *Annotated Book of Common Prayer*, large edition, p. xxxv.

† Green's *History of the English People*, chap. vii., sec. 3. The section on the Reformation from this history, and Dean Hook's life of Parker (*Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*) give the fairest general view of the subject with which we are acquainted, though both writers are distinctly inaccurate and hasty in their generalisations with regard to Elizabeth's later treatment of the Recusants. The fact is, the opening of the Queen's reign is far easier to understand and trace than are the involved issues and intricate threads of the later Elizabethan epochs. Our only object in the above paragraphs, and throughout this section, is to try and give a fair and unbiassed account of events, in the briefest form, that may explain to the reader the meaning and occasion of documents cited or quoted, and so save the constant reference that might otherwise be required to general works of history.

county. At the very time that they were writing, the fierce but short-lived northern insurrection, led by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and vehemently espoused by Lord Dacres of Naworth was in full operation. On this 22nd of November, the army of 9,000 men, marshalled by the great houses of Percy and Neville, was besieging the fortress of Barnards Castle. The following is a transcript of the reply sent by the Derbyshire Justices :—

"Owre duties to your honors humble remembred pleaseth the same that accordyng to yor comandments to us by your honorable letters of the xvijth of the last October to signyfie to your honors the state of this countye of Derby therein to be advertysed. For the state therof preysed be God the same resteth to owre knolege in full quyat and in dutyfull obedyens as to our duties apperteyneth. So praying God for your good presrvatyons in honor and felycytie we rest at your comandment

This xxijth daye of November,

Your Honors humble to comande,

Ric. Harpur	Thoms Cokeyne
Francis Curzon	Tho. Sutton
G. Foljambe	Antony Bell
F. Rodes	France Leeke
Thoms Knyveton	Humfre Bradburn
Jhon Zowche	Godfray Bossevile

Bulter Heyton (?)

[Endorsed] Derby xxij Novembris. The Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby wth a writing included conteyning the conformitie to observe the Act of Parlement for the uniformitie of common prayer &c.

[Addressed] To the right honrable our very good Lords and others of the Quens Maties moste honrable prvye Councell."*

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* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. liv., No. 25.

Assessment of the Clergy.

One of the special privileges of the clergy used to be that they could not be taxed by parliament but only by convocation. Convocation, like parliament, was wont to grant tenths and fifteenths at fixed rates, which were supposed to arise from movable property. Anciently clergy were not burdened by any general charges with the laity; statutes of hue and cry, of watch and ward, of highways, of gaols, and of bridges, although charging the inhabitants, used to be interpreted as exempting the clergy; but now for some time (apparently since the Restoration) the contrary doctrine has prevailed, namely that clergy are liable to all charges by Act of Parliament, unless they are specially exempted.

The Act of Philip and Mary pertaining to the General Musters and their equipment, quoted at length in the previous section, specifically states that its obligations rest only on temporal persons. But in 1573 the Queen on her own authority, with the advice of the Privy Council, issued a commission to her Lieutenants and to all Justices of the Peace, revising the terms of the General Musters, by which no householder of any degree was to be exempt, except peers spiritual and temporal. The clergy were ordered to send their servants, properly furnished with arms and weapons, to be added to the muster of the laity. This order on the clergy not having parliamentary efficacy, and especially not having been sanctioned by convocation, was generally evaded or openly set at defiance.

In 1580, the Council devised another ingenious way of mulcting the wealthier clergy. They had a return made to them from each diocese of clerical pluralists, and used their information as a means of increasing the musters, by fining the transgressors in the support of so many demi-lances or light horse. William Sale, Rector of Aston-upon-Trent, was called upon to find one demi-lance.* But there seems reason to believe that these fines of the Council on the pluralists were but seldom realised.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, on five several occasions between 1573 and 1585, writes to the Council with respect to the refusal or delay of the Derbyshire Clergy in contributing to the general equipment and supply of the local forces.† But in 1586, when the fears of a

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. cxxxvi., No. 81.

† Talbot Papers, Coll. of Arms; Shrewsbury Papers, Lambeth Palace.

foreign invasion were gaining strength, when the first movements of the Babington conspiracy for the release of Queen Mary alarmed the ministers of Elizabeth as to the condition of Derbyshire, more stringent instructions were issued to insist on the compliance of the clergy with the royal order. But the Derbyshire clergy still resisted what was undoubtedly an illegal enactment.

An interesting and clever letter, dated April 7th, 1586, raising many points of objection to the assessment, was addressed by a committee of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and by him forwarded to the Council. It was probably through the influence of the Earl of Shrewsbury that Bishop Overton was induced to order his clergy to bow to the assessment, and thus to take away their main objection to this civil charge by enjoining it as an act of episcopal obedience. Bishop Overton's second wife was of the noble house of Talbot and near of kin to the Lord-Lieutenant. The marginal note to the postcript of this letter, we believe to be in the handwriting of the Bishop. The "preachers" were those of the clergy who were presumably more learned than their brethren, and who held a license to preach, of whom we shall presently have occasion again to speak. Of the seven clergy who sign this remonstrance, we have only been unable to identify one, viz., Peter Mortlin. Luke Gilpin was Archdeacon of Derby, and died in the following September; John Walton was rector of Breadsall, and subsequently held the archdeaconry of Derby from 1590 to 1603; John Coke was rector of North Winfield, and one of the old and celebrated family of Coke of Trusley; Michael Harrison was vicar of Wirksworth; Thomas Royle, of a good Derbyshire family, was rector of Hartshorne; and Richard Sale, a prebendary of Lichfield, was rector of Weston-on-Trent.

"LETTERS FROM THE PREACHERS OF DARBIESHEIRE.

Our very humbl & harty commendacions remembred to yor good Lordship: Whereas we received Comission by letter for the cessing of the abler sorte of the clergie wthin the Archdeaconry of Derby and accordingly have met and called before us suche as we thoght the fittest to be cessed so it is that upon suche exceptions as have bene used by sundry before us we desyre to be better resolved from yor honor that we mai pforme this service the better & wth more safty. First it is requyred of us that we shold show the Quens Mate letters and the letters of the

Ll of the most honorabl Privy Counsel, becaus ther is a statute the penalty wherof is great if any adventur to make out men & levy any mony for the furniture of men without speciall Comission to be sene, and we have not so miche as the copies of those letters. Secondly thei requyr to know the whole number for this Dioces appointed to be made and think that the number of launcs shold be so named as thei shold be known and hope that the number shold not excede the rate of other dioceses; and thirdly the warrant whiche we have from yor Lordship: thogh it be of sufficient credit wth us to beleve it, yet we are givn to understand bicaus it is not under yor seal of office it is not of sufficient force but that the obstinate mai refuse to be cessed; as sundry refuse to yelde to the cessment. We therfor desyre yor honor to satisfy us in these points & then with as miche discretion and diligence as we can we shal ether retorn the money or the name of the men so cessed unto yor honor wth as muche spede as possibly we can. Thus comitting yor honor to the tuicion of thalmighty we end. Darby the vijth of April 1586.

Yor honors most humbly to comannde in the Lord

L. Gilpin
Johes Walton.
Johnes Coke
Peter Mortlin
Michaell Harryson
Thomas Royle
Richard Sale

[P.S.] My Lord we are humbly to praie you in the behalf of the clergy, that if it be, possibl, that the sum set downe may be abated. We have considered of the clergies estate, & herd their sundry and grevous complaints. We could bring it well to one hundreth marks wth every mans contentment and harty good-wil. And this we humbly desyr to be advised from yor Lordship in as short space as may be.

And yet this p'mise is not p'formed nor the pr'chers can bring it to passe.

[Addressed] To the right Reverend father in God or very good Lord the L. Bishop of Coven and Lichf. at London." *

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. clxxxviii., No. 6.

The actual approach, however, of the Armada brought about such a general spirit of national patriotism that the scruples of the clergy disappeared, and it does not seem that any resistance was made by the Derbyshire clergy to the order of 1588, whereby they were called upon each to furnish a horseman, provided his income amounted to £100 per annum, or, in lieu of the light horseman, a sum of £25 was to be exacted as an equivalent.

The spirit of resistance to this military levy revived in the time of James I. The Earl of Shrewsbury, writing to the Council as to the Derbyshire musters, under date October 30th, 1614, says that "the clergy have declined the musters till the pleasure of the Bishop (Bishop Overall) be known." *

The "Benevolences," or "Free Gifts" of the early part of the reign of Charles I., of which we shall have occasion subsequently to write in more detail, met with special resistance from the clergy. There was at this time on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Derby, one clerk in holy orders, Richard Carrier, vicar of Wirksworth, and rector of Carsington. When the Justices met at Chesterfield, on August 17th, 1626, to consider their own answers to the King's claim, and to report the general resistance of the county to give "save by way of Parliament," the following was the declaration of the clerical justice :—

> "I Richard Carryer being a clergyman standing charged with payment of subsedyes for theis foure yeares yet to come, & conceiving that theis letters are not all addressed to the clergy do humbly submit myselfe freely to give when such direceon shall come unto the clergy whatsoever I shall be required unto."†

In 1631, during that disastrous interval when Charles I. decided to rule without a Parliament, the resistance of the clergy came to nought, and the Earl of Newcastle was able to certify to the Council, on October 10th, that the full quota of light horsemen demanded from the Derbyshire clergy, fifty in all, had been supplied.‡

The ever memorable exaction of the Ship-Money (1634—1637) will be dealt with in a future section, but it may here be remarked that the clergy were separately assessed at a rather more favourable rate than the laity; those of a certain income being expected to contribute

* Dom. State Papers, James I., Vol. lxxviii., No. 39.
† Ibid, Charles I., Vol. xxxiii., No. 131.
‡ Ibid, Charles I., Vol. cci., No. 38.

20s. from their spiritualities, and 10s. from their temporalities. The sum demanded from the county of Derby was £3,500, of which £90 was to be supplied by the beneficed clergy. The clergy were as active as any in striving to resist this impost, but they usually advanced the objection of special privilege.

The practice of particular ecclesiastical taxation came to an end in 1664, at a time when the influence of the church was very considerable, so that it could not then have been regarded as the abandonment of any highly important privilege. The fact seems to be that the subsidies voted by convocation had usually been on a more liberal scale than those of parliament, and that the distinction of being separately taxed was usually an honour that was burdensome to the purse. From this time onwards the clergy have been taxed at the same rate and in the same way as the laity.*

Here the question of the assessment of the clergy might seem naturally to come to an end, but we must find room for two quaint protests of a later date than the Restoration, made by clerks against alleged vexatious charges. The first of these occurs in the following order made at Easter Sessions, 1687, upon the petition of the curate of Chellaston :—

"Upon the Petition of Mr. Henry Smyth Curate of Chellaston in this County preferred to this Court, this Sessions, by which hee complained that the towne of Chellaston do assess him in all payments collected by the Constable which was an oppression of him the Church of Chellaston being only a donative and hee but a stipendiary Preist and allowed a portion of Glebe Lands and small Tythes by the Bishop for his maintenance. This Court is of Opinion and it is declared by the Court that the sd Mr. Smyth being but a Stipendiary Preist is by Lawe to bee discharged from paymt of all Assessments payable either to the Constable or for repe's of the Church, or Soldiers."

Four years later Mr. Smyth again petitions the court, saying that their former order was disobeyed, and that the inhabitants of Chellaston persisted in assessing him and that the assessment for the

* "It was first settled by a verbal agreement between archbishop Sheldon and lord chancellor Clarendon, and tacitly given in to by the clergy in general as a great ease to them in taxations. The first public Act of any kind relating to it was an Act of Parliament in 1665, by which the clergy were, in common with the laity, charged with the tax given in that Act, and were discharged from the payment of the subsidies they had granted before in convocation." Speaker Onslow's note on Burnet (Oxf. edit. iv., 508); as quoted in Hallam's *Constitutional History*, Vol. iii., p. 243.

Constable and for the poor were made in the same claim, so that he was unable to separate the amounts. Whereupon the Court again declared that he was discharged from all levies made by that court, that he was only liable for the poor levy, and that for the future he was to be separately assessed for the poor.

The last clerical remonstrance that we shall notice occurs in the following curious letter from the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Mickleover, to Thomas Coke, one of the knights of the shire, dated March 15th, 1698-9, protesting against the manner in which a recent Act of Parliament was made burdensome to the clergy :—

"By virtue of an Act passed the last Sessions of Parliament Justices of the Peace being armed with power to compel persons, upon the penalty of £10, to take poor parish-children apprentices, some of them in our County do execute it with that vigour as to force them upon the clergy; & particularly amongst others an apprentice girl is offered to be put upon me by an indenture signed & approved by Mr. Smith and Mr. Cotchett (?), two Justices of the Peace, wherein I must covenant to teach her the art and mystery of husbandry. This has not been usually practised upon the clergy, as being unsuitable to their holy function, and not agreeable to the nature & tenure of their church livings. Sir, we apprehend this to be a hardship upon us; & finding by the votes that the House is about making some more effectual law for the better relief of the poor, I, with some others of my brethren, do make it our humble request that you would be pleased to move, or cause it to be moved, in the House of Commons that in the new Act a clause may be inserted to exempt the clergy of England from being compellable to receive such apprentices. But if they shall not think fit wholly to exempt our order, yet so far to favour it as to ascertain a more moderate sum to be imposed upon beneficed men, to be paid by them for the use of the poor, instead of taking any such poor child apprentice. I know none like yourself to whom I could with that hope and expectation address my submissive desires. Pray Sir favour this interest by engaging your friends, & particularly my cousin Freeman, who is a great friend to the Church and Clergy."*

* Historical MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, pt. ii., p. 387.

Licensed Preachers.

The Elizabethan clergy of any standing or position were frequently termed "preachers," as we have seen in the letter from the Derbyshire preachers to their bishop in 1586, for in the sixteenth century to be licensed as a preacher was a considerable distinction. The pulpit, in the days before newspapers were known, was a far more important national engine than it has been for several generations; the preacher often aimed as much at political as at religious instruction. At the very dawn of the Reformation in England, special pains were taken to regulate sermons and to minimise their power. Henry VIII. was of opinion in 1538 that four sermons a year was a sufficiency. Edward VI. enjoined eight sermons a year in every parish church, four of these to be against Papacy and on behalf of the royal supremacy. Mary granted free speech to all preachers loyal to the papacy. But when Elizabeth came to the throne, recognising to the full the power of the pulpit, the number of licensed preachers was of necessity very small. She silenced the Catholics on the one hand and the Puritans on the other, granting licenses only to those of the clergy whom her Council thought were to be trusted to observe the *via media* of her ecclesiastical polity. The Elizabethan injunctions of 1559, though somewhat equivocally worded, seem to imply that a licensed preacher should preach in every parish church four times a year, and that on other Sundays a homily should be read. We have proof that, both in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, this led to a good deal of jealousy among the clergy and disturbance of congregations. At Clowne, when the licensed preacher came to give the quarterly sermon on the Sunday after Michaelmas day, 1583, Richard Chapman, the rector, absented himself, and the sexton (at his orders) did not take the cushion to the pulpit, for which offences both parson and sexton were presented in the archidiaconal court. At Wirksworth, a few years later, the congregation, save three, all left the church in "a clamorous fashion" when the licensed preacher ascended the pulpit, probably as a protest against their own vicar, Michael Harrison, who was a Doctor of Divinity, not being then licensed.

Among the capitular muniments at Lichfield is an undated manuscript list of the benefices and chapelries of the diocese, which also gives the names of the officiating clergy with their degrees, preaching license, and stipend. Internal evidence proves the date to be either

the last year of Elizabeth or the first of James I., 1602-3. The total number of clergy enumerated in the diocese is four hundred and thirty-three. Out of this total only about one-fourth were graduates, viz., one hundred and ten, and those who were licensed to preach were less than a fifth, viz., eighty-two. We reproduce *in extenso* the Derbyshire portion of this list (somewhat incomplete), from which it will be noticed that only thirty, out of one hundred and thirty-eight clergy, were licensed to preach. Forty-three of the Derbyshire clergy were graduates, but the degree was by no means synonymous with the preacher's license which more often rested upon political fitness than upon high attainments or an upright life. The only Doctor of Divinity in the county did not hold a license, whilst six of those who were authorised preachers possessed no degree. The power of granting preachers' licenses was vested in the archbishops (who could make them run for their whole province), in the bishops, and in the universities, but practically the power during most of Elizabeth's reign rested with the Queen and her Council. The bishops were ordered to issue and revoke licenses according to political caprice. Doctors of Divinity were supposed to be accepted by the bishops as duly licensed by virtue of their degree, but there is evidence, both at Lichfield and among the county records, that the vicar of Wirksworth did not always hold authority to preach.

Clergy List for Derbyshire, 1602-3.

Repindon—			
Thomas Blandee, curate ..... (*later hand*)	bachelor of artes	no preacher.....	x*li.* stipend.
John Horobine.			
Scropton—			
Thomas Stubbing, curate.			
Tickenhall—			
Hughe Cricheley, curate.			
Misham—			
Thomas Asking, curate	Mr. of Artes ...	a preacher by my l. of Yorke	x*li.* stipend.
Newton Soony—			
Walter Kinersley, curate	.....	no preacher.....	x*li.* stipend.
Ingleby & Formarke—			
William Stokes, curate	no degree	.....	x*li.* stipend.
Wildesley—			
Hugh Hanley, curate.....	no degree	no preacher.	
Stanton next the bridge—			
Richard Sacheverell, parson.			
Harteshorne—			
William Dethicke, parson.....	bachelor of artes	no preacher	iij*li.* ij*s.* j*d.* in the kinges bookes.

Melborne—			
William Kent, curate.....	no degree	no preacher	Tithes to the value of viij*li.* x*s.*
Stapenhill—			
Christofer Gill, vicar	Mr. of artes.		
Caldwall—			
John Aston, curate.			
Croxall—			
George Higges, curate	bach : of artes...	by my lo :	
Ravenstone—			
Richard Salisbury, Parson.....	a bachelor of artes	no preacher	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Walton upon Trent—			
Edmund Clayton, parson	no degree	no preacher	xvii*li.* xviij*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Roslastone chap.			
Lullington—			
William Folly, vicar.			
Greisley—			
George Ward, curate.	no degree	no preacher	ix*li.* stipend.
Sutton in the field—			
vicar	a student in Cambridge vij yeares	a preacher licensed by the Lo. bushop of coven. & Lich.	iiij*li.* in the kings bookes.
Robert Wearwall.....			
Trusley—			
rector			v*li.* in ye kings bookes.
Stretton-in-le-field—			
Edward Vaughan, parson	mr. of artes.....	no preacher.....	viij*li.* in ye kings bookes.
Boylestone—			
John Stone, parson.....	no degree	no preacher.....	vj*li.* in ye kings bookes.
Church Broughton—			
Robert Gawdon, vicar	no degree.		
Brailsford—			
Richard Allen, parson	mr. of artes.. ...	a preacher licensed by the university of Oxford : 16 yeares thence ...	ix*li.* xix*s.* ij*d.* in the kinges bookes.
Dalbury—			
John Sacheverell, parson	mr. of artes.		
Cubley—			
~~Christopher Forman, parson~~ (sic)	bachelor of artes	a preacher by license from the Lo : arch bp. of Cant : his grace	xiij*li.* vj*s.* voyd in the kinges bookes.
Robert Dixon	mr. of artes. A mister by the Bp. of Norwich.	a preacher licensed by Dr. Hutton arch bp of Yorke under seale.	
Marston Montgomery, cap de Cubley—			
Willmus Smith, diaconus per	Episcopum Co.	& Lich nullius ...	gradus.
Shirley—			
Christopher Prest, vicar.			
Somsale—			
Henricus Mellor, Rector.			
Langford—			
Georg Blackbern, Vicar..... ..	Mr. of Artes ...	a preacher licensed by the L. Archbishop of Canterbury his grace	iii*li.* viii*s.* in the kings bookes.
Etwall—			
Edward More, vicar	no graduate.....	no preacher	viii*li.* in the kings bookes.

Eginton—			
Symon Prest, parson of one mediety of the same.	a mr. of artes ...	a public preacher by license of the Lo. Bps. of Glocester & Lichfield & Coven.	value of the mediety 8*li.* ii*s.* viii*d.* ob in the k : bookes.
Sudburie—			
John Waterhouse, Parson	a mr. of artes ...	a p : : by my L.	
Doveridge—			
Henry Tricket, vicar.			
Barton blount—			
Richard Bristowe, parson.			
Marston next Tudbury—			
William Bond, Vicar.....	Mr. of Artes ...	by my lo. Archb of Cant.	
Bretby—			
William Stokes, Vicar	No degree	no preacher	x*li.* in small tithes.
Smithesby, impropriate—			
Richard Nuton, Curate.....	No degree	no preacher	xiii*li.* vi*s.* viii*d.* in tithes.
Calke.			
Willingto.			
Kniveton.			
All Sts. in Derby—			
Edward Bennet, Curate	Bachelor of artes	a preacher by license of his grace of Canterbury.	
St. Peters in Derby—			
Robert Mason, vicar	a bachelor of Artes.	no preacher	viii. in the kinges bookes.
St. Warburs in Derby—			
John Bailie, Vicar	a bachelor of artes.	no preacher	vi*li.* xii*s.* in the kinges bookes.
St. Michaels in Derby—			
The vicarage is void.			
St. Alkmundes in Derby—			
Thomas Swetnam, curate	no degree	a preacher by the Bushop of Coven and Lich.	vii*li.* vj*s.* viii*d.* in money.
Mackworth—			
George Eyre, vicar.....	No degree	No preacher	viii*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Mickleover—			
Robert Bancroft, vicar	no degree	no preacher	viij*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Littleover—			
Edward Goodwyn, curate.			
Fynderne—			
William Bancroft, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* in small tithes.
Swarkestone—			
George Herod, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Weston-upon-Trent—			
Richard Sale, Parson.....	no degree.....	a preacher by the archbp of Cant : his grace.	xj*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Aston-upon-Trent—			
Robert Portar, Parson	Mr. of artes.....	by the L : Bp of Co : & Lich.	
Chelastone—			
John Hill, curate	no degree	no preacher	tithes to the value of viij*li.*
Elvastone cum Ockbrook chap.—			
Richard Cloves, vicar	no degree.....	a preacher not licensed.	v*li.* iij*s.* ix*d.*
John Dinis, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.*

Alvastone }— Boulton }			
Edward Newam, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	a donative, in the kinges bookes iiij*li.*
Osmastone juxta Derby—			
Gilbert Dracot, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	iij*li.* a donative.
Kedlastone—			
William Fowler, Parson	mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the L : bp of Coven & Lich.	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Mugginton }— Pinckstone }			
Robert Bamford, Parson	mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the L : bp of Coven & Lich.	ix*li.* x*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Kirk Langley—			
Thomas White	mr. of artes.....	no preacher.	
Breadsall—			
Francis Robinson	mr. of artes.....	by my lo : of Yorke	
Morley cum Smalley chap.—			
William Bennett, Parson	no degree.		
Nicholas Duboiley, curate.			
Heynor—			
William Ashby, vicar.			
Kirk hallum—			
Thomas lowe, curate	no degree.		
West hallum—			
Henry Holme, Parson	no degree.		
Ilkeston—			
Georg Mellor, vicar	bachelor of artes	no preacher	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Sandiacre—			
Elize Coson	curate.		
Horsley—			
Robert Tymme, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Alestrey—			
John Ridge, curate.			
Spoondon—			
John Birch, vicar	Mr. of artes.....	No preacher	vj*li.* xiiij*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Chadesden chap.—			
Nathanaell Birch, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	a stipend.
Stanley—			
Thomas Wrighte, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	stipend xvj. nobles in money.
Duffield—			
Richard Ward, Vicar	no degree.....	a preacher by Edwin Archbishop of Yorke.	viij*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Belpar.			
Headge—			
Wm. Hutchinson	no degree.....	no preacher.	
Turnedich—			
Robert Wardlow, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	xl*s.*
Criche—			
Geoffrey Jackson, vicar	no degree.....	a preacher by ye Lord Archbishop of Cant : his grace.	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* in the kinges bookes.
Pentrich—			
Willm. Trowell, vicar	no degree.		
Stanton neer Dale—			
Vacat.			

Radborne—			
Jo : Whittrance, parson.....	no degree.....	no preacher	viij*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Normanton—			
Robert Davie, curate.....	no degree.....	no preacher	xl*s.* stipend.
Barrowe—			
Willm. Wilde, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* in the k : bookes.
Twiford chapell—			
Willm. Wilde, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* j*s.* x*d.*
Chesterfield—			
Cutbeard Hutchinson, vicar...	no degree.....	no preacher	xv*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Brampton—			
John Walker, curate	no degree.....	a preacher licensed by the L : archbishop of Cant : his Grace.	v*li.* in small tithes.
Wingerworth—			
Elias Lomax, curate	a bachelor of artes.	no preacher	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* & his table.
Briming ton chap.			
Langwith—			
Edward Dennett, parson	a bachelor of artes.	a preacher by li : of l. archbp. of Cant : his grace.	iiij*li.* j*s.* v*d.* in the kinges bookes.
Eckinton—			
Thomas Sale, parson	no degree.....	no preacher.	
Killamarsh—			
John	no degree.		
Norton—			
Henrie Taylor, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	vij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* in the kinges bookes
Stavy—			
Edward Kay, Parson.....	bachelor of artes	A preacher by the late l. Bp. of Ely	xj*li.* x*s.* in ye kinges bookes.
South Winfield—			
Ralphe More, vicar	no degree.		
Beighton—			
John Higdon, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* in the kinges bookes.
Moreton—			
Michael Shirbrooke, Parson...	no degree.....	no preacher	x*li.* x*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Bolsover—			
Roger Brooke, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* xix*s.* in the kinges bookes.
South Normanton—			
James Stevenson, Parson.			
Whittington—			
Robert Croftes, parson	a Mr. of artes ...	a preacher by the L : Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	vij*li.* x*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Dronfield—			
Thomas Midleton, vicar	a Mr. of artes.		
Clowne—			
Richard Chapman, Parson ...	no degree.....	no preacher	viij*li.* x*s.* in ye kinges bookes.
Pleasley—			
John Silvester, Parson	no degree.		
Blackwall—			
Elige Boote, vicar	no degree.		
Northwingfield—			
Charles Suddington	B. of artes	by my lo : of lincolne.	
Tibshelfe—			
Richard Parsons, vicar	no degree.		
Whitwell—			
Francis Milner, Parson	bachelor of artes	no preacher	xx*li.* in the kinges bookes.

Elmeton—			
Roger Rowley, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Ashover—			
Geoffrey Owtram, Parson	bachelor of artes	no preacher	xxj*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Sutton cum Duckemanton—			
Ralphe Richardson, Parson.			
Barlborough—			
James Stevenson, Parson.			
Scarcliffe—			
Henry Smith, vicar	Mr. of artes.....		donative.
Pinckstone—			
Robert Bamford, Parson	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	
Eyam—			
John Haywood, Parson.....	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the Lord archbushop of Cant: his grace.	xiij*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Halt Hucknall—			
Henry Smith	Mr. of artes.		
Shirland—			
Laurence Brodbene, Parson ...	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by ye Lo: archbushop of Yorke.	vij*li.* x*s.* in ye kinges bookes.
Alfreton—			
Nicholas Sutton, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	vij*li.* x*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Barley chap—			
Robert Hinchclif, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* xiij*s.* stipend.
Yolgrave—			
Hugh Manne, Vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	ix*li.* v*s.* v*d.* *ob.* in the kinges bookes.
Winster.			
Elton.			
Darleigs—			
Bryan Exton.			
Willm. Bagshaw, Rectores.			
Glossop—			
George Yeavely, vicar	no degree		vij*li.* xviij*s.* ix*d.*
Mellor cap—			
Robert Hide, curate	no degree..	no preacher	v*li.* vj*s.* x*d.*
Heyfield—			
Walter Normanton, curate ...	no degree.		
Hathersuch—			
Edmund Harrup, vicar	no degree.		
Middleton—			
John Silvester, curate	no degree.		
Edinsover—			
Raphe More, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	vij*li.* stipend.
Heath . . .—			
John Saywood, vicar	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by ye L. archbushop of Canterbury.	iiij*li.* x*s.* in the kinges bookes.
Castleton—			
Thomas Furnace, vicar.....	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Bonteshull—			
Willm Burkley, Parson.....	no degree.....	no preacher	ix*li.* xvij*s.* ij*d.* in the kinges bookes.
Matlocke—			
John Searston, Parson	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the Lo: archbushop of Yorke his Grace.	xj*li.* in the kinges bookes.

Ashborne—			
Thomas Pecocke, vicar.....	bach : of art ...	preacher by my lo : of Cov. & Lich.	v*li.* vs.
Maplinton—			
Hognaston—			
Bradborn—			
Henry Buxton, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher	viij*li* in the kinges bookes.
Brasington—			
Edwarde Weste	no degree.....	no preacher	viij*li.*
Tissington—			
Parwich—			
Thomas Harvey, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* stipend. vi*li.* stipend.
Ballidon—			
Edward Weste.			
Atlow—			
Peter Parker, curate	no degree.....	no preacher	stipend.
Carsington—			
John Billindge, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher	v*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Wirksworth—			
Michael Harison, vicar	Dr. of Divinity.		
Kirke ireton—			
Bentley—			
William Griffyn	Mr. of artes.		
Bradeley—			
James Lightwood, Parson.....	no degree.....	no preacher	vj*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Norbury—			
Richard Browne, Parson	Mr. of artes.....	a preacher by the Lo : Bushop of Cov. & Lich.	xiiij*li.* in the kinges bookes.
Snelston—			
Peter Elwes, curate.			
Edlaston—			
Hugh Wardle, curate.....	no degree.....	no preacher	iiij*li.* stipend.
Thorpe—			
Osmaston pr Brailsford—			
Nicholas Rowes.			

The Recusants under Elizabeth.

Under this sub-heading the general treatment of the Roman Catholics will be considered. Although the term Recusants, strictly speaking, applied to any nonconformists who refused to attend the worship of the parish churches, its use has been practically restricted to those who adhered to the unreformed faith.

The various Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy, so far as they pertained to church attendance, do not appear to have been thoroughly or generally enforced before 1579, but the opening years of Elizabeth's reign showed no small rigour against the more prominent of the recusants, at all events as far as Derbyshire was concerned.

In 1561, a schedule to a state paper signed by the Bishops of London, Ely, and Chester, as commissioners of recusants, shows that Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Norbury and Padley, was a prisoner in the Fleet, and that two of his neighbours, of good family, namely, John Draycott and John Sacheverell, were in two other London gaols. A letter from the Bishop of London to Sir William Cecil, dated July 12th, 1563, says:—

"Your second letter was for Sir Thomas Fitzherbert. He is a very stiff man. We had a solemn assembly of commissioners in the end of the term only for his case, where Mr. Chancellor of the dutchy was present, and there concluded to let Mr. Fitzherbert be abroad upon sureties, if he would be bound in the mean time to go orderly to the church, without binding him to receive the communion. That Sir Thomas refused. We will have a new conference upon occasion of your letter, and consider the circumstances of his case and after certify you of the same."*

For thirty years Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, with only three brief intervals of freedom, was dragged about from prison to prison, now in the Fleet, now in the county gaol at Derby, now at Lambeth, and now in the Tower, in which state prison he finally died in 1591, at the age of 74. At any moment he could have obtained his release by consenting to attend church.†

Sir Thomas Gerard, of Etwall, was summoned to London to answer a charge of recusancy before the Commissioners in 1561, but was allowed his liberty on promising to attend the services, though not the sacraments, in his parish church. On one occasion he was visited by his brother Nicholas, at that time a stauncher member of the "old religion" than the squire, and, being taken suddenly ill with a severe attack of gout in his legs on a Saturday, was compelled to stop over the Sunday at Etwall Hall. Sir Thomas Gerard, knowing that Elizabeth's spies in the village were closely watching the family, insisted on his brother, notwithstanding the most earnest protest, being carried in his chair into the family pew in Etwall Church. But

* Lansd. MSS. vi., No. 56.

† We are anxious, as far as possible, in these volumes to give in the main only that which has not hitherto been printed, or much more would have been said here on the persistent and virulent persecution of the Fitzherberts and their connections throughout Elizabeth's reign. We refer the reader to an article in the April issue of the *Church Quarterly*, entitled "The Elizabethan Martyrs," and to "The Troubles of the Fitzherberts," in Vol. vii. of the *Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal*, both by the author of this work, for fuller information.

the younger Gerard, though disabled in his legs, was quite a match for his brother. No sooner had the minister commenced the reformed service, than Gerard, at the top of his voice, commenced chanting the psalms in the vulgate; and the Vicar, by the time Nicholas was well into the third psalm, gave up the rivalry of tongues, and insisted on the bearers carrying him back to the Hall.* All this was faithfully reported to the Privy Council by local spies, and formed one of the subsequent charges against the squire. At a later date Sir Thomas Gerard gave up his partial compliance with the Act of Uniformity and was imprisoned in the Tower from 1567 to 1570, and again, from September, 1586, to August, 1588, whence he was removed for some months more of imprisonment to an inferior gaol called the "Counter," in Wood Street.†

In the Public Record Office is a small paper book of 20 leaves, entitled "Catholicks in Inglonde, 1574," but the entries chiefly relate to Herefordshire and South Wales. Under the list of knights, two are named as pertaining to Derbyshire, "Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Thomas Gearret."‡

One of the spies of the Privy Council, who had been a servant of Lady Petre, drew up for their edification, in 1581, a list of "the names of all those false Papists, as carry the countenances of gentlemen or gentlewomen wch I knowe of my own knowledge, as also all such as have been made knowne unto me by reports of Papistes." In this list the following pertain to Derbyshire:—"Sr Tho. Fitzherbert, Sr Tho. Gerard, Mr. Longforde, Mr. Roletsone, Mr. Powtrell, of West hallam, Mr. Sherley, Mr. Bentley, the ould la Foljambe, Mr. Whithall, Mr. John Fitzharbert."§

On July 19th, 1581, William Overton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, presided at the Quarter Sessions held at Derby, when several tenants of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and other yeomen of the

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* This story has already been given by us in Vol. iii. of *Derbyshire Churches*, and the authority cited, but it seemed sufficiently good to bear repetition.

† Morris's *Condition of Catholics under James I.*, p. x.; Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. cxv., No. 24; Vol. ccxv., No. 19; and Vol. ccxvii, No. 27.

‡ Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol xcix., No. 55. On the fly leaf of this book are the following entries as to mileage from Winfield, Chatsworth, and Sheffield, probably made by the Earl of Shrewsbury or one of his officials, in connection with the oft removal of the Queen of the Scots to different places of custody. "From Wynfeld to Bukstones 12 mil., to Congleton 12 mil., to Latham the erle of Darbie's howse 20 mile, to Liv'pole 6 or 8 miles—50 miles.

From Chatsworth to Congleton 16 mi and so Liv'pole as before—42 miles.

From Sheffilde over the moores to Glossoppe 16 miles, to bury 8 miles, to blageborne 12 miles, to Wynefeld 12 or 14 miles."

§ Lansd. MSS. xxxiii., No. 60.

county were prosecuted for not having attended church for the past three months. This attendance of the Bishop, as a Derbyshire Magistrate, was owing to directions sent him by the Privy Council, lest the county justices should be too lenient.

The Council being desirous, in 1585, of sending further troops to the Netherlands bethought themselves of the expedient of putting an additional levy on recusants of position. Directions to this effect were forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire early in October, which were fulfilled by Sir John Vernon, one of his deputies. The following is a transcript of Sir John's letter and enclosure to the Privy Council :—

Ryght honorable my bounden duty remembred maye it please yor good Lordeshippes to be advertised that acording to yor honors apointment I have conferred wth the recusants heare in the wthin-closed sedule & in licke manner have reseved the answere of twoe of them Bentley & Fulgeam but I have not receved any answere from Mr. Langeforde for that at Easter tearme laste acordinge to yor honours direction I toke bonde of them to appere before yor honors the same terme Sythence wch tyme he hathe remaned about London soe that as yet I have not received any answere from hym wch is the cause that acordinge to my bounden dutye I have not more spedilie certifyed an answere of yor Lordshippe ſres. Soe leavinge to trouble yor honours any further I comit you to the Allmightie whoe pserve yor Lordshipes wth muche increase of honoure. From Sudburye the xxviijth of October 1585.

Yor honoures most humble
and bounden to comaunde,
John Vernone.

[Addressed] To the right honorable the Lords of her Matie Prvye Counsell be theis.

[Enclosure]

Names of the Recusants charged with the findinge of light horses wth suche furniture as by their LL. former ſres was required.

	Light horses
Nicholas Langford	ij
Godfraye Fulgeam of Dronfeild	j
Edward Bentley	j
	4

Fra: Walsingham.

Md that I Edwarde Bentley have paed acordinge to the direction of her Maties Counsels ſres to the Heighe Sheryffe of the Countie of Derbie xxvth towards the furnisshinge of one leight horseman into the Lowecontrethe for her Maties service theare.

Edward Bentley.

Ser Godfraye Fulgeam of Dronfeilde he is no recusant but goethe to the Churche as other men doe ; neverthelesse he is readie to doe her Matie eny service when he shalbe cauled uppon but not as a recusant.

Godfray Foliambe.*

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz. Vol. clxxxiii., No. 62.

In the following February (1585-6), the Lords of the Council sent instructions to the Earl of Shrewsbury and his deputies, ordering them to call before them the three leading recusants of the county who were then at liberty, Langford, Foljambe and Bentley, that they may set down the sums which they are respectively willing to pay yearly in order to be discharged of the penalty of the law and of the daily vexation of the informers. It is acknowledged in this communication that the principal recusants of Derbyshire have shown a willing disposition to yield to the charge of providing and furnishing light horses for the Queen's service in the Low Countries. Her Majesty, says the Council, earnestly desires their reformation, to the comfort of their souls.* This rather remarkable communication refers to the custom that then prevailed among Elizabeth's ministers of replenishing the Queen's coffers through permitting the wealthy Romanists to compound for their religion, a system which has been fairly stigmatised as one of "indulgences." One clause of the severely penal enactment against the recusants, of 1581, provided that the fine for absence from church should be fixed at £20 per month; subject to this the recusant might live in peace. One-third of this sum was enjoyed by the Queen, one-third was given to the poor, and one-third was the perquisite of the informer. Reference will be made again shortly to the large sum thus secured to the Crown; but the Queen's advisers were anxious not to share the proceeds with the poor and informers, and, therefore, going behind the Act, encouraged the recusants to enter into immediate and direct negotiations with the Privy Council, whereby they were supposed to secure immunity from informers and prying pursuivants. However, bad faith was not infrequently kept by the Council with those whom they thus inveigled to evade the Statute, as there are many complaints extant from recusants who thought they had safely compounded with the ministers, but who were further harassed and fined by the local authorities.

One of the most painful features of the troubles of the Elizabethan recusants was the deliberate way in which family feuds were promoted, and the bribe of inheriting forfeited estates held out to conforming relatives who would give information of recusancy. A contemporary writer, giving Derbyshire instances of this, says:—"One Mr. Francis Rolson was apprehended and condemned to die by the procurement

* Belvoir MSS.

and evidence of his son, but the precedent so bad he had his pardon. Mr. John Fitzherbert, in like manner, molested and troubled by his own son, imprisoned and there dead. This imp also, Thomas Fitzherbert, hath sought by all means to take away the life of old Sir Tho. Fitzherbert (his uncle), who had made him his heir and brought him up from a child. He hath caused him to be suspected of statute treason and to be committed to the Tower where he continueth. He hath procured also divers of his uncle's tenants to be imprisoned in Stafford, and there some of them are dead."* Among the Talbot papers is a letter from Francis Leeke to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated February 2nd, 1587, wherein he states:—"I was this day at Tupton where I found the Lady Constance Foljamb. I did impart to the Lady Foljamb my comitione to comitte her to the chardge of my cousin Foljamb. Her answer was that she was by age, & the sikeness of the stone, not abell to travell either on horseback or on foot, and so desired me to let your Lordshipp understand: whereuppon she yet remeanethe at Tupton till your Lordshippe's pleasure be further knowne." The Earl answers that her commitment is necessary, and on February 16th of the same year receives a letter from Godfrey Foljambe stating that he had apprehended "the Lady Constance Foljambe, my grandmother, and now have her in my custodie, whom by God's help I shall safely keep." The zeal of the conforming grandson was not altogether disinterested, for when he set her at liberty, twenty months later, by order of the Council, he retained for his own benefit "her living, goods, and chattels." On September 22nd, 1589, the Lady Constance wrote to the Earl thanking him for her release. From another source comes an interesting evidence of the endeavours of the aged lady, within a few days of her release, to conform sufficiently so as to escape renewed custody at the hands of her grasping grandson. In the commonplace book of Roger Columbell, of Darley Hall, occurs this note:—"Mem. Godfrey Foljambe of More Hall, myself, my brother Blunt were at Tupton in the Lady Constance Foljambe's house, the 28th September, 1589, when all the morning prayers, saving the ij lessons omitted for want of a byble and the collect for the daye

* Quoted in Morris's *Condition of the Catholics under James I.*, p. 25. We have traced the sickening details of the hypocrisy, treachery, and wretched life of the younger Thomas Fitzherbert, in connection with his attempts to secure the Padley estates, through the State Papers and voluminous chancery proceedings, etc. There is enough about him almost to fill a small volume, but the subject is too painful to be worthy of any attempt to treat at length. The only excuse for him is that he came under the influence of that prince of villains, the favourite pursuivant of Lord Burghley and the Privy Council, Richard Topcliffe.

for want of skyll to find it out, was distinctly read with the Latinne also by Nicholas Harding; hir man servant, and Elianor Harrington, hir waytinge woman beinge present, who reverently and obediently behaved themselves during all the service tyme, as we aforenamed with Edward Bradshawe, John Browne, and John Hawson, are to witness whensoever we shall be called by other or otherwyse as by a byll under our hand according to my sade cousen Foljambe of More Hall appeareth." *

The children of recusants were not infrequently taken from their parents or natural guardians and placed in the custody of staunch conformists, in the hopes apparently of securing their change of belief. Thus two of John Fitzherbert's young unmarried daughters were placed in the respective charge of William and Richard Sale, the rectors of Aston-on-Trent and Weston-on-Trent. These brothers were staunch adherents to the Elizabethan policy, and their rectories were seldom free from the children or wives of prominent recusants of the county, for whom they were liberally paid out of the recusants' own estates, and upon whose safe custody they had to report every three months direct to the Council. The following is a transcript of a letter among the Talbot papers, from the Privy Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, with respect to these two children of John Fitzherbert:—

After or right hartie commendacions to your good Lo. We understand by your Lo. lts of the xixth of Julie last past that the two daughters of John Fitzharbert, Knight, comitted by yo L. direcions to the custody & gouverment of such persons as yo L. thought most fitt about a yere past, having continued ever since in there obstinacie cannot be reduced into conformitie from their superstitious and erronious opinions: forasmuch as they have been chargeable to the personnes to whom they were comitted, we think it fytt that some parte of the goods remayninge in yor Lo. handes, appteyning to the said Fytzherberts may be sould at the best rate & value & satisfacion made thereof to the parties of such sumes of money as shalbe by defraying of their charges: And afterwards to place them with some of their allies and kinsfolkes thereabouts, such as yor Lo shall judge to bee best affected, and wyllinge to travell for their conformitie. And so we wish our good Lo. right hartilie well to fare. From the court at Otelandes the 21 of August 1589.

Yr Lo very assured loving freinds

Signed by W. Burghley, Francis Walsingham, and four others of the Privy Council.†

But worse things were in store for the recusants than imprisonment or a ruinous system of fining. Pius V.'s bull of excommunication against Queen Elizabeth was replied to by the statute of 13 Eliz., which provided that after July 1st, 1571, any person within the realm

* Add MSS. 6702, f. 70. The Godfrey Foljambe here named was not the grandson; the Foljambes of Moor Hall were a younger branch. Henry Columbell, of Darley, the father of Roger, married Benett, daughter of Roger Foljambe, of Moor Hall.

† Talbot Papers (College of Arms), iii., 22.

of England or the dominions thereof, willingly receiving absolution or reconciliation from any Roman priest, shall suffer the awful capital punishment reserved for high treason. But this did not deter the leading Romanists of England from sending over their sons to be educated and ordained at Douay, and afterwards at Rheims, in order that they might return as missionary priests. Cuthbert Mayne, a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, who had been ordained at Douay, was apprehended at Truro, and suffered on the scaffold on Nov. 29th, 1577, being the first martyr of the seminary priests.* In the following year a priest and a layman were executed for their religion. In 1580, Fathers Campion and Parsons, the Jesuits, came to England. As a countermine to this new incursion, the Act of 23 Eliz. was passed, whereby the penalty of high treason against both confessor and penitent was extended and confirmed, and all those knowing of any absolution or reconciliation done by a Roman priest, and failing to acquaint the authorities within twenty days, were guilty of misprision of treason. In 1581 occurred the martyrdom of Father Campion, against whom, as Hallam states, not the slightest proof could be brought forward of any complicity in treasonable practices. Four priests, in all, were tortured and executed that year. In 1582, eleven priests, and in the two following years many more priests and laymen suffered death for their faith, though the statute law thought good to call it high treason. It would have been almost as truthful, according to the usual acceptation of the term, to style their offence burglary or poaching.

A still more severe Act was passed in 1584, declaring it high treason for any priest ordained abroad to be even found in the kingdom, and anyone receiving, relieving, or comforting such a priest was to be considered a felon and to suffer death. But the increased persecution only stimulated the ardour of the English students at Douay College,

* It is our intention in this section to be as little controversial as possible, and only to introduce those general statements and explanations that are necessary to a due understanding of the Derbyshire incidents of this period; but lest any should cavil at the use of the word "martyr" as applied to the Romanists who suffered death in the reign of Elizabeth, it is necessary to state in the strongest possible terms that the word martyr must be struck out of our vocabulary altogether unless we are prepared to extend its use to these sufferers. After carefully excluding all who can in any way be said to have suffered on political grounds or from complicity in plots, the number of those Roman Catholics who endured a violent death for their religion during the reign of Elizabeth was one hundred and eighty-three, of whom one hundred and twenty-seven were priests, fifty-three laymen, and three women. Nearly a like number perished in English prisons for a like cause. We are loth to refer to our own previous writing, but an article in the 8th vol. of the *Church Quarterly*, every word of which was carefully weighed and re-weighed, and most of which was written in the Public Record Office itself, with the original documents around us, gives a summary of the position of the "Elizabethan martyrs," a subject upon which so many of our historians have strangely erred through prejudice or lack of information.

now removed to Rheims. The Douay Diaries show nine out of the thirty priests sent to England in 1584 marked with the fatal letter M, betokening their martyrdom; and next year ten out of twenty-four obtained the like honour. "Yet the stream of missionaries," says one of their writers, "did not slacken. The report of each fresh martyrdom was celebrated at the college by a Mass of thanksgiving and a solemn *Te Deum*, and only served to stimulate the zeal and fervour of those who were longing to share the same labours and win the same crown."

So far Derbyshire recusancy had not furnished a single martyr, unless we include some deaths of Romanists that had already occurred in the London prisons or in the pestiferous gaol of Derby. But this happier condition of things in the midland shire was soon to be terminated.

The recently-discovered Belvoir Papers tell us that on January 29th, 1587-8, the Lord-Lieutenant wrote to John Manners and Roger Columbell ordering them to search for all seminarists and other papist recusants resident in or lurking in the houses of any persons ill-affected in religion in the hundred of the High Peak, and to apprehend and take charge of the same. Also immediately to apprehend John Fitzherbert, of Padley, Richard Fenton, of North Lees, one Cock, and Browne, of Harwood Grange, and commit them as the Queen's prisoners, for which purpose warrants were enclosed. They were to commit Fitzherbert to John Walton, of Derby, preacher, and Fenton to Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston, and Cock and Browne to the gaol of Derby.

The following is a transcript of the order made by the Earl for the custody of Fitzherbert by John Walton:—

The Quenes Matie being moved by sundrye occasions greatly importinge the state of this hir Realme to abridge the lybertie of sundrie papiste recusants ill members of the same resident within the county of Derby hath prescribed unto me an order to be taken in that behalf Wherein is especially required the service of hir subjects of best affection towards hir in the said County And for that I am persuaded you are one of those I have thought meete hereby to requier you forthwith to receave into your charge & custodie the bodie of Jno Fitzherbert of Padley gent recusant and him safely to kepe as hir Maties prisoner upon his owne cost & charge untill furder order shalbe given you in that behalf Wherof faill you not as you tender hir Maj service & will answer the contrary And these shalbe your warrant for the same given at Sheffield the xxixth of January 1587.

Yor Lovinge Frend
Shrewsbury.*

To my lovinge frend
Mr. Walton of Derbie
Preacher.

* Belvoir MSS., Vol. ix.

Manners and Columbell promptly obeyed these directions, as is shown in the Talbot papers in the College of Arms; for, early in the morning on Candlemas Day, Columbell, with a score of men, proceeded to Padley, "where he found Thomas Fitzharbert's wife, Anthony Fitzharbert, two of his sisters, and about twenty persons besides, seeming to be of their household, and made diligent search for Mr. John Fitzharbert but could not find him." The Earl of Shrewsbury seems to have suspected the thoroughness and energy of those whom he employed, and being again urged on by the Privy Council, a few months later, namely on July 12th, 1588, paid a personal surprise visit to Padley, with the result that two Roman Catholic Priests, Nicholas Garlick and Robert Ludlam, were discovered in concealment, and were, at once, committed to Derby gaol, together with John Fitzherbert who was arrested at the same time.* There they found a third priest, Richard Sympson, who had been condemned at the Lent assizes, but whose life had been spared under a promise of attending church. But the influence of Ludlam and Garlick was sufficient to cause him again to recant and to brave martyrdom. The summer assizes were held on July 23rd, when all three priests were condemned. But short shift was allowed them, for the three were hung, drawn, and quartered, at Derby, on July 25th, 1588. An eye-witness says that they met death "with much constancy and Christian magnanimity, without the least sign of fear or dismay." They were drawn on hurdles to the place of execution. Garlick noticing that Sympson, who first approached the ladder, seemed frightened, stepped forward, kissed it, went up before him, and so "with remarkable joy and alacrity, finished his course." When Robert Ludlam was on the ladder, and just ready to be cast off, "looking up towards heaven, with smiling countenance, as if he had seen some heavenly vision of angels, he uttered these last words, as speaking to saints or angels appearing to him—*Venite benedicti Dei* ("Come, you blessed of God"); and with these words he was flung off the ladder and so went to enjoy their happy company. The heads and quarters of the three martyrs were set upon poles in different places in and about the town of Derby; and "the penner of this their martyrdom (who was also present at their death), with two other resolute Catholic gentlemen, going in the night divers miles, well armed, took down one of the

* That wretched family traitor, the young Thomas Fitzherbert, actually betrayed his father, by sending the Earl word as to the day and hour when he would be found. The lighting on the two priests seems to have been accidental.

heads from the top of a house standing on the bridge, and a quarter from the end of the bridge; the watchman of the town seeing them (as was afterwards confessed), and making no resistance. These they buried with as great decency and reverence as they could. Soon after, the rest of the heads and quarters were taken away secretly by others." *

The following are some stanzas from a local ballad written by an eye-witness, descriptive of the death of these three priests:—

When Garlick did the ladder kiss,
And Sympson after hie,
Methought that there St. Andrew was
Desirous for to die.

When Ludlam looked smilingly,
And joyful did remain,
It seemed St. Steven was standing by,
For to be stoned again.

* * *

And what if Sympson seemed to yield
For doubt and dread to die,
He rose again and won the field,
And died most constantly.

His watching, fasting, shirt of hair,
His speech, his death, and all,
Do record give, do witness bear,
He wailed his former fall.

The following account of these three priests is from a seventeenth century MS. at Stonyhurst, and has not hitherto been published:—†

MR. NICHOLAS GARLICK, priest, was born in a little village called Dinting in the parish of Glossop in Derbyshire. His father, a husbandman, made catholic by his son's means, but being very rich and worldly, he once fell; yet his son persuaded him to rise again, which he did, and even then his son told him, rather than he should fall again, he would pray to God to make him lame, so that he should not be able to go to their assemblies: which truly happened unto him, for troubles then being raised (which would have endangered him much) he fell so lame that he could not go without help. He would oft say that his son's prayers had taken effect on him. He was brought up in his youth to learning under a very learned schoolmaster, was but in Oxford half-a-year, yet he was well seen in Poetry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. He kept a free school at Tideswell, in the Peak, four years, with great love, credit, and no small profit to his scholars. He was at Rhemes three years, made priest, came into England where he continued two years. Then he was taken at London; before

* Challoner's *Martyrs to the Catholic Faith*, Law's edition, pp. 136-9.

† This account was kindly forwarded to us from Stonyhurst in 1877. The Stonyhurst MS. is said to have been copied from a MS. of Father Christopher Greene's in the English Coll. at Rome. It has since been printed in the 6th series of Foley's *Records of the English Province, S. J.*, but differs in several places from the version here given.

the banishment put into prison ; and in fine banished. He thought then to have gone to Rome, but taking counsel whether was of greater perfection, was resolved (*i.e.*, had for answer or resolution) to return to his country, where he continued about two years, then was taken at Padley in Derbyshire in 1588, the 12th of July, by George then Earl of Shrewsbury. On the 23rd of the same month, he was arraigned for coming into this realm and seducing her majesty's people ; which he denied. He said he came not to seduce but to induce men to the Catholic faith, and for that cause he was called to that function, and to that end he came into his country, which he had done and would do as long as he lived. Then the judge asked him how he would be tried. He answered, "By God and the Bench." The judge said he was to try none—and said he "I am loth my blood should be required of 12 poor men." "What," saith the judge, "They are honest men—Do you make them beggars?" "I speak not," said he, "to their disgrace, but we are all beggars of God, or at least ought to be." Then the judge persuaded him to be content to refer himself unto the country : and with much ado he was content, and so found Guilty and condemned. Then he said to the judge that Cain could never be satisfied till he had the blood of his brother Abel. The day following he was drawn to the place of execution. In the way he met with one of his companions, who told him that they had shot often together. "True," said he, "but now I am to shoot such a shot as I never shot off in all my life." When he came to the place of execution he was commanded to get up the ladder, which he embraced and kissed. Then because the fire was not ready, he spoke much unto the people to this effect—to have care to save their souls. The officers did oft interrupt him ; but still he spoke until they put him off the ladder. He hanged till he was half dead, but because he had his doublet on, he came again to his perfect senses and so was quartered.

MR. ROBERT LUDLAM was born in Derbyshire at a village called Radburne, his father a yeoman. He taught a Gentleman's children there for three or four years in the country. In Oxford he remained two or three years. In Rhemes he studied three years. At liberty in England six or seven years. He was a very mild man, did much good in the country, for that he did much travel and was beloved. He was taken with the foresaid Mr. Garlick, arraigned, condemned, and executed with him who being very bold in his answers did serve both.

MR. RICHARD SIMSON, born in Yorkshire, his father a yeoman, was scholar in Gloster hall, Oxford. In Douay a quarter of a year ; was made priest : continued at liberty about ten years. Travelling in the Peak met with a bad fellow, who dissembling himself to be a Catholic, in the next town caused him to be apprehended ; and so he was committed to Derby prison. At next Assizes he was arraigned and condemned, but yielding then to some conference and to hear a sermon was reprieved ; but shortly after he repented of this fact, and did recant his doing openly, so that then he was most hardly used till the next Assizes. Then he was called again before the judge, who told him that he had not done well, and asked him what he could say for himself : but as he was about to speak, he bid away with him. "Why then," said he, "*In Te Domine Sperari non confundar in eternum.*" So they were all three priests together . . . . night. The next morning he [was] laid on a hurdle by himself as the others were. What he said to his executioner I cannot hear, but embracing the ladder he kissed the steps. When he was in quartering the people cried out "A devil, a devil," because he had on him a shirt of hair, but the wiser sort said, he wore it because he had fallen. His imprisonment half a year.

It may here be remarked that, compared with the death proper for heresy, burning at the stake, the death that awaited the Elizabethan martyrs was, as a rule, far more severe and prolonged. The punishment for high treason was a disgusting and obscene piece of

butchery. This would be the sentence pronounced at Derby, in 1588, on these three priests :—

"That you and each of you be carried to the place from whence you came, and from thence be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there severally hanged, but cut down while you are alive ; that your privy members be cut off ; that your bowels be taken out and burnt before your faces ; that your heads be severed from your bodies ; that your bodies be divided into four quarters, and that your quarters be at the Queen's disposal ; and the Lord have mercy on your souls."

Now and then it happened, from feelings of humanity or accidentally, that the victim perished by the cord ; but commonly the hanging was but little more than a rude shock. The knife was the real instrument of execution, for the axe was not used for beheading until after certain members and the bowels had been cut off and flung into a cauldron of boiling pitch. There are several instances in which the victim, like Garlick, not only came to his perfect senses before this awful process began, but in which he spoke to the executioner and people whilst the butchery was being enacted.

It will throw a little further light on this black side of Elizabeth's reign, if we briefly follow up the history of some of those arrested on the occasions of these visits to Padley Hall, but who were not executed. John Fitzherbert was stripped of all he possessed, and for nearly two years was confined in Derby gaol ; he was then sent up to London, where he was imprisoned in the Fleet, and died of gaol fever on November 8th, 1590. Anthony Fitzherbert, his youngest son, was also committed to Derby gaol, where he was seriously ill of the gaol fever, that kept constantly breaking out in that prison. After more than three years' detention he was set at liberty, but was again apprehended and for a short time imprisoned on reaching London. Maud, the wife of Thomas Barlow, one of John Fitzherbert's daughters, was imprisoned for above three years in the pestiferous Derby gaol. Two other daughters were given over into private custody, as has been already named. The husbands of three of the five daughters of John Fitzherbert, viz. :—Thomas Draycott, Thomas Barlow, and Thomas Eyre, all suffered fines and imprisonment for simple recusancy.

With regard to Richard Fenton, of North Lees, who was apprehended on Candlemas Day, when on a visit to Padley, it may be remarked that Fenton, like Sir Thomas Fitzherbert had married into

the once very powerful Eyre family of the Peak, and though not marrying an heiress, like Sir Thomas, had had this old manor house assigned him for his residence. It was situated about the same distance north from Hathersage that Padley was to the south. Fenton, it will be remembered, was assigned by the Lord-Lieutenant to the custody of Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston, one of the leading justices of the county. It is remarkable to notice, in this as in other instances, when we are studying the byepaths of provincial history, how manuscripts in quite different parts of the country dovetail into each other. The Talbot papers, of the Heralds College, that were made known many years ago to the literary public by the comparatively small draught made upon them in Lodge's *Illustrations of History*, furnish an unpublished letter of John Manners to Earl Shrewsbury, on this custody of Richard Fenton, dated February 16th; whilst the Earl's reply, dated February 18th, has quite recently been discovered in a singular way by Mr. Maxwell Lyte, in a loft over the stables at Belvoir Castle, an abstract of which has been published by the Historical MS. Commissioners, whilst the first part of this volume was passing through the press.

My Dewty humbly remembred unto yor Lordship I send this berer unto yr Lordship to understand how yor Lo. hath helth this cold wether for the wch I will pray unto God long to prsarve you in.

Forther I most humbly thanke yr L. for the letter you sent unto yor Doughter Mary, in my daughter's behalf She is now placed with my Lady of Huntingdon and my Lady Mary tooke a greatt deal of paynes for her upon the contemplacion of yor honors letters when I comitted Mr. Fenton to the custody of Mr. Knyveton by yor Lordship's warrant I am informed by Mr. Knyveton that he doth fully pourpose to remove very shortly unto London for as he writeth he must nede seeke helpe for himselfe by psisike or els that he cannot long contynue and that he hath sett outt his howse and lands for a tyme and wold not willingly have received him but that he wold not show any disobedience to yor Lordship's commandment and staieth hourly to have yor Lordship's advices thereof that their may be some other direction for him. Further because Robert Mylward calleth constantly upon me for mony about the provision I shall desire yor Lordship that when yor bailifs come afore you you give some commandment to do their diligence therein. And thus bold to troble yor Lordship with these small matters I pray God contynue yo in helth and all welldoing. from Haddon this xvjth day of febr 1587.

Yr honors most humbly to command,

John Manners.

To the Right honorable my very singuler good L. the Erle of Shrewsbury.*

The answer to this letter, which is very characteristic of the shrewdness of the Derbyshire Lord-Lieutenant, has just been found among the papers at Belvoir, and is dated from Whitley, on February

* Talbot Papers, G. 376.

18th. The Earl states that he is better in health and determined to move to Sheffield Castle next week. He continues—"When Mr. Kniveton goes to London you must commit Fenton to some other gentleman of like quality, but not before, lest his speech of travel to find health turn to be a forged excuse. I see the service in Derbyshire is but slenderly performed; I wish everyone would do their duty. You must reform any disorders that fall out in your neighbourhood. When I find any elsewhere they shall hear of me. We must bind certain persons from lodging or relieving recusants, who still increase. I sent to search a place upon suspicion, and found the chalice, but the priest was fled." We next hear of Fenton in the following July, when he was imprisoned in London, at the Counter, in Wood Street; after this we have lost all trace of him; probably he too died in gaol.

Ten of the serving men and retainers, who were at Padley when the two priests were arrested, were imprisoned in Derby gaol with their master, John Fitzherbert, but we have not been able to ascertain how long they were detained. In December, 1588, there were no less than 37 recusants of all ranks and trades confined in the small and sickly prison of the county town. We know of three deaths of recusant laymen in that gaol during 1588-9, and probably there were many more. Richard Kitchen, husbandman, "a good honest firm Catholic man," who had been in gaol for five years; Richard Spencer, yeoman, "a very lame man, ever going on crutches," who continued a prisoner about half-a-year; and Humphrey Beresford, gentleman and barrister, of the well-known Derbyshire family, accused by his own father of recusancy when conducting a case at the assizes, and instantly examined and committed by the judge, who was for seven months a prisoner, all died in this Derby pest-house during this period.*

James Clayton, a native of Sheffield, and son of a shoemaker, who had been ordained priest at Rheims, and who had been quietly working in England for four years among those of his own faith, went to visit the recusant prisoners, at Derby, immediately before Christmas, 1588. He was apprehended, detained as a prisoner, and at the Lent assizes condemned, "but the jury being willing to save him demanded of him secretly whether he was made priest by the Pope's authority or not. To the which question he answered, "Stick not upon that point, who doubted that so I was made by his

* See Foley's *Records of English Province of S. J.*, Series 6th and 8th; also Gillow's *Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics*, etc.

authority." He was condemned of high treason, but was reprieved and kept in prison, where he died on July 22nd, 1588. A letter from John Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury, written two days after Clayton's death, thus refers to the incident and to the condition of the prison :—

Furthermore forasmche as the Gaole at Derbie is infected with sickness & the Semenary Clayton nowe deade & dyvers others verie sicke I woulde be gladde to understande yor Lordship's pleasure, yf yo thought it convenient that I shoulde take bonde of some of the sympler sorte of recusants for theire appayrance at the nexte Assisses as I did before by yor Lordship's advice, for they came in at these Assisses according to theire bonde, & I did move the Justices of Assyse in the matter, & they advised me to wryte to some of the LL. of the Councell & they thought they woulde give me direction so to doe, for they saide theire owne authoritie did not extend so farre. I delivered yor Lordship's letters to the Justices of peace & they promisse to take order in theire devisions to have all things in good readiness against suche tyme as yor Lordship has appointed to take vewe of the foote bande : and for my parte I will doe my uttermost indevor therein.

Haddon, xxiiij July 1589.*

Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and his brother, John Fitzherbert, both died in gaol, as has been already stated. The old Norbury estate, or rather what remained of it after reiterated fines, then passed to John's unnatural son Thomas; the Padley estate, for which Thomas schemed, being altogether forfeited. On the death of Thomas, without issue, Norbury passed to his younger brother, Anthony ; but Anthony was still in Derby gaol, where he had been kept uninterruptedly for three years and three months.

The following letter, written by Anthony Fitzherbert when in Derby gaol, is not very creditable to the sixteenth lord of Norbury, for we know that he resumed his Romanism almost immediately on his release ; but for this he had to pay a long term of imprisonment in a London gaol. But we must not judge him too harshly, Derby gaol seems to have been enough to unnerve anyone, and Anthony had seen relatives, friends, and servants rot away there but a short time before he wrote his letter.

Right honorable & my verie good Lorde I most humblie beseeche your honor to comyserate my poore & distressed estate, remaynyng heere a prysoner wthin the Gaole of Darbye by yor Lps comittment and direction from the Lls of her Matie most honorable previe counselle, And forasmuche as I have been examyned before yor Lp of diuvers articles and have answered thereto, so as I truste yo honor dooth well pceive me no medler in matters of state, but only mysledd in poyntes of Religion, wherein I have been housled upp from my infancy (never tasting any other pape) but nowe more & more weighing within my self and duely considering yo most honorable admonytions & sage counsayle wherewith yo Lp did psuade me, which hath taken deepe roote in me, and moved me more than any durance of

* Talbot Papers, G. 482.

ymprysonment or terror of Lawe coulde ever have doon, So that nowe my good Lord I well percive my owne blyndness and acknowledge myself to have too too (*sic*) longe wandered in the darksome night of ignorance never escryinge any daye light before, Therefore I most humble beseech yo Lo (for charities sake) to be a meanes to the most honorable LLp of Her Matie previe counsell for my enlardgment, For my truste is their honor will be as mercyfull to me as they have been to others in like case as greate offenders as I am. And yf yo honor will this once be compassionable you shall be an eye witnes that I will conforme my selfe & come to the Churche as I pmysed yo honor, and avoyde the company of all such dangerous psons, as your Lo. gave me warnyng of, and beare myself hereafter, like a most loyall and obedyent subject: Pdon me my Ho: good Lord (I humblie beseeche yo) my unfortunate boldenes for the streightness of this place, and most odyous for manye causes, which the lothesome and unsaverye smelles and the combersome companyons wch be hether remytted for all vyces, wherewith I am pestered, doo so daylie encrease the manye infirmyties of my weake bodye with some other more speciall and pticular causes, wch I made known to yor Honor at my beinge wth you, as, unlesse I fynd yo Honor to stand my good Lord, I shall rather wishe a short & spedye deathe, than so weary and consumying a lief, my full confydence is yt your Honors goodnes will not be unmyndfull of me, And I shall praye to God for yor honors happie felycitie and daylie increase of all honors ffrom the Gaole of Derby, the xxi of Maye 1591.

Yr Ho most bounde in all duity,

ANTHONY FITZHERBERT.*

On the very day when the three priests (Garlick, Ludlam, and Simpson) suffered death at Derby, the Spanish Armada was meeting with gallant resistance at the hands of a united kingdom. Every one of the predictions of Dr. Allen, and of that small knot of violent men who thought an alliance with a foreign power quite justifiable, in order to get rid of her whom they regarded as the chief persecutor of their faith, as to what would take place on the arrival of the "sacred expedition," were falsified by the event. A letter from one of Allen's own priests to Mendoza, which has been translated in the *Harleian Miscellany*, shows how "each of the noblemen and gentlemen whom Allen guessed would be foremost in welcoming the invader was eager to defy and do battle with him; how the very priests, upon whose actions Allen counted most securely, turned patriots in that emergency of their country. Then it was seen that, if Catholics would die for their religion, they would die for their country also, even though the invading force came with the sanction and blessing of the Pope, and though its great object was the restoration of their religion."† The Derbyshire Romanists, who had life, liberty, or means left to them, were foremost in their loyalty to the kingdom at this great crisis. In a list of the nobility, gentry, and others, who contributed to the defence of the country against the Spanish Invasion of 1588, are

* Talbot Papers, H. 289.

† Quoted in Mr. Simpson's *Life of Father Campion*.

forty-eight Derbyshire names, a large proportion of whom (far larger than their numbers warranted), were either recusants or sympathisers with them, such as Merry, of Barton; Eyre, of Highlow; and Powtrell, of West Hallam.* But this did not seem in the least to soften Elizabeth and her advisers towards the recusants; their treatment certainly grew no more lenient in Derbyshire, and throughout England, and during the last six months of 1588, the number of martyrs for their religion amounted to at least thirty-one, of whom twenty-one were priests.

Queen Elizabeth occasionally had direct communication with her Lord-Lieutenant, with respect to the Derbyshire recusants, without the intervention of the Privy Council. On August 9th, 1588, the Earl wrote to the Queen that—"as for other recusantes & badde members, order is given whereby they shall be more straictlie looked unto. On Sondaie last I was in those partes of Darbishire where I latelie tooke John Fitzherbert and the other Seminaries, of purpose onelie to reduce into some good order the multitude of ignorant perll theretofore by theyme seduced. When at one sermon before me (at Hathersage Church) came above two hundred persons, whereof manie have not comed to church twentie yeares before, & as manie not since the beginninge of yor Maties raigne. Besides them be two hundred and twentie whiche came not as yet, but I hope ere longe (seeinge theire capten is caughte) they will generallie become more obedient subjectes."†

The earliest petty constable's presentment among the Derbyshire County Records is one from the parish of Hathersage, of the year 1590. In it he presents "Fr. Barley of Netherhirst, Gent, & Dorothy his wife & Robert Barley Gent of Netherhirst and Sylla his wife," together with 49 others for not coming to church. The number of "popish recusants" presented by the constables of Hathersage parish, at different dates, were as follows:—1638, seventy-four; 1693, sixty-seven; 1698, fifty-eight; 1704, thirty-seven; 1723, thirty-seven; 1731, forty-two. In the last three cases no women are enumerated.

The Lords of the Council, apprehensive apparently of the result of this severe policy in Derbyshire, continued to give the county much

* This list is given in Mr. Robert Simpson's *History and Antiquities of Derby* (1826), pp. 85, 86.

† Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. ccxiv., pt. 51. The usual result of severe persecution however, followed; though their priests were butchered, and the Fitzherberts and Eyres scattered to the winds, the parish of Hathersage continued to have far more humble recusants (and still has) than any other part of the county.

attention. On March 9th, 1589-90, when the court was at Greenwich, they write to the Deputy-Lieutenants sending them a list of the principal recusants of the county, of whose circumstances they desire to be informed, as well as of the names of any other recusants not set down on the list, and of their circumstances. Order was also to be taken for discovering any recusants there might be of the inferior sort, and for arming other good subjects with their furniture.*

Two years later (July 23rd, 1592), the Council resume the subject, writing on this occasion to the Earl of Shrewsbury and "the rest of the Commissioners for Enquiry of Jesuits and Seminaries, in Derbyshire." In this letter they recite that in the year 1585, certain commissioners (John Manners, Sir John Zouche, Sir Thomas Cokayne, Sir Thomas Stanhope and Sir Godfrey Foljambe) were appointed to receive from the recusants of Derbyshire their armour and weapons, and to keep the same safely until such time as they conformed; at which time Nicholas Longford, Godfrey Foljambe, of Dronfield, and Edward Bentley were disarmed. Since that time, continue the Council, other recusants have been disarmed in the county, many of whom are thought to have armour, and therefore we require you to cause the armour and weapons of all such recusants to be inquired for, and to advise the owners to give all up save such weapons as may serve to defend their houses. They were also to report as to what had become of the arms and armour seized in 1585.†

John Manners, writing from Haddon on September 11th, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, mentioned that arms were searched for in Derbyshire, in 1585, but "what Sir John Zouche and Sir Godfrey Foljambe had, is unknowne neither that theire be any gent of recconinge nowe resyant in this shire that for recusancy either are to be disarmed or committed wch I can have intelligence of, except Mr. Langford, with whome wee did not deale at the last tyme by reason of a letter he procured from the late Ld. Chancellor for his dischardge. I am bould to advertize yor L. thus much in thisse few woordes, for Sir Thomas Fitzharbert and Mr. John Fitzharbert his brother being dead, Sir Thomas Gerrard cominge to the Churche, and Mr. Edw. Bentley and Mr. Fenton lyinge forthe of this shire (God be thanked), our Contry is not anoyed with any man of muche accompte that is a notorious recusant."‡

* Belvoir Papers, Vol. xi. † Ibid. Vol. xii.
‡ Talbot Papers, G. 415.

On October 2nd, 1592, the Commissioners of Enquiry for Jesuits and Seminaries, in Derbyshire, sent their formal reply to the Privy Council, couched in very much the same words as were used in the private letter from John Manners to the Earl. They say that they do not find any person of quality dwelling amongst us to be recusants that were unknown to us in the year 1585, or that have any arms in their houses, for they had not of late years discovered any new recusants of ability and account, moreover the principal men who were then committed for recusants are either dead or removed out of the shire. To the two who were dead, mentioned by Mr. Manners, they add the name of Mr. Foljambe, of Dronfield.*

The great Earl of Shrewsbury had died on December 18th, 1590, and was succeeded in the Lieutenancy of Derbyshire by his son Gilbert. The new Earl, as we shall presently see, was not trusted like his father at the Court; the spies of the Privy Council made them suspect the thoroughness of the new Lieutenant and the justices of Derbyshire. Hence, on October 20th, 1592, all the justices of the county were required personally, within a month, to take the oath of supremacy. Moreover, if any of the Derbyshire justices did not repair to their church, or if their wives or their sons and heirs, being above the age of 16, did not likewise do so, the said justices were to be removed from the commission of the peace.†

In the following January, the Privy Council despatch the following communication to the Lord-Lieutenant:—

After or right hartie comendacions to yor L.—There is inhabiting a place called Whetstone (Wheston in Tideswell Parish) in the Countie of Derby within two miles of Buxtone one Edward Bagshawe late servant to one Bell a Seminary priest, whom we desire for certaine good consideracons to have sent up hither unto us, as also one Henry Ayshe late servant to one Roger Simpson alias Gayle, also a Seminary priest, who with Ayshe remaynethe prisonner in the Gaole in Derby. We have therefore thought good hereby to praie and require yor L. imedeatle upon the receipt herof to give order for the apprehension of Bagshawe to be delivered to the hande of this bearer: as also that yor L. give direction by aucthoritie herof to the maior or other chiefe officer of the Towne of Derby to send up likewise unto us the person of the said Henry Ayshe under some convenient guarde to assist the . . . . . for their saufe conduction hither: wherof we prai you there maie be some care taken, and so bidd you right hartelie farewell. fram Hampton Courte the vijth of January 1592 [3].

Yr l. verie loving freinds

(signed) Jo: Cant
Jo: Pickering
J. Wolley
C. Howard
T. Buckehurst
T. Heneage‡

* Belvoir Papers, Vol. xii. † Ibid, Vol. xii.
‡ Talbot Papers, H. 511.

James Bell, mentioned above, was a native of Warrington. He was ordained priest in Queen Mary's reign. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he conformed, but reverted to Roman Catholicism in 1581. He suffered martyrdom at Lancaster, on April 20th, 1584, aged 60.

One of the active pursuivants or recusant hunters employed by the Privy Council at this time was one Anthony Atkinson, of Hull, whose work chiefly lay in Yorkshire. On October 24th, 1593, he thus writes to Cecil with respect to Derbyshire:—

> And further some fleethe into Darbieshier into the hie peeke and there is one Robartt Eyre a justice of peace onely fo yt country and he favoringe his brother Robert Eyre and many of his kynsmen who are Recusants, gives warninge when any searche is portended and so makes theme fle into ye mounteynes in ye peeke country where ye papists have harbors in ye Every-peakes and there are releved by sheppards, so yt yt country is a sanctuary for all wycked men, and is more used of late than ever was in respect of ye justics of peace, butt he hath now fellowes yt are under ye poopes dyspensation, wch may do anything to ye ayd of papists, eyther go to ye churche or be in authority or obey any comandments upon saffgard of liff, landes, or goodes.*

The ingenuity of the Council in their work of harassing the recusants was not yet exhausted, and they now turned their attention to preventing the education of their children in foreign parts, where these religious convictions would be respected. The Privy Council wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury from Hampton Court, on December 31st, 1593, to inquire what gentlemen of Derbyshire had sons, wards, kinsmen, out of the realm, who had been sent out under colour to learn the languages or for any other pretence, but who were not employed in the Queen's service, or as apprentices in merchandise. The names of the fathers or patrons were to be sent up to the Council together with the names of the absentees, where they are, and how long they have been absent. If any of the fathers or other friends were recusant, or but "feignedly reformed," bonds were to be taken, for their appearance before the Council by a fixed day, and their houses were to be searched for Jesuits, seminary priests, and other suspected persons, who, if found, were to be put in prison. Their closets, desks, and coffers were to be searched for books, letters, and writings, which may contain matter against the State or the established religion, which were to be seized and sent up to the Council.

The system of espionage, of spying upon spies, and of encouraging secret accusations from all sources was carried out to the perfection

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. ccxlv., No. 131.

of almost a fine art by Elizabeth's statesmen during the latter years of her reign. Though Gilbert Talbot, the new Earl of Shrewsbury, was instantly admitted to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Derbyshire on the death of his father, and was treated with all outward respect and flattery, the Council with equal promptitude opened their ears to all possible slander or suspicion, and invited reports on his private actions. In January, 1591, they received from Robert Bainbridge, of Derby, one of the county coroners, the following secret report, which is of sufficient interest to warrant insertion at length :--

A note of some notorious papists & dangerous recusants wch are Reteynors, howsehowld, ꝑvants, & in great accompt with my L. of Shrewsbury att this day.

first his chief frend & most secret counsellor in his weightiest causes is Mr. Th. Markham of Kirby bellowes a professed papist, whoose wyffe also is a chief companion with the yonge Countesse when she lyeth in Nottingeamshyer, in so mutche yt she calleth her sister she is a knowen recusāt and no dowbt a great perswader of weake wemen to popery.

His next famillier & chief consellor and yt is alweis att his elbowe is Sr Charles Cavendishe his brother in lawe whooe in all likelyhood is a close papist his first wyffe was the daughter of Sr Thomas Kitson & she a papist by birth & so continewed till her death, his second wyffe yt nowe is thought to be no better than the first, himselffe verry pollitique & beareth great swaye with my L. att this daye.

His principall intelligencer from London & chief agent theare is one Ratcliffe a subtill & noted papist t lyeth mutche abowt Greis In.

The Stewerd of his howse is one Booth, whooe beinge of late one of the senior fellowes of St. Jhons colledge in Cambridge, was of longe tyme before his gooinge frō thence noted to be a close and subtill papist.

His next man in chief accompt with him & great dealer in his purchasses & his weightiest causes in Darby shyer is one Nich. Williamson, whoo leavinge Oxfordshyer wheare his lyvinge lyethe for recusancye, gott into a small thinge in Darbyshyer of Mr. Tho. Markhams and by him was preferred to my Ls ꝑvice and nowe carrieth so great a swaye thear under my L. that no man darres enconter him. And nowe is maynteined in a howse of my Ls at Sawley in the verry harte of the shyer, himselffe his wyffe and all his howsehowld are notable recusants boot one amongest the rest whose name is Barratt whooe since the cūminge forth of the cōmission is gonne to London & theare yt is likely he will staye for a tyme.

One of his chieffe surveyors for his landes is Edward Broughton a Huntingeton shyer man born & nowe is most conversant in thes ꝑtes he is a knowen papist & so was his father & his other brithren and cūmeth not to churche and is suspected to be a ꝑswader of others to popery.

One Kidman a Mr of Arte & student of late in Keyes Colledge in Cambridge was thear a noted papist & is nowe one of my Ls secritaries.

His other secretary Joyce alweis taken for a papist in the Earle of Ruteland his house whom he ꝑved.

John Tunstead lately resseived into my Ls ꝑvice was alweis a most dangerous recusant till lent laste and since yt tyme he hath cūme sometymes to churche for pollisie & not of love nor consience hys wyffe & tooe sisters of his in howse with him still recusants he hath hadd v chyldren & yt is not knowen to the coontry to this deye whear any of them wear baptyzed.

This Tunstead is by my Lord since the death of his father made the bayliffe of the highe peake wch is a great quarter of the shyer and is an office of suche creditt thear by reason that few Justices doo inhabitt yt wyld contry that he mey cōmand all yt hundred nether is thear any ꝑte of Darbyshyer so fraughted with recusants and semynaries as yt is, for by probable

conjectures thear arr nier iijc recusants of one sorte & other in yt one parte of the shyer. This Tunsteads eldest brother is a fugitive and a traytor of the conspiracy of Anthony Babingetō and Godfrey fuljamb yt maryed his sister is also a traytor and a fugitive he hath a younger brother yt coasteth coontries and is surposed to geve intelligenses as well to papists beyond seas as within the land he lyveth in the state of a gentillman & sūmetymes is sien att his brothers Jhon Tunsteads.

This bayliffe hath an uncle called Humfrey Tunstead whooe is suspected to be a priest and traveleth mutche abrood hear & theare in secret manner.

This John Tunstead hath plassed knowen and daungerous recusants to be his under-bayliffes as namely Geordge Baggeshawe of the Marshe Grien in Chapell prishe. This Geordge hath a sister one widowe Mellors a most obstinat recusat & greatly suspected by thos yt favor the state to have semynaries & daungerous psons resortinge to her howse.

Yt was thought att my Ls gooinge upp to London yt he had geven Intertaynment to Anthony fitzharbert the most noted dangerous Recusant in all Darbyshyer t well knowen to have hadd familiaritie wth seminaryes & Jesuyts & hath benne longe tyme a prisoner in Darby Gaole.

My Lord hath a booke wch as I have harde was written by one Cunstable a kinsmans of my Lords & no doubt a polliticque papist this booke maketh a reconsiliacion betwixt the ij Religions & before my Lord Chancellors death he shewed it to many what pollisye he hadd thearin I leave to thear consideracions that canne better Judge.

The reasons yt have moved me to geve thes intelligenses provied of concience, love of the gospell the saffety of her Royall Majesty & preſvacion of her Realme & for none other cause as God the knower of all thinges canne beare me witnes.

Robert Baynbrige of Darby.

[Endorsed] 25 Jan. 1591 [2] Rob. Bābrig of Derby. *

With regard to some of the names mentioned in this communication, Ratcliffe is described in papers of a few years later as a notorious harbourer of priests living in Clerkenwell; but he changed his faith in the reign of James I. and became a common informer to the Government as to his former friends. Of Williamson, of Sawley, we shall shortly hear again. The Markhams were a well-known Nottinghamshire family, many of whose members were recusants. The book written by "one Cunstable" was in all probability a mare's nest. There was no controversial writer of that name at this period; but Henry Constable, the poet, who was a Roman Catholic, and a connection of the Earl of Shrewsbury, had just brought out a volume of poesy.

This attack, however, on Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and on his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, did not cause them to lose the Queen's favour, for in the following June the Earl was made Knight of the Garter. But he received a warning which appears to have made him determined to nip any rumours or false statements, if

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. ccxli., No. 28.

possible, in the bud. Some two years later, the Earl thus writes to Francis Leek, of Barlow :—

I am informed by two persons of very good credite that ffrancis Leek the younger neare Barlow in comit: Derbi, sholde say in Mr. Fretchevell of Staveley his house there, that he the sayd ffrancis has shewed me a booke of the Sacraments the wch I did not mislyke. And also he toulde by whom the sayd booke was wrytten. Wherefore I charge you (the sayd francis Leke) to sett downe how . . . . in wrytyinge as you will hereafter be deposed, when tyme shall serve for the same. I meane, fyrste whether you shewed me any suche booke, or any manner of boke, paper or writynge mentioninge the matter of the Sacrament, or any other argument or matter whatsoever & whether ever you used any suche speche or words to any suche effecte to any person, either at Staveley in Mr. Fretchewell's house or in any other place—At . . . . this iiij of Apr., 1594.

Gilb. Shrewsbury.

To this, the Earl of Shrewsbury received the following satisfactory reply :—

I do proteste before God and will depose that I never shoed the righte honarbell earell of Shrewsbeyre anie boke of the sacraments or papers wrytin or prented or anie mater toching the same in my life.

Fr. Leeke.

A few days previously, namely, on March 25th, the Earl had written to Mr. Frecheville as well as to Mr. Margerison, of Staveley, and Mr. Kay, the rector of Staveley, who seem to have been his original informants, demanding statements in writing by his servant the bearer. We have not found Mr. Kay's reply, but the following is from his other informant :—

Right Honorable and my very good Lord my dutye etc. When it pleaseth yor good L to require a certificat from me of some words uttered by ffrancis Leeke of the Graunge as touchinge a booke of the Sacrament shewed by him to yor Honor I cannot deny but that I heard him in Mr. Fretchvills house affirme that yor L had had the sight of suche a book by him, I meane a booke intreatinge of the sacraments and withall he named unto me the author of the said booke wch name I have forgotten. Halobeit good my L. that he . . . . affirmed it to bee on the part of the papestes and that it was in written hand and did not at all . . . . . added to that which I have written before that he cold not saye that yor Lordship did muche mislike it or some wordes like it.

Staley 25 March
Will Margerison.

Peter Frechville replies at the same date definitely denying that he heard any such statement, but adds "I have sundry tymes mooved & persuaded one ff-Leek of Barlow grange to leave his recusancy & come to church, who according to his sencelesse resolution hath as often returned me this answer—That he perposed to psist in his ancient opinion & hoped also ere long to see me profess the same Religion that himself did." *

* Talbot Papers, H. 719, 813, 817, 819.

The State Papers for 1595 yield a specially interesting memorandum as to Derbyshire recusancy, endorsed by Lord Keeper Pickering, "Seminaries & ther Receyvers," * of which we give a full transcript:—

3 Ffeb. anno 38th Reg. Eliz.

At little Ogle, viij. miles distance from Rowell in Northamptonshyre, lieth Mr. Bentley, who hathe a prieste in his howse continually, & commonly a Seminary Prieste, whom his wife calleth her chicken.

The said Bentley had an old man named Greene, a carpenter and mason, who maketh all the beades that liee in little boxes. Hee made a secret place in Mr. Bentley's house at Lea, with a doore of free stone, that no man could ever judge there were any such place, & he makes all the secrett places in recusants' houses in that countrey. Hee dwelleth on Mr. Zacheverell's lande at Marley, v. miles distant from Darby.

Item, Launcellott Blackborne, a Semy. priest, was at Mr. Pallmer's at Keyworth in Leicestershire, the 26th of Jany. laste, and that house is never without a preste, whether Mr. Palmer be at home or abroade.

Item, Mr. Williamson † dwelleth at Sawley, two miles from Mr. Palmer's, and there kepte a prieste called John Redford, *als.* Tanfield, untill a certaine time, that Mrs. Williamson havinge a little dogge which barked and made a greate noise at Masse time, the saíd Tanfield spurned him downe the staires with his foote and killed him; for which cause she fell out with that prieste, but that house is seldom without another.

Item, At Mr. Merryes house in Burton Parke, who married Mr. Palmer's sister, lieth one Nicholas Wade, *als.* Jake, a Semy. prieste, & he is allso ofton at Mr. Palmer's of Keyworth.

Item, At one Bakewell's house at Awkemonton, a mile from Mr. Merryes, there is a greate resorte of priestes.

Item, At Mr. Whitall's house near Ashborne, iiij miles from Awkmonton, lieth one Robert Showall, a Semye. priest with a bald heed, haveiñge one legge bigger than th' other and at the buttrye doore they goe up a paire of staires straighte to the chamber where they say Masse, and Tanfield useth thither ofton.

Item, At one Rawlins' house at Rawson, three miles from thence, before the parlour doore there is a space where priestes and the church stuffe are to bee fownde; there are many recusants in that towne, and they resort thither to Masse.

Item, At Mrs. Folgeame's house at Throwley, commonly called Meverell's house, there is one prieste or other to be fownde.

Item, At Mr. Genyson's house at Rowell, near Bakewell in the Peake, there is John Redford, *als.* Tanfield, a Semye. prieste, who hathe authoritie from the Pope to hallowe all kinde of churche stuffe, beads, and such like, and there his library is to bee fownde, for hee studieth there, and there allso sojourne Mr. Watson and his wife, notable recusants.

Item, At Mr. Powdrell's house, called Westhalam, iiij. miles beyond Darby, liveth one Richard Showell, an old prieste, and saith Masse there continually.

Item, John Gerard, the Jesuite, hath certeyne landes in Lancast. called Brocke house, nere Asheton. Hee hath made leases, and one Tennant hath not paid all his fyne; old John Southworth dwelling thereabouts is his bailiffe, who can show how all the land and title standeth.

The said Redford, *als.* Tanfield, is a fine handsome man, haveinge no haire on his face. And in some of these houses are also these priests, viz.:—Rixby, *als.* Pickeringe, a tall man with grey haires, cut nere and rounde; Wm. Woodcock a little man with a clubbed foote. Mr. Blackman, a bigge leane faced man, yellow haired; Launcellot Blackeborne, a black

* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. ccli., No. 14.

† In the margin is written: "Mr. Williamson is fledd beyond sea. He was a chefeman with the Earle of Shrewsbury."

man cutt neare, with some grey haires and snuffleth in his speeche; Nicholas Jake, *als.* Wade, yellow-haired, and many others.

The priests used to cutt all the haire off there upper lippe, or els all that is nearest the upper, with a few hairs left above.

Our last record as to the recusants under Elizabeth, refers to another Derbyshire family of importance, many of whose members for several generations declined to conform to the established religion. It is also a reminder as to the means whereby the Government often obtained much of their information as to the whereabouts of the Romanist priests. Letters from the recusants one to another in England were so carefully worded, or written in such an abstruse cypher, that their interception was of little value, but the Privy Council had in their pay various spies and agents on the continent, one of whose duties was the obtaining of letters written by or to English subjects. Among the State Papers of 1599 is an intercepted letter from German Pole, then a student at St. Omer, addressed "To his very good brother, Father Gervase Pole, at the English College, at Rome. Give these." When it came into the hands of the Privy Council, it was endorsed "Priest resorting at Mrs. Ayre's house at Dunstone," thus clearly shewing the use to which the information was to be put. The only point in the letter that was of value for the sake of harassing the recusants is this—"I understand you shall so shortly return into England, as it is very like I may not enjoy your company at Rome, I am very sorry; yet in this I rather desire it than otherwise for that I doubt since Mr. Lynacre's death my mother hath seldom had the company of any good priest, except at Mrs. Ayre's of Dunstone, which also you know could not be often, and at my brother George's there hath none been received to say Mass since he was married, by reason of the evil counsel of my sister's friends."* Gervase Pole, a connection of Cardinal Pole, was born at Spink Hill, in 1570. He was a prisoner in the Gatehouse, London, in 1615; in the same year he was delivered over to the Ambassador of the Archduke, and taken by him out of England as an exile, but soon after he returned again under an alias.†

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* Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Vol. cclxxii., No. 79.

† Foley's *Records of English Province*, 3rd Series, pp. 289-294.

Recusants under the Stuarts.

No sooner had James I. of England crossed the border than he was beset with entreaties from both Puritans and Roman Catholics for freedom of worship. To the latter he had apparently some personal inclination. Their identity with much of the life and sufferings of his unhappy mother made leniency towards them an expected factor in his policy, and it was repeatedly asserted that he had bound himself to such a course by pledges to the recognised leaders of the recusants. However, but little came of their expectations, for the King almost immediately on his reaching England declined in the stiffest terms to grant the slightest toleration of worship to the Romanists. Nevertheless he invited known Roman Catholics to his court, conferred dignities on some, and promised to shield them from the penalties of recusancy if they remained loyal and peaceable. Pope Clement VI. cordially met these small advances, and offered to withdraw from the realm every missionary priest who might be an object of suspicion to the Council. But, from causes that it would take far too long even to enumerate here, in the very first Parliament of James, the King's intentions of leniency wholly changed, and the penal and sanguinary code of Elizabeth against the recusants was re-enacted, and was even strengthened by new severities. By this Act, everyone who had studied or resided, or who should hereafter study or reside in any college or seminary beyond the sea was rendered incapable of inheriting or purchasing or enjoying lands, chattels, or sums of money within the realm. It was further enacted, to check seminaries acting sometimes under the guise of tutors, that no man should teach even the rudiments of grammar in public or private without the license of the diocesan.*

In 1604, and again in the spring of 1605, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in common we believe with the other Lord-Lieutenants, received strict orders from the Privy Council to see that the magistrates of Derbyshire closely carried out the penal statutes against the recusants. This did not lead to much bloodshed, only two priests seem to have died on the scaffold in 1604, and one layman in 1605; but the gaols were crowded (that of Derby to overflowing), and the laws were ingeniously worked to fill the coffers of the King or of his needy

* 1 James I., c. 4.

Scotch courtiers. The legal fine of £20 per lunar month on the wealthy recusants was again demanded, and not only so, but the arrears for thirteen months, since the King's accession, were cruelly exacted in many cases at a single payment. By this means a great number of the upper and middle class recusants were reduced to absolute beggary. In the latter years of Elizabeth, and in the first years of James, these recusant fines brought in what was for those days an immense income. From the 40th Elizabeth to the 11th James I., £117,063 18s. 4½d. accrued from this source. The special indignity that the recusants felt most keenly under James I. was the custom that he inaugurated of farming out these fines over certain districts to his poorer favourites, especially those of the Scotch nation, who were still regarded as foreigners. The following is a list of the recusant payments for a single year, 1610, in the county of Derbyshire, which were at that time, in the main, the perquisite of a Mr. Chambers:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Henry Lister ...	26	6	8	Franc. Jackson ...	11	10	0
Tho. Barlow	16	10	0	Robt. Cam.	7	10	0
Oliver Bagshawe ...				Croth. Syddall ...	6	0	0
Humphrey Buckstone				Will. Smelter ...	8	10	0
George Lowe ...	61	16	8	Marg' Syddall ...	5	0	0
Rich. Madley ...				Tho. Morris	4	0	0
Thos. Frost				Miles Wilkin ...	5	10	0
John Fox	15	10	0	Anthony Heald ...	4	15	0
Mrs. Powtrell ...	24	10	0	Tho. Swetnam ...	1	0	0
Elenor and Dorothy				Will. Hall	1	0	0
Powtrell	20	10	0	Jo. Froggatt ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Bucks	20	0	0	Rowland Abel ...	2	0	0
John Hawksworth ...	11	0	0	Eliz. Mansfield ...	2	0	0
Kath. Fox	10	0	0	Mch. Elverston ...	6	10	0
Kath. Brittlebank ...	8	0	0	Mary Langford ...	100	0	0
Henry Barney ...	10	10	0	John Abel	11	10	0
Richard Barker ...	10	10	0	Thomas Eltofte ...	6	0	0
Wm. Parson ...	7	10	0				
John Pickering ...	7	10	0	Sum tot. ...	433	18	4

(Signed) George. Chambers.*

* The fine rolls of the Recusants are preserved in the Public Record Office from 35 Eliz. downwards. See a short article on the Recusant Rolls for Derbyshire, with an abstract of a portion, by Mr. Pym Yeatman, in Vol. x. of the *Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal.*

One of the severest sufferers from this system of fines was Robert Catesby of an old and at one time very wealthy family, of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. His father, Sir William Catesby, had been imprisoned and suffered much loss for recusancy, but the son on succeeding to the estates conformed and led a reckless licentious life. In 1598 he re-attached himself to the Roman faith, and became zealous in trying to liberate himself and his co-religionists from their oppressive yoke. He joined in Essex's rebellion, and was captured, wounded, and committed to prison; but he escaped the block on payment of £3,000. It is said that he cordially welcomed the accession of James, but that his bitterness knew no bounds when he found not only his expectations of toleration vain, but that he himself was being completely beggared by the now rigidly enforced monthly fine. It was at this time that the awful scheme known as the Gunpowder Plot, germinated in his brain—"a plan so atrocious in principle, and so sanguinary in execution, that it is difficult to conceive how it could be harboured in the mind of any human being; to blow up the parliament house with gunpowder, and to involve in one common destruction, the king, the lords, and the commons, all those who framed, with the chief of those who executed, the penal laws against the English Catholics." *

The well-known story of the providential detection of the plan of this wholesale massacre just on the eve of its execution, need not be re-told even in the briefest form; but the recently-discovered papers at Belvoir Castle afford interesting particulars as to the news reaching Derbyshire, and as to the precautions there taken.

The terrible news and the merciful escape were on everyone's lips in London, early on the morning of that ever-memorable day, Tuesday, the 5th of November. The Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire was then in town and kept to his house in Broad Street with an attack of gout, but at nine o'clock in the evening he writes, for immediate despatch into the country, a most graphic and admirably condensed account of the discovery of the plot and of all that was as yet known concerning it. "Johnson (Guy Fawkes) being asked if my Lord of Northumberland, being the chiefe of his master's house, shold have had no warninge nether any of the Parliament House that were known to be recusantes, he protested, no, but that the Erle with all the rest shold have been blowen up altogether . . . . . The

* We are glad to be able in this very brief outline of the circumstances of the Gunpowder Plot to use the words of the Roman Catholic historian, Dr. Lingard.

Parliament is adjourned till Thursday. All the bells in this towne ring for joye. And hereof I thought good to advertyze you with what speed I cold, because you might knowe the truth. I pray you advertyze my good cosen Sir Francis Leek . . . . of this most bloody practice, to have distroyed King, Queene, Prince, all the Nobilitie, and chiefe of the gentry of the land, all the judges, all records, and have made a final subvertion distruction and confusion of the whole Realme in a moment." *

On the following Thursday, the Council send instructions to the Sheriff, Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of Derbyshire that, in consequence of the horrible treason intended by Thomas Percy and his adherents, they were required to be very diligent in suppressing any disorder in their county. As the dowager Lady Shrewsbury, dwelling at Hardwick, was a widow and solitary, they were requested to have a care of her safety and quietness; and if Lord Cavendish had occasion to ask for assistance on her behalf, aid and assistance were to be given for securing her safety. Though thus veiled, this was, of course, a precaution taken, not out of any love for the aged "Bess of Hardwick," but through renewed alarm about her ward Arabella Stuart.

"I have even nowe this Fridaye morninge the viij of November," says Sir John Harpur, in a letter to Sir Francis Leek, "receaved a letter from the Erle of Huntingdon whereof I send you a copie verbatim, having sent all the Justices hereabouts to meet at Derby, this afternoon, about ij of the clocke, to take such order therein as shalbe then thoughte fytte."

He concludes by asking Sir Francis to communicate with Sir John Manners and Sir Peter Frecheville. The enclosure of a copy of Earl Huntingdon's letter shows that the Earl was passing on from Ashby the report received by him from Lord Harrington, wherein he states:—"These trayters that are risen say yt is to mayntayne the Catholicke cause. The persons of qualitie bee Robert Winter, Robert Acton, late trayter for coynige & his eldest sonne, ij of the Littleton, Robert Catesbye, ij of the Wrightes in Lincolnshire, the Graunts of Norbrooke, & other of the Winters, & one Rookwoode, a Yorkshire man, & a knight whose name we cannot yet learn. The number are 60tie horses, whereof greate horses, 30ty. They are naked save onely daggers & gounes, they shocke on softely & are

* Belvoir Papers, Vol. xiv.; whence the rest of these details of the Gunpowder Plot, as it affected Derbyshire, are taken.

gone to Auster and soe to Winter's howse, after them are come from Ashbye the Lord Catesbie's howse, two wayne loades with truckes & furniture for horses which are taken at Radforde & shalbe broughte to me to-morrowe. The Highe Sheriffe & Sir John Ferries are gone after them. We guesse they will goe towards Wales, where they hope for better than here."

The same evening Sir Francis Leeke, who was sheriff for that year, forwards from Sutton, to Sir John Manners, at Haddon, the information he had received from Sir John Harpur, adding—"I understand lykewise that the traitors be fledd ynto Wales, & divers of them taken allreadie. You know my minde by my letters to you, & I am readie to joyne with you yn what you shall thinke meete, for the countrey ys yett yn me so longe as I am Sheryffe, & Sir John Harpur hathe no warrante for hys letter or action but as a private Justice." In another letter of the same day, to Sir John Manners, written earlier, the sheriff says that the county is quiet, and that as they had no commission from the Council about these dangerous rumours, nor from their Lord-Lieutenant to put themselves in further readiness, they had best keep still, lest what they did should be taken as done without warrant, "which might be dangerous to us both." Evidently Sir Francis recollected that he had been charged himself with recusancy, and was apprehensive lest sudden or unwarranted action on his part might be misunderstood. He wrote again to the same effect, but in still stronger terms, to Sir John Manners, on the following day (Nov. 9th), reiterating his assertion that Derbyshire was very quiet, and declining to act in an exceptional way without exceptional orders.

On November 9th, Sir John Manners receives a letter from Francis Fitzherbert, sending a copy of the orders agreed upon by the justices at their meeting on the previous day at Derby, when they heard that certain persons were up in arms in Warwickshire. He reports that they had taken some horses belonging to Lord Harrington, and had drawn towards the further side of Warwickshire.

On November 10th, Sir Francis Leeke and Sir John Manners issue a precept to George Bowden, High Constable of the hundred of the High Peak, instructing him to charge all the petty constables and inhabitants of each township, to keep watch and ward; to see that all travellers not known nor able to make good declaration of where they are going, be stayed and carried before the nearest justice; to charge every trained soldier to remain in his town; to take into their

custody the armour, weapons and furniture of every trained soldier, and see that it be fair dressed; to give warning to all that have private armour to see that it be well dressed; to see all vagabonds and rogues whipped and punished as formerly; and lastly to apprehend all persons who shall report any news or rumour against the King or the State.

Though James and his Council were perfectly well aware that to the great majority of the Romanists the plot was as unreservedly hateful as to the most pronounced Puritan, it was perhaps only natural that a new code of penal laws of unexampled severity against the recusants should be passed in the next session of parliament. None of the laws previously in force were repealed, and the additional enactments may be thus summarised. Recusants were forbidden to appear at court, to dwell within ten miles of the city of London, or to remove on any occasion more than five miles from their own home without the special license of four neighbouring magistrates; they were made incapable of practising in surgery, physic, or law, of acting as judges, clerks, or officials of any corporation, of presenting to livings, schools, or hospitals in their gift, or of performing the office of administrators, executors, or guardians; they were subject to very heavy penalties if married, baptised, or buried otherwise than by the English church; they were placed in the same position as if excommunicated by name, their houses might be searched and their horses and arms taken from them, at any time by order of the neighbouring magistrates; and a new oath of allegiance was devised for the purpose of drawing a distinction between those Roman Catholics who denied and those who admitted the temporal power of the pope—the former had to be content with the tender mercies of the old penal codes, with the additions just enumerated; for the latter were reserved perpetual imprisonment and the forfeiture of their personal property and of the rents of their lands during life.

The question of the oath of allegiance to James, denying the temporal power of the Pope, caused much dissention among the English Romanists, the recusant peers (with one exception) took it, and it was considered quite lawful by the leading secular priests of the Roman Mission, but the Jesuits and those whom they could influence declined to accept it. The State Papers afford full particulars of the intricate religious points that were pressed upon the prisoners, and of the nice questions of casuistry involved in the interrogatories in the case of Father Gervase Pole, a Jesuit priest of Derby-

shire, to whom reference has been already made. He and four other priests who were prisoners under sentence of death, in 1615, were eventually reprieved and suffered to go into exile, at the special intercession of M. de Barschot, the Archduke's Ambassador.*

In 1616, the judges at the September assizes at Derby, demanded lists of all the recusants that had been presented and indicted since the Lent assizes of 1613. Notwithstanding the excessive severity of the Jacobean code against the recusants, there is no doubt that in Derbyshire, at all events, their position was far more endurable than under Elizabeth, and that they were by no means crushed out. The justices, we think, must have closed their eyes to a good deal, and their example would be followed by high and petty constables. The Derbyshire Lord-Lieutenancy of James' reign, both of Gilbert, Earl Shrewsbury (who died in 1616), and of William Lord Cavendish, his successor, was more favourable to religious toleration than the long continued sway of "the great Earl." It was probably some knowledge of the state of affairs that caused the judges to interfere in 1616.

The condition of the recusants was still further improved under Charles I. Immediately on his accession in 1625, the young monarch married Henrietta of France, a fact that doubtless softened his policy towards the Romanists. Though many of the missionary priests were apprehended during his reign, the blood of only one was shed upon the scaffold, some perished in prison, more were sent into banishment, and a few obtained their discharge on a bond to appear when summoned. The lay recusants also shared in this comparative leniency. The law permitted the King to exact the £20 per month penalty, or to appropriate two-thirds of the personal estate, but Charles I. allowed them to compound for a fixed annual sum, often of far smaller amount; though this concession did not permit them to worship God in their own way, but only to absent themselves from a form of worship of which they did not approve.

When Charles had been but six months on the throne, his ministers put in force the Elizabethan statute authorising search for and removal of arms and armour from recusants. The following detailed and interesting account from one of the Derbyshire

* Dom. State Papers, James I., Vol. lxxx., No. 99; 99 i. ; 99 xviij. ; Vol. lxxxiii., No. 25.

Commissioners, appointed for this purpose, to his brother, of the Privy Council, has recently come to light* :—

1625, November 17, Trusley.

Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, knight, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A remembrance of such things as were observed in the houses of Romish recusants and others suspected within the Hundreds of Morleston and Litchurch, Appletree, and Repton and Gresley in the county of Derby, at such times as the houses were searched by the Deputy Lieutenants of the said county for their arms and warlike weapons by commandment from the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in Novr. 1625.

First, we found no arms save such as belonged to the trained bands, which we caused to be delivered to the captains to be used in training as formerly they had been according to the Lords' letters. I conceive that either the recusants had notice of these letters before they came to us (which in truth they had), and conveyed the arms away, or else that the better sort having had their arms taken from them about ten or twelve years since, and committed to the then Sheriff's custody had not provided others, but I rather believe the former.

At Stanley Grange, a house standing alone in Appletree Hundred, the doors were at the first shut against us, but after a little while opened, where we found only two women in the house, who gave us to understand that the Grange House belonged to one Mrs. Vause† as farmer thereof to Mrs. Powtrell of West Hallam, dwelling within a quarter of a mile of the said Grange, both the one and the other being notorious recusants. Upon search of the said house we found so many rooms and chambers as I have never seen in so small a content of ground, and amongst other there was two chapels, one opening into the other, and in either of them a table set to the upper end for an altar, and stools and cushions laid as though they had been lately at mass. Over the altars there was crucifixes set, and other pictures about it. There was beds and furniture for them in that little house to lodge 40 or 50 persons at the least. At Castle Gresley, within the hundred of Repton and Gresley, there was in one little house (not above two bays and low built) six gentlewomen of very good fashion outwardly and well apparelled, one of them being an ancient gentlewoman called Mrs. Tamworthy, with whom the rest sojourned ; another of them was Captain Allen's wife, which Captain Allen had served the last year under the Archduchess, and was at London as she said ; none of the said gentlewomen's husbands was there, save only one whose name I remember not. They were all recusants, and they had so many men and women servants and children that I marvel how they could lodge in so little a house. Every one of these gentlewomen had a riband of green and another of white silk tied in a kind of knot upon their left arm, and (as is reported) did use to give such ribands to divers of their friends and well wishers. I think these women were able to make more proselytes than twenty priests, for it is a pestilent kind of cunning at Brisselcote (not far from Castle Gresley and in that hundred) being in the house of John Merry, gentleman, and half-a-mile remote from any town we found a Dutchman, by trade a painter, who was then drawing of the picture of one of these gentlewomen (which we had seen at Castle Gresley), beholding a crucifix painted before her a little higher that she might look up to it. At West Broughton (in the hundred of Appletree), in two farmers' houses being convict recusants we saw such store of beds and other provision of butter, cheese, pork as is not usual in such men's houses. These were

* See the Coke Papers at Melbourne Hall, in 3 vols., prepared by Mr. W. D. Fane, as a most valuable appendix to the 12th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission (1888-9).

† "Mrs. Vause" was the Honourable Anne Vause, daughter of William third Lord Vause of Harrowden, who had undergone imprisonment in the Tower, and much persecution during the reign of James I. for recusancy. The simple explanation of all this sleeping provision at Stanley Grange was that it was used as a school for young Romanists, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen.

tenants to Sir Henry Merry. At Alkmanton, in this hundred of Appletree, in two other farmers houses being tenants to Mr. Barnsley we found the like.

Furthermore, for that we received notice from Mr. Levinge, a counsellor in the Inner Temple, and a gentleman of good credit, that there had been examinations taken in Leicestershire by the Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenants there, and that one of the examinants had confessed that there had been formerly divers meetings secretly in Charnwood Forest, in the county of Leicester, by the recusants, and that they intended another meeting shortly after at the house of one Steedman in Over Thurvaston, in the county of Derby, or else at Hedleston Hall not far from Steedman's house, who is bailiff to Sir Henry Shirley and Sir Basil Brook of Shropshire, we thought fit to search those two houses as suspected. At Hedleston Hall we found nothing, nor no man dwelling, but the house void of a tenant. But at Bailiff Steedman's house we saw a great preparation of bedding and victuals brought in whilst we were there. And we demanding wherefore all that provision was there, Steedman told us that Sir Henry Shirley, his master, and Sir Basil Brooke* were expected to come thither either that night, being the 2nd of November, or very shortly after, there to hawk two or three days, but we understand since that that meeting held not by reason that Sir John Merry's house in Leicestershire, and also his house at Barton, in Derbyshire, were strictly searched for arms the day before which made them forbear in respect that Sir Henry Merry should have been a principal man there as we had good cause to think.

Thus have I been bold to certify you what we observed in these papists' houses; there are many other recusants and Romish affected in these hundreds but of mean estate.

Further there have been divers great assemblies of great persons Romishly affected under pretence of a marriage betwixt Mr. Thomas Eare, his son, of Hassop, in this county, and Sir Francis Smyth's daughter, of Ashby Fallows, in Com. Leicester. They and Sir Francis Englefield, the son, and Sir Thomas Trentham, and others of such fashion were at Hassop a whole week together to the number of one hundred horses. They were also at Etwall, at Mrs. Langford's house there, and other places in great troops, so that the whole country took notice thereof, they grew very insolent and kept company among themselves scorning us. Sir Henry Merry refused to pay almost every payment assessed upon him for the country, so that we were forced to complain to my Lord-Lieutenant, since which time he paid all but those sums assessed upon him for the soldiers that went out of this county the last winter and the last spring which still he refuseth to pay. Since I had written these letters I understand that his Majesty doth call for the arrearages of the recusants now behind and unpaid which I am glad of; but I fear the most of them will now come to the Church having dispensations from the Pope; for some of them have prevented this demand of the arrearages by coming to the Church about a month since, perhaps having notice beforehand, whereof Sir Henry Shirley is one, the worst of all being church papists. Now if anything be of use in this letter you may take notice thereof, the rest will be but your labour to weed and then to burn. We think in this country that certainly the papists have some designs in hand the latter end of this summer, whereof we hope they are prevented. For my Lord D'Eyncourt I told him how it would succeed, but I was willing that he should perceive no want in me, that I might receive so much kindness at his hands, as to get from him my father's book of pedigrees, which he has kept as you know, therefore I pray you accept this as my excuse though it be not a good one I confess. And thus with my best love remembered to you and my sister and my prayers to God for you and all yours I take leave.

At Spink Hill, in the parish of Eckington, Father Richard Blount, the first Provincial of the English Province of the Jesuits, established in 1633, the College of the Immaculate Conception. This college or district embraced the counties of Derby, Leicester, North Notts., and Leicester. It was the centre from which the Jesuit priests radiated

* Proceedings against Sir Basil Brook; Journals of the House of Commons, 24 April, 1641.

to the different residences prepared to receive them. The Derbyshire stations that they regularly served in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were Barlborough (Foljambe), Highfield (Eyre), Stanley Grange (Vaux), West Hallam (Powtrell), and Wingerworth (Hunloke). Spink Hill, now the college of Mount St. Mary's, came into possession of the Pole family in the fifteenth century, and remained with them till the death of Ursula, widow of John Pole, in 1751.

At Stanley Grange, in the parish of Spondon, the residence of Hon. Anne Vaux, the fathers of this district taught a small school or college for the education of boys, that had been established about 1616. A young man of good birth of the name of Lumley had been educated here for some years. On his marriage he became a conformist, and treacherously gave information to the Privy Council as to the school and as to the priests its masters. News of the denunciation reached Spink Hill, and they had time to dismiss their pupils and conceal themselves. The king, it is said, in the Annual Letters of the college to Rome, intervened to prevent the priests being followed up, but the Council directed the pursuivants to visit Stanley Grange, with the result that the school was dispersed and is supposed never to have re-assembled. The State Papers include the warrant under which this search was made, as well as the information upon which it was based. Lumley states in writing—"This place where the most of the gentlemen's sons remain, is in Derbyshire, four miles off from Derby town, at one Mrs. Anne Vaux's house, where there is the Lord Abergaveney's grandchild, with one Mr. Fossiter's son, and divers more which cometh to the number of ten or eleven." This paper is endorsed, in Archbishop Laud's handwriting, "Received October 8, 1635." The warrant runs thus:—"Whereas we are informed that there is a school kept at Mrs. Vaux, called Stanley Grange, in the county of Derby, and that there are the sons of divers persons of quality brought up under the tutorage of the Jesuits, contrary to the laws of this kingdom. These are therefore to will and require you to make your repair to the said house . . . . and there if you shall find any Jesuit or other suspected person, to apprehend him or them, and cause them to be brought up hither to be examined by us, as also all such children as you shall find there; and if they be dispersed, to inform yourself by the best ways and means you can possible, whose sons they are, how long they were there at school, and where they now remain. As also to seize upon all such books,

papers, and massing stuff as you shall find in the said house, and locking them up in a chest or trunk, cause them to be sent up hither to be disposed of as we shall think fit."*

In this year (1635), there were fifteen fathers and one scholastic, the highest number that the Derbyshire Jesuit college ever attained. At the same time several other Roman priests, not members of the society, were regularly working in Derbyshire, especially in the High Peak, where the Jesuit fathers do not seem to have had any footing. The greater number of the recusants were to be found in that hundred, chiefly at Hathersage, Tideswell, Wormhill, and Chapel-en-le-Frith. We know also that secular missionary priests regularly visited secret chapels at Dovebridge, Etwall, and Somersall Herbert, in the hundred of Appletree, during the reign of Charles I., as well as Dronfield in the hundred of Scarsdale.

There are a considerable number of the presentments made by petty constables at the quarter sessions extant for this reign among the County Records. The general nature of these presentments has been described under "Constable," in a previous section. The presentment of recusants seems to have been rather fitful, and was very probably to a great extent regulated by the hints or pressure of the Head Constable of the hundred, in accordance with the demands of the justices or lieutenancy. In 1634, it is evident that a general return of the recusants was expected from the constables, and we give the names of those presented at the Trans. Sessions of that year.

HUNDRED OF THE HIGH PEAK.

The presentment of John Seele Constable of *Hathersedge* of these persons followinge for absence from their Parish Church for three Sabboth daies last past. Francis Barley & Dorothy his wife, Robt Barley & Mildred his wife, John Fox & Ursula his daughter, John Ward & Dorothie his wife, Andrew Barker Matthew Barker & Joan Barker, Robt Morten & Anne his wife, Margarett Hall vid., Elizabeth wife of Richard Skinner, Lyonell Smilter, Dorothy his wife, Dionese Smilter vid., John Smilter, Humfrey Smilter, Thomas Hodgkinson & Elizabeth his wife, John Hodgkinson, Anthony Syddall & Isabell his wife, Elizabeth Champney vid., Margarett wife of Charles Champney, Emote wife of Thomas Base, Margarett Seele spinster, Thomas Wyld & Elizabeth his wife, Joan wife of Roger Thornell, Hellen wife of George Kirke, Elizabeth wife of Henry Brownell, Anne wife of John Brownell, Joan wife of John Burgon, Joan Carelesse vid., Anne wife of Robert Barker, Margarett wife of Anthony Dame, Emote Fidler vid., Elizabeth Hall, Mary Ashton vid., Joan wife of Daniell Hyncke, Emote wife of Boniface Sydall, Anne Damme vid., Margarie Thomasson vid., Alice wife of Hugh Damme, Alice wife of John Butler, Katherin wife of Anthony Wilcockson, Thomas Hall & Anne his wife, Anne wife of John Skynner gent., Alice wife of Henry Hall, Joan wife of Adam Mortin, William Walkden, Margarett Royder

* Dom. State Papers, Charles I., Vol. ccxciv., No. 74; Vol. ccxcix., No. 36.

vid., Katheryn Padley & Elizabeth her daughter, Joan Heaton, Anne Wragg vid., Elizabeth Eyre vid., Dorothy wife of Francis Wilcockson, Elizabeth wife of George Philippes, Mary Eyre, John Wright & Rosamund his wife, Nicholas Whiteley & Anne his wife, Francis Wilkes, and Anne Olyver vid.

Francis Eyre Constable of *Bowdon Midlecale*, doth present these popish Recusants for absence from the Church & divine service for these two moneths last past viz.—Nicholas Wilkenson of Heafield cutler, Thomas Mellor of the same taylor, Thomas Beard of Ivehole. husbandman & Margarett his wife, Katheryn Ridge wife of Robert Ridge, late of Higate yeoman, Thomas Bowdon of Heafield yeoman & Grace his wife, Margarett Beignton of the same vid., & Hellen the wife of Edmund Bradbury of the same laborer.

George Thornehill Constable of *Bowdon Chappell*, doth present these popish Recusants within his Townshippe for absence from the church for one moneth last past vizt—Henry Mellor of Tunstyde yeoman & Jane his wife, George Swindell the elder of Chappel husbandman & his wife, Francis Taylor of Marsh Green carpenter & Mary his wife, George Clarke of Ridge laborer, Robert Bagshawe of Hollin Knowle yeoman, & Arnold Kirk of Martyn syde yeoman.

John White Constable of *Basloe* doth present these popish Recusants within his Towneshippe for absence from the Church for one moneth last past vizt—Randle Brocke of Hassoppe yeoman, Henry Towneroe of the same husbandman, & Prudence Eyre wife of Thomas Eyre of the same Esq.

Francis Eyre Constable of *Hope* doth present these popish Recusants within his Townshippe for absence from the Church for two moneths last past vizt—Robt Jackson of Bradwell mynor, Gartride Jackson wife of William Jackson of the same mynor, Gartride Yellott wife of Thomas Yellott of Aston husbandman, & Joan Wilkes of Hope wid.

Gervas Torr Constable of *Wormhill* doth present these popish Recusants followinge for their absence from the Church for one moneth last past vzt.—John Greatworks of Tunstyde yeoman & Elizabeth his wife, Margarett Buxton of the same wid., Elizabeth Greatworks of the same wid., Raphe Stadon of the same laborer, George Bagshawe of Wormhill yeoman & his wife, Anne Chadderton of the same wid., Joan Tompson of the same spinster, Francis Tunstide gent & Thomazin his wife, Joan Redfern de eadem wid., Anne Longden wife of Richard Longden the elder of Wormhill husbandman, Joan Longden wife of Richard Longden the younger of the same husbandman, Elizabeth Torr of the same spinster, Elizabeth Ridge of the same spinster, James Tunstyde of Tunstyde yeoman, Joan Hayward of the same wid., Grace Kirke of the same wid., & Emma Whildon of the same wid.

George Wilson constable of *Eyam* doth present Francis Abell for a Popish Recusant, and also Humfrey Padlie of Leam husbandman & Katheryn his wife for absence from the Church for one moneth last past.

William Bagshawe Constable of *Tidswalle* presenteth for absence from church for 3 Saboth dayes last past William Palfreman of Tidswalle & his wife, Robt. Palfreman, Thomas Palfreman, Anne Palfreman, William Bagshawe, Alice Plates, Francis Ashmore, Elizabeth the wife of Richard Hardie, Thomas Wood & Alice his wife, Robt Wood, Anne Wood, Emett Hill widow, Allen Birchell the wife of Robert Heawood, Elizabeth the wife of Edward Norman, Robert Allen of Wheston gent. and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Allen, Elizabeth Allen, Thomas Cleaton & his wife, Thomas Cleaton & Mary his children, John Bagshawe & Joan his wife, Robt Howson, Barbarie Howson widow, William Francis of Great Huckloe, Matthew Francis, Francis Paige, Robt Bagshawe of Grimloe, Robt Allen of Windmilne, John Howson, Thomas Booth and Alice his wife.

Hundred of Scarsdale.

Ashover.—Geo: Hodgkinson, constable. Imprimis I present Christopher Lowe & his wife, Nicholas Harvey & Elizabeth his wife, Richard Stubbing, Margret the wife of Fra: Stubbing, Anne the wiffe of James Freeman, absentia ab ecclesia per spacem unius mensis.

Boulsover.—Oliver Youle, constable. Imprimis I present John Thornelly, Elizabeth

Richardson vid., Humfrey Simpson, Grace the wife of John Poynton, Frances the wife of John Rawson senr., and John Rawson junr., absentia ab ecclesia, etc.

Balbrough.—Robt Godley, constable. Imprimis I present Henry Hurt & his wife, Margret the wife of John Clay, & Nicholas Sheepheard & his wife, absentia etc.

Beighton.—James Newbold, constable. I present John Frith, & Thomas Hopson, absentia etc.

Brimington & Whittington.—George More, constable. I present Elizabeth the wife of William Bacon of Dunston, & John Browne & his wife, absentia etc.

Dronfeld.—George Caulton, constable. I present Thomas Eltoft Esqr, Francis Jacksone gent & his wife, Edward Eyre gent. & his wife, William Plumton gent. & Mary his wife, & Jane Lee Spinster of Dronfeld, absentia etc.

Eckington.—Richard Taylor, constable. I present George Poole & his wife of Spinkhill, John Poole of the same, George Poole of the same, Thomas Newbold & Dionis his wife, Godfrey Tracton of the same, Thomas Sale of the same, Francis Poole of the same, Stephen Beardshawe & his wife, Mr. Baxter & his wife, and Henry Swinborne, absentia etc.

Killamarsh.—Francis Hawley, constable. I present Henry Hewitt & Anne his wife, absentia etc.

Northwingfeld.—Michael Clay, constable. I present Mary the wife of Nicholas Beard, absentia, etc.

Morton.—Richard Atkyns, constable. I present Maldlin the wife of Joseph Woodrofe, & Elizabeth Eyre widow, absentia etc.

Pleasley.—Matthew Fox, constable. I present Mary the wife of Edward Tompson, absentia, etc.

Staveley.—William Coustey, constable. I present Robt Rodgers of Woodhouse, & Joan the wife of Henry Hardisty of Barley, absentia etc.

Sutton & Duckmanton.—Roger Richardson, constable. I present Francis Beverige & Elizabeth his wife, Susanna the wife of Robt Beveridge, Brigit Beverige, Thomas Hewit, William Beard, Katherine the wife of John Pickeringe, Sabell Pickeringe, Anne Pickering, & Anne Swift, absentia etc.

Steynsby & Heath.—William Hardwicke, constable. I present Dorothy the wiffe of Edward Rolston, Dorothy Pickeringe, & Laurance Smith, absentia etc.

Stretton.—William Milnes, constable. I present Anne Wright widow, William Pawson & his wife, absentia etc.

Southwingfeld.—Robt Mather, constable. I present Joan Rodes, absentia etc.

Hundred of Appletree.

Dovebridge.—Thomas Gilbertt, constable, presenteth Curtice Faldring widowe, Hugh Faldring her son, John Faldring, Robt Faldring her sons, Catherin Faldring her daughter, Christopher Procter, Mary his wife, Judith his daughter, Margarett Bent wydowe, Nycholas Prynce, Mary wyfe of Thomas Cooke, Flor. Madeley, wydowe, Elizabeth wyfe of Edward Rawlins, Mary Myles, Grace the wyfe of Phillipp Madley, Elleaine Prynce recusantes for not coming to Church 3 Saboths last past.

Etwall.—Wm. Beard, constable, presenteth Christopher Hinton & Mary Hinton his sister, Tho. Alexander, Katherin his wyfe, Ellaine the wyfe of Tho. Woton, Frances the wyfe of Tho. Eaton, Anthony Rolston, Mary his wife Recusantes for refusinge to com to Church to hear dyvyne service 3 Saboth dayes last.

Dovefeild.—John Blodworth, constable. I present John Graton & Constance his wyfe, Constance the wyfe of John Brealsfoorde recusants for not coming to Church 3 Saboths last past to hear dyvyne service.

Rodsley.—Robt Staffe, constable, presenteth John Shertorn senr recusant for refusing to come to church, etc.

Somersall Herbert.—John Wolley, constable, presenteth Francis Fitzherbert gent, and his

wyfe, Dorothie Fitzherbert, John her son, Anne her daughter, Wm. Acres, Elliane his wyfe, John Phillippes Recusants for not coming, etc.

Mircaston.—Gilbertt Wallays, constable, presenteth, Katherin the wyfe of James Clowes recusant, etc.

Boylston.—Thomas Stoane, constable, presenteth Christopher Barlowe recusant etc.

Norbury & Rosson.—Lacey Cotton, constable, presenteth Vincent Ayre, Mary his wyfe, Tho: Greensmyth, Mary his wyfe, Anne Hiklin, Anne wyfe of Robert Lowe the elder, Thomas Moule & Elizabeth his wyfe, Richard Palmer, & Joan Palmer recusants etc.

Langford.—Francis Cotton, constable. I present Homfray Brandone, Grayson Welch wydowe, Mich. Milner, John Ryding, Katherine Bentley wydowe recusants etc.

HUNDRED OF MORLESTON & LITCHURCH.

William Whitinge, constable of *West Hallome*, presents Cassandra Pouderill, Mrs. Mary Powdrill, Margarie Brown, Anne Hitchinson, Wm. Stalie, & Margarett his wiff, Anthony Wagstaff & Troth his wife, ye wife of Henery Brassinton, Henery Illingworth, Anne Granger widdow, Margarett Oxton widdow, popish recusants & absenting from the church 3 sabaoth dayes last past.

William Bowler, constable of *Crich*, doth present William Meacocke, Francis Burton, Henry Burton, Robert Ibberson & Elizabeth his wife, & allsoe Margery Smith the wife of George Smith in that they & every one of them have bene absent from theire parish Church of Crich three Saboth daies last past.

John Eaton, constable of *Stanton juxta Dale* doth present Henry Avery & Anne his wife for being absent from theire parish church of Stanton three Saboth daies last past.

Nicholas Robberts, constable of *Kirkelangley*, doth present Edward Curzon, Dorothy Curzon and Elizabeth Curzon for beinge absent from theire parish church, etc.

John Salte, constable of *Egginton*, doth present Mr. Edward Poole & his wife for beinge absent from theire parish church.

Guilbert Newton, constable of *Weston sup. Trent* doth present George Poulton gent & his wife, Alexander Quill & his wife, Richard Groocoate, Jeffery Cashe & his wife, & allsoe the wife of John Bentley for being absent from their parish church, etc.

From these presentments we find that, in the year 1634, there were 158 recognised recusants in High Peak, 69 in Scarsdale, 53 in Appletree, and 33 in Morleston and Litchurch, giving a total of 313 in the county, for the constables of Wirksworth as well as of Repton and Gresley made blank returns so far as recusants were concerned.

The sometimes vaunted religious freedom of the Commonwealth period had no real existence whatever; freedom of worship was granted to all *except* "Papists, Prelatists, and Socinians." The sectaries were too busy in suppressing the Churchmen to spare much time for harassing the recusants. The Romanists, therefore, though there was not the slightest relaxation in the penal code, found their opportunity in the midst of this civil dissension and religious bitterness. We find from their "Annual Letters," that there were eleven Jesuit fathers at work in the Derbyshire district in 1645, and ten in 1655. In the former of these years they claim to have made forty conversions in the county, including the son of a Protestant minister, a student at Cambridge.

Recusants after the Restoration.

The declaration that the exiled Charles II. made from Breda, when England had grown tired of the struggles of the parliament and the army, and which led to his recall, was naturally interpreted by the recusants as well as the puritans to mean real liberty of conscience, but both parties soon found out their mistake. The king strove in vain to shelter even the prominent Romanists, who had served the loyalist cause, from the penal statutes, and in 1663 the two houses extracted from him a proclamation ordering all Roman priests to quit the kingdom under pain of death. The conventicle Act of 1664, which will be shortly described, was occasionally worked against the Romanists as well as the sectaries, though we have only found one record of its operation in that direction in Derbyshire, namely, in 1670, when a small congregation of popish recusants was detected in the house of a Mr. Cantrell at Wirksworth, but we believe that the fines were not recovered and there was obviously some sympathy from the local justices.

In 1675-6, the Bishops and leading churchmen grew alarmed about the recusancy of the Duke of York, and after various conferences introduced a bill in 1677 for the Security of the Church, which was, however, ignominiously rejected by the Commons. It was at this time, for the purpose of their deliberations, that the Bishops desired to have accurate information as to the proportions of churchmen, papists, and nonconformists. The Archbishop of Canterbury instructed the Bishop of London, as Dean of his province, to obtain the information, and it was procured from the clergy at the archidiaconal visitations. There is a contemporary copy of this return in the invaluable Salt Library, at Stafford, from which we have transcribed the part relative to Derbyshire.* It should be noted that the numbers are of those over sixteen years of age; if a general total of the population is desired, it is necessary to add about forty to every hundred.

The totals for the then diocese of Coventry and Lichfield are :— Conformists, 155,720; Papists, 1,949; Nonconformists, 5,042. It is remarkable to note, small though it seems, how far larger the proportion of Roman Catholics was to the population in this diocese than

* The return is comprised in a manuscript folio volume, beautifully written, and bearing the book plate of the Duke of Surrey. It was bought by the founder of the library for 15 guineas. We are informed that there is another copy of this return at the Bodleian Library, Tanner MSS., 150.

elsewhere. London alone exceeds it with 2,069, but then the Conformists of that diocese were 263,000. Only one other diocese reaches to four figures, namely, Lincoln, with 1,244 out of a conforming total of 215,000 but few other dioceses reached to 500.

ARCHDEACONARY OF DERBY IN YE DIOCESS: OF LITCHFEILD AND COVENTREY.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Clowne	273	...	5
Matlock	980	...	20
Stone Middleton	236	3	...
Hathersage	440	140	...
Eyam	526	3	3
Elmton	94	...	...
Winsters	304	...	1
Darley	495	...	5
Yolgrave	806	...	14
Castleton	498	2	...
Glossopp	1,984	4	52
Ashover	696	..	4
Boulsover	449	...	2
Sutton & Duckmanton ...	385	12	3
Barleybrough	213	23	...
Chesterfeild	3,394	6	100
Whittington	212	...	6
Southwingfeild	332	...	3
Wingerworth	145	4	8
Whittwell	250	2	2
Norton	479	7	10
Allfreton	448	1	12
Brampton	1,060	...	40
Staveley	493	6	1
Dronfeild	517	...	...
Tibshelfe	208	...	2
Beighton	183	2	15
Longwith	70	...	...
South Normanton	300	...	2
Moreton	222	...	...
Scartcliffe	200	...	...

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Plesley	174	...	...
Sherland	64	...	12
Pinxton	190	...	...
Edensor	296	2	2
Northwingfeild	634	...	16
Killamarsh	145	15	...
Haute Hucknall	132	...	9
Eckington	1,163	32	5
Barley	376	...	4

DEANERYES OF DARBY AND REPINTON.

All Saints & St. Alkmunds in Derby	1,113	4	49
St. Peters in Derby	500	...	40
Ilkiston	273	...	7
Bredsall	199	...	1
Aston	295	...	5
Kirkhallam	99	1	...
Swarkeson	100	...	...
Osmaston	85	...	...
Allvaston & Boulton ...	143	...	...
Ellvaston	215	...	...
Newton Soney	326	...	...
Greasly	357	...	...
Charles horne (? Hartshorne)	146	3	7
Stanly	74	4	...
Spoondon	304	...	...
Croxall	100	...	...
Lullington	144	..	6
Morely	229	...	...
Horsely	293	...	...
Barrow-upon-Trent	194	...	...
Ticknall	213	..	2
Mackworth	348	...	2
Stanton-juxta-Dale	100	6	...
Caldwell	68	...	1
Stretton-le-feild	226	...	...
Melburne	437	2	16
Denby	175	1	...

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Formarke & Ingleby ...	96	...	...
Roslaston	61	...	1
Walton-upon-Trent	207	...	...
Willington	84	...	3
Heynor	522	8	10
Measham	309	...	...
Cheallaston	102	...	...
Smisby	84	...	...
Weston-upon-Trent ...	125	4	...
Sandacre	120	..	...
Duffeild	1,795	1	4
Ockbrooke	240	...	...
Westhallam	107	40	3
Repton	471	...	4
Crich	404	2	3
Pentridge	389	...	11
Stanton-juxta-Pontem ...	100	...	...
St. Michael in Derby ...	63	...	...
St. Warburg	338	...	12
Ravenstone	119	...	2
Chaddesdon	160	...	...
Allestrey	95	...	...
Stapenhill	200	...	3
Kniveton	110	...	...
Tidswall	467	30	3
Bakewell	4,235	65	200
Hope	782	10	8
Chappell-le-frith	587	3	8
Fenny Bentley	78	1	1
Parwick Chappellry	248	...	2
Alsop-in-le-Dale	40	...	...
Thorpe	80	...	...
Carsington	200	...	...
Atlow	98	...	2
Hognaston	200	...	...
Ballidon	100	...	...
Tissington	175	...	...
Bradburne	110	...	...
Brasington Chappelry ...	375	...	5

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bonsall	612	...	2
Kirke Ireton	297	..	3
Etwall	160	1	9
Radburne	72	1	...
Langford	322	6	2
Kedlaston	78	...	...
Kirke Langley	216	...	...
Edlaston	67	2	...
Bradley	114	3	3
Ashburne	2,470	10	20
Mapleton	70	...	...
Mickleover	400	...	20
Scropton	214	...	...
Sudbury	200	...	...
Sutton-on-ye-Hill	210	...	...
Snelston	206	14	...
Dalbury Lees	115	...	...
Norbury	74	65	...
Dovebridge	291	12	8
Egginton	216	3	4
Marston-upon-Dove	248	...	16
Boylston	166	...	4
Shirley	180	...	...
Braylesford	254	6	40
Church Broughton	180	1	4
Cubley	127	11	...
Marston Montgomery ...	179	5	3
Somersall	98	2	...
Trusley	104	....	...
Mugginton	716	1	1
Totals for Derbyshire ...	47,151	588	918

It will be noticed that this return for Derbyshire is not quite complete. There is no return for Barton Blount, Blackwell, Hartington, Heath, Sawley, and Wirksworth. The smaller of these parishes may probably have been included in other parishes by clergy who held double cures, but this is not likely to have been the case with a small town like Wirksworth, or important villages, such as Hartington and Sawley.

The reception of the Duke of York into the Roman church, and his subsequent marriage with Princess Maria d' Este brought about a Protestant panic that was designedly fanned by intriguers for power. In 1678, the Commons refused the promised war supplies to the king on the ground that the laws against the recusants were evaded. Charles prorogued Parliament, and whilst matters were in this excited state, the most odious and degraded brute that English history has ever produced appeared upon the scene, and to the disgrace of the nation carried the mass of the people with him for two years.* Titus Oates, a Baptist minister during the Commonwealth, a curate and a navy chaplain after it, disgraced for infamous conduct in every position he held, had been received in his beggary, through a feigned conversion, into the Roman church, and had thus gained admission to Jesuit houses at Valladolid and St. Omer. Meeting with some vile and kindred spirits, Titus Oates invented a foul and elaborate conspiracy, entirely imaginary in every detail, which the Jesuits were alleged to be plotting against the kingdom. Five Roman Catholic peers were sent to the Tower, 2,000 suspected persons were put in prison, and as the plot grew in detail and circumstance through fresh perjuries of Oates and his brother false witnesses a whole series of quasi-judicial murders of the unhappy recusants was carried out throughout the country.

One of the Jesuit priests, against whom a Privy Council warrant was issued at Oates' suggestion, in 1678, was Father George Busby, who had been resident as chaplain for six or seven years with Mr. Powtrell, of West Hallam,† who had married his niece. He managed to escape to the continent, but returning was seized at Mr. Powtrell's, on March 16th, 1681, by George Gilbert, of Locko, a neighbouring justice of the peace, and notorious Protestant zealot Gilbert is said to have received the £100 reward offered for his apprehension. A news sheet was issued pretending to give an account of the capture, between the ceiling and the tiles of the roof; it had probably a very large circulation, as a considerable number of

* Hume calls Oates "the most infamous villain of mankind," and Macaulay styles him "the falsest, the most malignant, and the most impudent being that ever disgraced the human form, the founder of the school of false witnesses."

† The Powtrells, of West Hallam, remained staunchly recusant right through the reign of Elizabeth, down to the end of the seventeenth century, when that branch of the family became extinct. Their house is mentioned several times as a lurking place for priests, in the Elizabethan era; both Father Campian and Father Parsons more than once found shelter with the Powtrells.

copies are still extant.* It has been reprinted more than once, so that we do not give a transcript of it, but it is worth while to quote the descriptive heading, as an instance of the lying spirit that was abroad, which could readily turn one quiet Roman Catholic chaplain into "thirty priests."

Great News from Derbyshire, being a full & true relation of the discovery of above thirty priests, living & residing in & about Hallam, in the said county, together with an account of the taking of one Busby, a priest, & two women, notorious Papists, by Justice Gilbert, a worthy & active prosecutor of priests & Jesuits, & how they had contrived to charge Mr. Gilbert with felony, which by the confession of Dudley, one of their own party, by the providence of God, was fully detected & discovered, & they committed to the county gaol, where they now remain. Written in a letter from a worthy divine of that county to a friend in London.

Father Busby was tried at the Derby summer assizes, held July 25th, 1681, before Baron Street. Full details of this trial are to be found in the published series of "State Trials." The indictment charged him with having been ordained priest by the authority of the See of Rome, and remaining contrary to the Statute, &c., at West Hallam, Derbyshire. He pleaded that he was an alien, having been born abroad, at Brussels, and therefore exempt from this statute, but the objection was over-ruled. In the course of the trial Gilbert states that his first enquiry after him was in November, 1678, when information was sent to him by Sir Simon Degge, but he could not be found. This justice was a believer or feigned to be a believer in "the Plot." On March 22nd, 1678-9, he received a warrant from the Privy Council, dated March 19th, for Busby's arrest, and on the following Sunday afternoon searched in vain for him at Mr. Powtrell's house. Gilbert actually kept this warrant by him for two years, whilst Father Busby was on the continent, and then hearing that he had returned, goes to West Hallam, on March 1st, 1680-1, and gains access to his neighbour Mr. Powtrell's house under pretence of buying some wood for his coal pits. The house was thoroughly searched but in vain, though a crimson damask vestment, stole, manifle, box of wafers, altar stone, and mass books were found in a chamber and seized.

* We have seen nine. There is a copy at the British Museum. Topography, Derby County $1\frac{2}{15}\frac{0}{8}$ m.

The seized property Gilbert took before Mr. Justice Charlton at the assizes, a fortnight later, who ordered him to burn them. But Gilbert, with a treacherous cunning worthy of a follower of Titus Oates, refuses to obey the judge, and sends the vestment, etc., back again to West Hallam, on March 15th, to deceive them into false confidence. At eleven o'clock the same night, with a posse of worthy followers, Gilbert forces entry into the hall, and after a continuous search, lasting till the forenoon of the next day, at last found Father Busby concealed in the roof. Gilbert also produced in court divers suits of vestments and "other Popish trinkets." Evidence having been given by several former Romanists who had seen him celebrate mass, the jury, notwithstanding a very ingenious defence, found Busby guilty, and he was sentenced to the horrible death reserved for high treason, solely for having executed the office of a priest, though the judge at the same time said that he had the king's commands to reprieve him from execution. The Annual Letters of the Province tell us that just previous to the trial he was visited in prison by two justices of the peace, "who like Minutius Felix, employed perverse questions, not to elicit the truth, but to enforce a lie. Preluding by simple promises, followed by fearful threats, they endeavoured to extort from him a confession of that most fabulous conspiracy; when, on the contrary, they perceived that he was not to be moved by either hope or fear, they gave him notice of the day on which he would be brought to the bar for trial." From the same source we learn that—"he heard the fatal sentence with feelings of great consolation, and first returning thanks to God, the bountiful Giver of all good gifts, then to the bench and the bar, he asked the crowded court to bear witness that he was condemned for being a Catholic priest alone, that being the only crime alleged against him." His imprisonment does not seem to have been a severe one, at all events he obtained an extraordinary privilege. Father Bentney, of the Derbyshire district, an infirm priest, aged 73, had been seized and put in Leicester gaol just before Busby's trial, and the latter obtained the remarkable concession from the Derby gaoler of visiting his aged brother at Leicester. Soon after this, through the influence of Justice Gilbert, Father Bentney was removed to Derby gaol, and the same apostate Romanists bore witness against him, at the March assizes, 1682-3, for having officiated at West Hallam, who had done so in the case of Father Busby. The grand jury had tried to ignore the bill on the plea that he might be an alien, showing happily the feeling of the

majority of Derbyshire gentlemen of the day, but Gilbert and Lord Beaumont (who acted as amateur pursuivant in Leicester as Gilbert did in Derbyshire) insisted on being sworn to testify as to the county in which they knew him to have been born, and so the matter was traversed again, and the old priest was found guilty of being a priest, and condemned for high treason.

The old man was so beloved by all who knew him, that in the whole county of Leicester (where he chiefly ministered) not one could be found to testify to the fact of his being a Roman priest, and so he was, apparently illegally, removed to Derby to secure his conviction. The capital sentence was respited, and he was allowed to die a natural death in Leicester gaol, after nearly ten years' imprisonment, dying on October 30th, 1692, at the age of eighty-three.

To return to Father Busby. Several of the letters that he wrote when in Derby prison to Father John Warner, the Provincial, are extant, and give an interesting view of his prison life as well as testifying to his piety. On the 16th of November, after his trial, he writes:—"My greatest consolation, after God, is to think of my brethren, representing them as present to my mind, and uniting in their pious conversation. The prison is my college, my fellow captives my colleagues. I accost them by that name; they treat honourably with me, and I with them, unless there happens to be any jesting or drinking. O, my God, when shall I be allowed to enjoy the society of my fellow religious? But, if not permitted in time, at least may I do so in eternity. O blissful eternity! How sweet is the thought of thee to those who suffer in a good cause? This makes the time of captivity appear short, and changes the bitterness of a prison into sweetness." Again, on January 19th, 1682-3, he writes:—"I abound in joy amidst all tribulation, I fancy myself a tree planted by the Divine hand upon the banks of the Derwent (the river which washes the prison walls of Derby), bearing fruit in time that may abide for eternity, fruit that will never decay." Fortunately for him, Father Busby had influential friends on the continent, the plea of his being really an alien was brought before the Privy Council by one of the ambassadors, and he was permitted to go into exile in 1683, after some fourteen months of imprisonment. He became Rector of St. Omer's College in 1691, and died on July 25th, 1695.*

* For the majority of these particulars with regard to Fathers Busby and Bentney, we are indebted to Mr. Foley's *Records of the English Province of S. J.*, or to references that he gives.

To the credit of the Derbyshire bench of those days, even when the county was saturated with the perjured lies of Oates, that were accepted as gospel by so large a section of the nation, there was evidently a wholesome feeling of disgust that one of their number should turn into a virulent informer and volunteer pursuivant. The justices clearly did their best to checkmate Gilbert over the question of the popish trinkets, for when the matter came before them at the Easter sessions, 1682, they pronounced his "first proceeding erroneous." The following is the entry in the Orders of Sessions :—

The Record following—entered upon the prayer of Henry Gilbert, Esqr One of his Maties Justices of the Peace for this County p'sent in Court (vidlt) That hee the said Henry Gilbert in pursuance of an Order of the Assizes the Twenty fifth of July In the Three and Thirtieth yeare of the reigne of Kinge Charles the second Coram Thomam Streete militem unum Baronium dicti domini Regis one of the Judges assigned then to hould the Assizes at Derby, produced severall vestments in Court this present Sessions in order to there dispositon and distructon accordinge to Lawe ; At which Time hee alsoe presented a coppy of Mr. John Powtrell's Convicton as a Popish Recusant exam' p' Mr. Turner at whose house at Westhallom in this County the said Priestly Vestments were taken.

This Court upon Examinaton and Consideracon had of Mr. Gilbert's proceedings in the premises are of opinion that the said Vestments beinge seized onely by himselfe as one Justice of Peace was not accordinge to the Statute ; And therefore his Informacon alone not sufficient Ground to this Court to dispose or destroy the same in pursuance of the said Statute the first proceedings beinge erroneous.

For yet another whole year had Gilbert to act as custodian of the popish trinkets, and then on a renewed application to the court, the previous decision of the Sessions was reversed, and they were destroyed. This is the record at the Easter Sessions, 1683 :—

Whereas Henry Gilbert Esqr one of his Maties Justices of the peace aforesaid whoe by an Order of the Honourable Privey Counsell had apprehended one George Busby a Popish Priest and severall Priestly Vestments, Crucifixes, Popish Books, and Reliquies belonging to the said George Busby, And whereas by Order of the Justices of the Generall gaole delivery att the Assizes held att Derby the twenty fifth day of July In the Three & Thirtieth yeare of this Kinge The same were referred to this Court to bee disposed of according to Lawe And whereas the said Mr. Gilbert did this present Sessions in open Court produce the said Priestly Vestments, Crucifixes, Popish Books and Reliquies in pursuance of the said Order and referred them to the disposition of this Court accordingly, Itt is ordered a Crucifix, an Altar stone, & other Popish Reliquies of value bee broaken sittinge the Court, and afterwards being soe defaced & broaken to bee delivered to the Sheriffe of this County or under sheriffe to bee by him or them restored to Mr. William Powtrell att Westhallom att his now house, being the house where the same were seised, and if the said Mr. Powtrell shall not appeare & receave the same or shall appear & refuse to remane and give a Receipt for the same that then the said sheriffe or undersheriffe shall detayne the same untill this Court shall be moved, and further Order made concerning the same, And that all the Popish Books & other Reliquies delivered to the said undersheriffe in Court bee by him on Wednesday the Eighteenth day of this instant Aprill openly burnt in the publique markett place in Derby.

The justices at the Easter Sessions, 1682, were Sir Thomas Gresley, Sir Henry Every, Sir Robert Coke, Sir Willliam Boothby, Sir Simon Degge, Francis Burton and Thomas Eyre, in addition to Gilbert. It was a smaller bench that reversed the 1682 decision in the following year.

At the Epiphany Sessions for Derbyshire, 1681-2, whilst Father Busby was in gaol, the following order was made :—

Whereas It appeared to this Court this p'sent Sessions by the Records of the Court, that divers p'sons in this County stand indicted in this Court for absentinge from the Church for the space of one and twenty Sundayes last past contrary to the forme of the Statute in that case made and provided, Itt is Ordered by this Court, that the Clerke of the peace issue out warrants to the severall head constables in this County with a schedule of the names of all p'sons soe indicted for absenting from Church as aforesaid with the places p'ishes, Constableryes and vills, of their respective abodes, in their respective hundreds, and that the said high constables severally doe thereupon issue out their warrts to their severall petty Constables with a Coppy of soe much of the said schedule as concernes their said severall petty Constables to require such p'sons severally named in their respective schedules to appeare at the next generall quarter sessions of the peace to bee held for this County to shewe some reasonable excuse to this Court if they can for their severall neglects in absentinge from the Church as aforesaid and alsoe to bee severally p'vided then and there to make Due proofe thereof, or else severally to pay twelve pence for every of the said Sundayes absence from Church as aforesaid to the use of the poore of the respective p'ishes wherein they severally reside And it is further Ordered that the severall head Constables doe require and take from their severall petty Constables, their severall returnes of their doeings in the p'misses upon their severall warrts by them directed to them and that the severall high Constables make returne thereof to this Court at the said next generall quarter sessions of the peace that such further p'ceedings may bee used by this Court in the p'misses as shall bee agreeable to Lawe and Justice.

As the result of this order, there was a great presentment of recusants by the grand jury, at the assizes held in August, 1682. The presentment, with conviction annexed, is on a long skin of parchment, closely written on both sides. We think this list of names of recusants throughout the county is of sufficient interest to warrant the printing of this catalogue of religious offenders. The great majority of names on this list are undoubtedly Roman recusants, but some are Quaker recusants as we know from other papers, and some "Protestant Dissenters." The Quakers are marked with a "Q" in brackets, and the Protestant Dissenters with "P.D." At all events, after making a generous allowance for a few more who may have been Dissenters, the fact remains that actually over 450 adult Roman recusants were fined in Derbyshire at a single Sessions.

Thomas Sutton, yeo., of Winshill.
Elizabeth Fisher ,,
Owen Mappley, of Melborne.
John Browne ,,
Katharine Ball ,,
Thomas Grey ,,
John Ryley ,,
John Goodale ,,
Mary Basford ,,
William Cote ,,
Samuel Frettwell, lab., of Hartshorne.
Margaret Frettwell ,,
Joseph Ault, lab. ,,
Thomas Breston, lab. ,,
Dorothy Barton, of Caldwell.
Rebecca Barton ,,
Joan Barton ,,
Richard Needham, of Dale Abbey.
Peter Waldron ,,
Robert Needham ,,
John Spurr ,,
Gilbert Swyft, of Ashburne.
Millicent Swyft ,,
Mary Allen ,,
William Heath ,,
Mary Heath ,,
Thomas Hall ,,
Mary Hall ,,
—— Hunt ,,
Elizabeth Hunt ,,
Thomas Smyth ,,
Susan Tomlinson ,,
Anne Mollinasse, of Wirksworth.
Martyn Williamson, of Mappleton.
Gilbert Merry, of Kniveton.
Diana Merry ,,
Anthony Bunting, of Matlock.
Samuel Bunbury ,,
Anthony Woodward (P.D.) ,,
Anne Harrison, wid. ,,
Anne Wareinge. ,,
Jane Harrison, wid. ,,
Nicholas Harrison ,,
Ignatius Greensmyth, lab. ,,
Mary Greensmyth ,,
Thomas Cope, yeo. ,,
Anne Cope ,,
Blanche Harrison, wid. ,,
Thomas Harrison, turner ,,
Blanche Baswell ,,
Jane Morrise, wid. ,,
William Morrise, webster ,,
Jane Rast, wid. ,,
John Oldacre, yeo., of Matlock.
Anne Oldacre ,,
William Palmer, lab. ,,
Anne Palmer ,,
Robert Bill, lab. ,,
Anne Cope, wid. ,,
Anne Palmer ,,
Dorothy Palmer ,,
Mary Palmer ,,
Anthony Slater, tailor ,,
Alice Slater ,,
Anthony Greensmyth, lab. ,,
Jane Greensmyth ,,
Felicia Daykin, wid. ,,
Jane Daykin ,,
Anne Moulde ,,
William Milnehouse, of Birchwood Parke.
Alice Milnehouse ,,
Bazill Milnehouse ,,
Anthony Milnehouse ,,
Christopher Adams, gen., of Norbury.
Thomas Wood, lab. ,,
Elizabeth Wood ,,
Margaret Harrison, wid. ,,
William Cope, lab. ,,
John Gell, lab. ,,
Charles Pegge, gen., of Bradley.
Margaret Pegge ,,
Charles Whitehall, gen. ,,
Lionel Eyre ,,
Elizabeth Wakefield ,,
Elizabeth Bryan, wid., of Marston Mountgomery.
Elizabeth Smyth, of Marston Mountgomery.
William Hurd, yeo., of Edlaston.
Anne Hurd ,,
Charles Ashton, yeo., of Brailsford.
William Walton, tailor, of Unston.
Elizabeth Walton ,,
Maudlin Doxey, wid. ,,
William Cooper, tailor ,,
Dorothy Cooper ,,
Joseph Spurr, of Handley.
Margaret Spurr ,,
Francis Handley, shoemaker, Handley.
Thomas Brandon, lab., of Longford.
Anne Brandon ,,
Francis Coyney, gen., of Cubley.
John Hall, shoemaker ,,
Jane Hall ,,
David Miles, lab., of Dovebridge.
Catherine Foddringe, wid. ,,

George Godridge, lab., of Dovebridge.
Ellen Godridge ,,
Margaret Mitchell ,,
Grace Moor, wid. ,,
Ellen Roobotham ,,
Elizabeth Bill, wid. ,,
Margaret Foddringe, wid. ,,
Dorothy Bonnell ,,
Maria Hope, of Etwall.
William Browne, tobacconist, of Etwall.
Maria Browne ,,
Henry Cantrill, lab., of Burnaston.
Grace Cantrill ,,
Thomas Fowke, yeo., of Sutton.
John Curtisse, yeo. ,,
John Crosse, yeo. ,,
William Cooper, collier ,,
William Haber, lab., of Pinxton.
Robert Hurst, collier, of Bolsover.
Edmund Coxen, nailer ,,
Elizabeth Tompkin, wid. ,,
Anne Hudson ,,
Anne Boyers ,,
John . . . . webster ,,
Anne Both, wid. ,,
Francis Woodward ,,
John Hydes, cordwainer ,,
Anne Hydes ,,
Cornelius Arnall, mason (Q), of Brampton.
Ellen Arnall (Q) ,,
Nicholas Swift, mason (Q) ,,
Elizabeth Swift (Q) ,,
Joshua Arnal (Q) ,,
Maria Arnal (Q) ,,
Christopher Welkbon, lab. ,,
Elizabeth Welkbon ,,
Anthony Haslom, carpenter ,,
Henry Tomlinson, senior, lab. ,,
Henry Tomlinson, junior, lab. (Q) ,,
Anne Tomlinson (Q) ,,
Exuperius Browne, mason (Q) ,,
Maria Browne (Q) ,,
Joseph Frith, butcher (Q) ,,
Sarah Frith (Q) ,,
Joseph Walter, lab. ,,
Elizabeth Walter ,,
John Wright, lab. ,,
Elizabeth Wright, wid. ,,
John Oakley, cordwainer ,,
Elizabeth Oakley ,,
John Edwardson, lab., of Barlborough.
Anne Edwardson ,,
John Fisher, mason ,,
Maria Fisher ,,
Richard Cocker, mason, of Barlborough.
Anne Cocker ,,
Nicholas Lenton, gardener ,,
Mary Lenton ,,
George Lee, collier ,,
Maria Lee ,,
Richard Willoughby, collier ,,
Anne Willoughby ,,
Margaret Fox, wid. ,,
Isabel Bartholomew ,,
Catherine Cousen ,,
Catherine Hewitt ,,
Samuel Barber, carpenter ,,
John Fretwell, yeo. (Q), of Stainsby.
Ellen Fretwell (Q) ,,
William Sampson, lab. (Q) ,,
Grace Sampson (Q) ,,
Mary Stones, wid. (Q) ,,
Jane Stones, wid. (Q) ,,
William Kirke, mason (Q) ,,
Elizabeth Kirke (Q) ,,
Joseph Hatton, webster (Q) ,,
William Hall, lab., of Scarcliffe.
Anne Hall ,,
Edward Booth, yeo., of Ashover.
Henry Collyer, yeo. ,,
Zacharias Newton, tailor ,,
William Allsopp, lab. ,,
Ralph Hartley, yeo. (Q,) of Morton.
Thomas Lynam, carpenter (Q) ,,
John Bate, lab., of Norton.
Hannah Bate ,,
John Patricke, joiner ,,
Elizabeth Patricke ,,
John Castleton, cordwainer ,,
Elizabeth Castleton ,,
John Lee, blacksmith, of Killamarsh.
Anne Lolly, wid. ,,
Rebecca Hall, wid. ,,
Anne Holworth ,,
Mary Cheatham, wid. ,,
John Pole, gen., of Eckington.
Richard Carvell, lab. ,,
William Hobson, lab. ,,
George Hobson, lab. ,,
Francis Sale, cordwainer, of Eckington.
Michael Prast, lab. ,,
Christopher Thorpe, lab. ,,
Francis Sykes, lab. ,,
William Wilcocke, lab. ,,
Henry Newbould, lab. ,,
Humphrey Elldocke, lab. ,,
Francis Clay, lab. ,,
John Cranswicke, lab. ,,

John Stannyforth, yeo., of Eckington.
Ellen Savage ,,
Nathaniel Cranswicke, smith (Q), of Eckington
John Cade, cooper (Q) of Eckington.
Margaret Crooke, wid. ,,
John Holmes, fellmonger, of Walton.
Elizabeth Holmes ,,
William Taylor, lab., of Dore.
Joceph Brownell, cobler ,,
Robert Worthington, lab., of Dore.
Anne Greaves ,,
Thomas Littlewood, blacksmith ,,
Henry Hunlocke, barrt., of Wingerworth.
George Holland, yeo. ,,
Edward Hodgkinson, yeo. ,,
Robert Fox, mason, of Sutton.
Anne Fox ,,
John Rogers, lab. ,,
Robert Pickeringe, tailor ,,
Mary Pickeringe ,,
Mary Peate ,,
Joseph Berridge, joiner ,,
Katherine Carter, wid. ,,
Anne Bettaridge ,,
Francis Davenport, milliner, of Whittington
Thomas Gillathorpe, milliner ,,
Godfrey Beard, smith ,,
Anthony Waterhouse, mason ,,
Richard Hancocke, webster ,,
Rosamund Hancocke ,,
Mary Brocksopp ,,
May Greaves (Q), of Beighton.
Caleb Lee, lab. (Q) ,,
John Lee, feltmaker (Q) ,,
John Roobotham, lab. (Q), of Beighton.
Ellen Roobotham, wid. (Q) ,,
John Creswicke, lab. (Q) ,,
Robert Haslehurst, smith (Q) ,,
Mary Haslehurst, widow (Q) ,,
Mary Morton ,,
Alice Crump, of Staveley.
Gervase Gee, falconer, of Staveley.
John Gee, collier ,,
Anne Gee ,,
Henry Cade, blacksmith ,,
Frances Wolstenholme, yeo., of Holmesfield.
Christiana Hattersley, wid., of Holmesfield.
John Hall, lab. ,,
William Worth, woolkarder, of Chesterfield.
Thomas Burbecke, dyer (Q) ,,
Anthony Allen, bauger (Q) ,,
Godfrey Tomlinson, dyer (Q) ,,
John Tomlinson, webster ,,
William Myers, butcher ,,
Ursula Harley, bodeysmaker ,,
Richard Lee ,,
Charles Gibson, innkeeper ,,
Richard Stubbinge * ,,
Susan Fryth, wid. (Q) ,,
Dorothy Carver, wid. ,,
Edward Taylor, of Eyam.
Sarah Taylor ,,
Thomas Taylor ,,
John Lingard (Q), of Bowden Chappell.
Margaret Lingard (Q) ,,
William Beard (Q) ,,
Thomas Kirke ,,
Henry Kirke ,,
Robert Bagshawe, of Glossop.
William Bradbury, of Peak Forest.
Ronald Bradbury, of Bowden Middletake.
Francis Bradbury ,,
Samuel Mellor ,,
Barbara Mellor ,,
Richard Bowden ,,
Joseph Beard ,,
Katharine Bowden ,,
John Goddard ,,
Thomas Bowen ,,
Alice Ridgeway ,,
Richard Armstronge ,,
William Rollinson ,,
Robert Allen, gen., of Tiddswell.
Ellen Allen † ,,
Edward Allen, gen. ,,
John Allen ,,
Anne Reyton ,,
Agnes Allen ,,
Edward Bagshawe ,,
Anne Bagshawe ,,
William Bagshawe ,,
Thomas Bagshawe ,,
William Barber ,,
Jane Barber ,,
Anthony Ryley ,,
Amy Palfryman ,,
Dorothy Palfreyman ,,
Richard Hardy ,,

* "Physitian," according to constable's presentment.
† Called "Mother Ellen Allen," in constable's presentment of 1689.

Elizabeth Hardy, of Tiddswell.
John Hardy ,,
Amy Hardy ,,
Richard Palfryman ,,
Anne Outfield ,,
Margaret Mellor ,,
Katharine . . . . ,,
Katharine Hewson ,,
Richard Hall ,,
Francis Vernon ,,
Elizabeth Vernon ,,
Jane Middleton ,,
Francis Howson ,,
Mary Howson ,,
Robert Hall ,,
Robert Bagshawe ,,
Katharine Bagshawe ,,
Jane Bagshawe ,,
Anne Bagshawe ,,
Jane Carr ,,
Anne Hill ,,
Elizabeth Outfield ,,
Anne Jones ,,
Agnes James ,,
John Wyld ,,
Margaret Wyld ,,
Elizabeth Needham ,,
Henry Bowden ,,
Jane Bowden ,,
Mary Paynton ,,
John Wilcockson, of Hathersage.
Anthony Wilcockson ,,
William Furnace ,,
Mary Furnace ,,
John Torr ,,
Anne Skinner ,,
John Brackenhill ,,
Anne Brackenhill ,,
Anne Wornell ,,
John Greene ,,
Matthew Barker ,,
Mary Barker ,,
John Barker ,,
John Syddell ,,
William Foster ,,
Anne Foster ,,
Elizabeth Hawesworth ,,
George Eyre ,,
Margaret Eyre ,,
Anne Brownell ,,
Margaret Martin ,,
Adam Farmer ,,
Mary Farmer ,,
Thomas Farmer ,,

John Barker, of Hathersage.
Philip Barker ,,
Matthew Barker ,,
Edward Fox ,,
Anne Jackson ,,
Mary Hunter ,,
Elizabeth Goodwynde ,,
Margaret Frost ,,
Thomas Frost ,,
John Morten ,,
Anne Morten ,,
Matthew Tomason ,,
Anne Tomason ,,
Richard Skinner ,,
Jane Wilcockson ,,
John Cam ,,
Mary Cam ,,
Ellen Wilcockson ,,
John Cooper ,,
Anne Cooper ,,
Katherine Seele ,,
Robert Marshall ,,
Mary Marshall ,,
George Marshall ,,
Robert Sydell ,,
Anne Sydell ,,
Anthony Sydell ,,
Anne Sydell ,,
William Walkdon ,,
Mary Walkdon ,,
George Smylter ,,
Anne Smylter ,,
Lionel Smylter ,,
Mary Smylter ,,
Humphrey Carr ,,
Alice Carr ,,
Robert Skinner ,,
Anne Skinner ,,
Jane Skinner ,,
Mary Skinner ,,
John Bingham ,,
Margaret Ragg ,,
Francis Smyth ,,
Elizabeth Smyth ,,
Matthew Smyth ,,
Stephen Wilcockson ,,
Anthony Wilcockson ,,
Francis Wilcockson ,,
Margaret Cam ,,
Mary Cam ,,
Mary Hodgkinson ,,
Ellen Hodgkinson ,,
George Eyre ,,
Elizabeth Eyre ,,

Thomas Eyre, of Hathersage.
Anne Eyre ,,
Francis Littelwood ,,
Dorothy Littelwood ,,
Jane Littelwood ,,
Mary Jackson ,,
George Greene ,,
John Greene ,,
Mary Greene ,,
John Syddell ,,
John Syddell, jun. ,,
Miles Wilkin ,,
Martin Wilkin ,,
Elizabeth Tanner ,,
Samuel Sykes, of Ashford.
Jane Sykes ,,
Francis Fellows ,,
Mary Fellows ,,
Samuel Johnson (Q) ,,
Bridgett Johnson (Q) ,,
Ralph Whyte (P.D.) ,,
Grace Whyte (P.D.) ,,
John Heardfield (P.D.), of Ashford.
Anne Heardfield (P.D.) ,,
Richard Oxespringe ,,
Alice Oxespringe ,,
John Oxespringe ,,
George Thorpe ,,
Richard Goodwyn ,,
Edward Brewell ,,
Joseph Lee, (Q), of Monyash.
Peter Bawtre ,,
Anne Catton ,,
Sarah Greaves ,,
George Frost (P.D.) ,,
Elizabeth Stanly ,,
Richard Milward ,,
George Criathloe (Q) ,,
Margaret Criathloe (Q) ,,
Rebecca Buxton ,,
Robert Greaves (P.D.) ,,
Joseph Whyte ,,
Thomas Johnson ,,
Edward Robinson, of Wardlow.
Ellis Hunt ,,
Edward Robinson ,,
Richard Whyte ,,
Peter Whyte ,,
Joseph Barker, of Sheldon.
Robert Weane ,,
William Fernyhough (P.D.), of Longston.
Thomas Bramwell ,,
William Shakkerley ,,
Thomas Hudson ,,
Anne Hudson ,,
William Sutton ,,
Jane Ashton ,,
Francis Ashton ,,
Roland Eyre, of Hassop.
Stephen Eyre ,,
William Harrison ,,
Nicholas Sheldon ,,
Thomas Hall ,,
Anne Martin ,,
Susannah Collyer, of Calver.
George Ellis, of Corbar.
William Jones, of Baslow.
Robert Jowett, of Froggatt.
Richard Basford, of Bakewell.
Thomas Bawtre ,,
Thomas Balgay, gen., of Hope.
Edward Haigh ,,
Elizabeth Haigh ,,
Andrew Hallam ,,
John Smylter ,,
Mary Smylter ,,
Robert Middleton ,,
Margaret Middleton ,,
Laurence Trickett ,,
Hugh Fox ,,
Jonathan Fisher (Q) ,,
Dorothy Fisher (Q) ,,
George Berby (Q) ,,
Mary Berby (Q) ,,
Anne Berby ,,

During the brief reign of James II., himself a Roman Catholic, the penal laws against the recusants, by a wholesale exercise of the prerogative, were held in abeyance, and in 1687 a Declaration of Indulgence, which definitely annulled the whole of the penal code, alike against Nonconformists and Romanists, was promulgated. The full scope that the King gave to the recusants enabled them to build various public chapels throughout England. One at least was built

in Derbyshire, namely, at North Lees, near Hathersage, where a small substantially built chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1685. The old Norman parochial chapelry of Newbold, near Chesterfield, which had been for a long time neglected, was also at this time restored and fitted up for Roman worship. Both of these were in possession of different branches of the widely spread family of Eyre. In the latter part of the same reign the private, nay, hitherto secret, chapels at Wingerworth (Hunloke) and Hassop (Eyre) were thrown open to the tenantry when mass was celebrated, and this was doubtless done in one or two other instances in Derbyshire.

The King's high-handedness in nominating recusants in the well-known case of the Magdalen College fellowships, as well as in like leading instances, rendered the revolution of 1688 possible, and to some extent excusable. As county history is unrolled, a like line of conduct is shown to have animated the King in his provincial dealings. Anxious in a shire where there were so many recusants, as in Derbyshire, to bring about a kindlier treatment, the King resolved to place Romanists on the commission of the peace, notwithstanding the various Acts that were practically prohibitive. Finding that the Lord-Lieutenant, Robert, Earl of Scarsdale (who had been appointed by James himself at the beginning of his reign on the death of the Earl of Devonshire) was not a convenient agent for this purpose, the King discharged him from his Lieutenancy, and appointed Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, in his place. Under the new nominee of the crown, the King found no further difficulty as to the magistracy. Young William Fitzherbert, son of Basil Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton and Norbury, was made a justice of the peace for Derbyshire, and so also was Sir Henry Hunloke, another recusant, of Wingerworth Hall.* Sir Henry Hunloke qualified and first sat at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1686. At the Easter Sessions of the following year, held at Derby, and at the Trans. Sessions held at Bakewell, Sir Henry Hunloke, the Romanist, was actually chairman. Another magistrate who sat assiduously at Sessions during the latter part of this reign was John Spateman, a Presbyterian. He had been put on the com-

* It is rather remarkable that the first Roman Catholic magistrate for Derbyshire, after the Emancipation Act of 1829, was the then Sir Henry Hunloke, who was appointed in 1836. We have reason to believe that both Arthur and William Warren, who were placed on the Derbyshire Commission in 1686, were Romanists, but we are not able to speak with certainty.

mission in 1658, but had never appeared at the Quarter Sessions during the time of Charles II. Probably his commission had been cancelled, and was now renewed. It is hardly necessary to add that Gilbert of Locko does not appear among the acting justices of James II.'s reign.

The entry of the clerk of the peace in the Order Book at the Epiphany Sessions, 1688-9, is noteworthy. The King had fled on the previous 22nd of December, but the clerk, nevertheless, quietly sits down and writes the usual heading *Anno regni Regis Jacobi Secundi nunc Angliæ, etc., iiijto.* The next Sessions begin the new era of William and Mary. At the close of the year 1688, a Protestant mob collected and sacked the two recently furnished Romanist chapels of the shire, North Lees and Newbold, levelling most of the very stones of the former.* Some of the anti-Roman actions of the reign of William and Mary might naturally have been expected to follow in those days and under the special circumstances, but nothing can ever lessen the deep black stain on William of Orange and his party in the Commons for their wantonly evil dealing with the prince of perjurers. Decent men of all classes had seen through his infamous accusations some time before the accession of James. He had been imprisoned for the last six months of Charles II.'s reign, and was then solemnly condemned, after a patient trial, to imprisonment for life, with annually renewed exposure in the pillory, the judges much regretting that they could not order his death for the stream of innocent blood that he had caused to flow. And yet William of Orange must needs not only release this unqualified ruffian, but actually assign to him the large pension of £300 per annum. He employed his liberty to profess a new vein of piety and joined the Baptists, but that sect after a year's experience of Titus, detected his hypocrisy and ejected him; henceforth he was their bitterest enemy and betrayer.

In the first parliament of William and Mary, an Act was passed for the better securing of the government by disarming papists or reputed papists. This Act, under the rapidly changed circumstances was immediately put in operation against Sir Henry Hunloke, the late chairman of Quarter Sessions, and now struck off from the

* Pegge's MSS., Vol. v., Coll. of Arms. See the account of these two chapels in Vols. i. and ii. of *Churches of Derbyshire.*

commission. The following is the entry in the Order Book at the Easter Sessions, 1689:—

Whereas Sr Paul Jenkinson Barr one of their maties Justices of the Peace for this County hath certified to this Court this p'sent sessions that Sr Henry Hunlocke Barr a Papist had within Tenn dayes after his neglect to appear before him the said Sr Paul Jenkinson and other Justices of the Peace for the said County to make and subscribe the said Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliamt made in the first year of the reigne of King Will'm and Queen Mary Instituted an Act for the better securinge the gov'mt by Disarmeinge Papists and reputed Papists Delivered into the hands of him the said Sr Paul Jenkinson for the use of their Matys the armes weapons and Amunition in the custody of him the said Sr Henry Hunlocke or in the possession of any other Person for his use (that is to say) a Bullett Gunn for a Parke about four foot in Length, One other old fowlinge Gunn one other fowlinge Peice about a yard and a halfe in Length Three Rideinge Swords for himselfe and two servts one Troope Sword and one Carbine And whereas this Court was moved on behalfe of the said Sr Henry Humlocke that hee might have such of the weapons aforesaid restored to him as this Court shall think fit for the necessary defence of his p'son and house accordinge to a provisoe in the said Act It is Ordered by this Court that there bee Delivered back to the said Sr Henry Humblocke the armes followinge (that is to say) the Bullett Gunn for his Parke three Rideinge Swords for himselfe and two servts one other fowlinge Peice about a yard and a halfe in Length for the Purposes aforesaid.

The net result of this formidable raid was that the county armoury was strengthened by the addition of one "old fowlinge gunn," one troop sword, and one carbine. At the ensuing Michaelmas sessions, there is this further entry of a still more trivial search under the same act:—

This Court beinge Certified that Mr. Robert Beemont of Barrow a Papist hath noe Armes in his Custody but a Gunne about five foot long of the Barrell And beinge Prayed on behalf of the said Mr. Beemont that hee might keep the same for the Necessary defence of his house and Person It is Ordered by this Court that hee bee Licensed to keepe the said Gunne for the Purposes aforesaid Accordingly in pursuance of a Late Act of Parliamt.

The Privy Council were not satisfied with the meagre results of the search for arms, and urged the new Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Devonshire (created first Duke in 1694), to further steps. The Lord-Lieutenant thereupon issued the following warrant to the Provost Marshall, but apparently it had no result:—

To John Statham ye Prov. Marshall for the Co. of Derby.

Whereas by a letter from their Majties privie counsell dat 30 Jan. last past I am authorised & required to use the most effectual meanes to cause all the habitations of the papists in this Countie of Derby or of those who are reputed Papists to be searched for armes of warr & offense and such armes to be gathered & laid upp in safe custody I doe hereby depute constitute & appoint you the sd John Statham to make diligent & privie search in all or any the houses of papists or reputed papists within this sd Countie for such armes of warr and offense & any that shall be soe found to seize and take And I doe hereby direct and appoint that they shall be deposited and delivered into the hands of Capt John Adderley of Derby in this sd County by him safely to be kept untill I shall receive further orders herein, And you

are to take notice in writing of the names of the persons in whose houses or custody such Armes are found and of the Armes themselves And all Justices of pease Mayors Sheriffs Constables & other officers are required to be ayding & assisting to you herein. Given under my hand and seal at Chatsworth this first day of March 1690 [1]

W. Devonshire.

[Endorsed] 1690 Ld Lieutenant's Warrant to Mr. John Statham as provost Marshall to seize armes.*

The following entry of Mich. sessions, 1690, brings us to the celebrated question of the Non-jurors of this reign, but we are now only concerned with the oath as it affected the Romanists :—

Whereas Lewis Brian a Stranger a Roman Catholicke was in the time of the Late Invasion attempted by the Frenche seized upon and required to take the Oathes & refused was Committed to the Gaole for three months accordinge to a Late Act of Parliamt and whereas the said time is Expired & Noe Crime or Misdemeanoure objected against him It is Ordered by this Court that the said Lewis Brian bee discharged.

The effort made to restore James Stuart to his father's throne, in 1715, caused fresh legislation against the Romanists, with additional penalties on those who did not take the oath. The names of the Roman Catholic Non-jurors of George I.'s reign, for Derbyshire, with the value of their estates, have been printed in Glover's history of the county, and again, within the last few years, with annotations by Rev. E. E. Estcourt, so that there is no necessity to reproduce them here.† The value of the Derbyshire Papists' estates registered that year, according to the Act, amounted to £6,624 9s. 9¾d., of which the Hunlokes owned £1,687 3s. 4d., and various members of the Eyre family £2,098 13s. 7¾d.

The abortive effort to restore Charles Edward Stuart to the throne, in 1745, had special interest for Derbyshire, as his forces succeeded in penetrating to the heart of the county. It will have been noticed in the long list of subscribers to the fund for resisting the Highlanders, given in the last section, that the names of the various Derbyshire recusants are absent. Evidence reached us some years ago from two different sources that we cannot doubt (for in each case the tradition had only passed through two people, and was supplied by those who had received it from their grandfathers who were present),

* Add. MSS. 6668, f. 577 [Brit. Mus.]

† Glover's *Derbyshire*, Vol. i., appendix, pp. 85-87 ; *English Catholic Non-jurors of 1715*, by Rev. Edgar E. Estcourt, F.S.A.

that Prince Charles Edward, on December 4th, when marching from Ashbourne to Derby, turned aside for an hour or two at Mr. German Pole's of Radbourne, where he met by previous secret arrangement several of the leading recusants of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire, as well as representatives of other families. Mr. German Pole was not himself a recusant, though of strong Jacobite tendencies, but was a connection of the well-known Poles of Spinkhill, and others of his own branch of the family were Romanists. Our information leads us to believe that the Prince here made up his own mind that retreat was necessary before ever he had entered Derby, one of the reasons being the non-arrival of a large sum of money which was to have met him here from the Jacobites of Leicestershire and the south midlands, and which was afterwards coolly appropriated by the Derbyshire yeoman entrusted with its custody.

Derby was entered by the Scotch on Wednesday evening, December 4th, and we are told in the printed contemporary accounts that prayers were ordered to be said that evening in "the great church" (All Saints') by one of the military chaplains. Early the next morning Mass was celebrated at the marble altar of All Saints', it is said by a French priest, and from the same sources whence we procured the information in our last paragraph, we learn that much dissatisfaction was caused to a few Derbyshire recusants who were present because the Mass was celebrated after the Roman use (unknown save to those who were versed in Continental rites) and not after the modified Sarum use then in vogue amongst the Romanists of England.*

In the reigns of the Georges, several strict measures were enacted with regard to the real property of papists or persons professing the popish religion.† An Act of 1716 provided that no lands or rents or profits thereout should pass from any papist by deed or will, except such died within six months after, and such will within six months after the death of the testator be enrolled at a court of record

* Ten years ago we made use of this information, now for the first time printed, at a lecture at Derby, which elicited the ignorant response in the correspondence of a Church newspaper, that no priest with Prince Charles Edward could have celebrated at All Saints' as the church was in heretical hands and had not been "reconciled." The answer to this is that the celebration would be on a small super-altar, or portable altar stone. Much yet remains to be brought to light with regard to the Retreat from Derby. The sympathisers, when it failed, had to conceal as deeply as possible every trace of sympathy, lest their necks should be imperilled.

† 1 Geo. I., c. 55; 3 Geo. I., c. 18; 10 Geo. I., c. 4, etc.

at Westminster, or by the clerk of the peace before two justices in the county where the lands lie. Every popish recusant was also, by the same Act, on his coming of age, if he had any estate or interest in lands, to register particulars of the same with the clerk of the peace. This Act was amended and enlarged in 1735, as well by subsequent temporary Acts up to 1768.

The county records, as a consequence of this legislation, comprise registers of the real estates of (1716) Margaret Brent, of London; William Fitzherbert, of Norbury; (1717) Robert Hunloke, of Wingerworth; Margaret Pegge, of Yeldersley; Rowland Eyre, of Hassop; Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth; Dame Katherine Hunloke, widow of Sir Henry; Dorothy Smilter, of Hathersage; (1721) Catherine Willoughby, of Brimington; Sir Edward Blount, Bart., of Soddington; (1723) John Bromehead, of Sheffield; George Thornhill, of Tideswell; Mary Bore and George Bore, of Tideswell; Gervase Smith, of Tideswell; Anne Marsden, of Tideswell; Thomas Mellor, of Tideswell; Richard Hardy, of Tideswell; Robert Longdon, of Miller's Dale; (1725) Rowland Eyre, the younger, of Hassop; (1726) Thomas Eyre, of Eastwoll; (1729) Thomas Eyre, of Hassop; Elizabeth, widow of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop; (1731) George Clifton, of Clifton; Edward Pegge, of Wingerworth; (1732) Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk; (1734) Charles Fairfax Willoughby; (1737) Francis Brent, of London; (1740) John Wilcockson, of Killamarsh; (1741) Henry Jackson, of Barton Park; (1748) Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh; (1749) Rowland Eyre, of Hassop; (1752) Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth; (1763) Margaret Macclesfield, of Wheston; (1764) John Bingham, of Hathersage; Mary Bowdon, of Beighton; John Bowdon, of Darnall; (1765) Lawrence Smith, of Killamarsh; Thomas Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton; (1769) John Hardy, of Calver; (1773) Thomas Frith, of Tideswell; (1774) Thomas Eyre, of Hassop; (1778) Henry Howard, of Sheffield; (no date) Francis Willoughby, of Aspley; William Smilter, of Hathersage; Hannah Enzor, of Ham; Eleanor Woodcock, of Ashbourne; Thomas Kent, of Tissington; Elizabeth Wylde, of Codnor; and Anne Alleyne and Agnes Freeman, of Wheston.

On another roll are the bargains and sales of lands of papists, at Norbury (1735), at Ashbourne (1736), at Killamarsh (1742), at Spondon and Ockbrook (1744), and at Padley (1753). On the same roll are the wills of Edward Mould, of Roston (1732); of Francis Marshall, of Sheffield (1732); of Henry Botkin, of Tideswell (1738);

of John Wilcock, of Killamarsh (1759); of Gervase Bagshawe, of Tideswell (1760); of William Smith, of Killamarsh (1761); of Vincent Eyre, of Highfield (1761); of Richard Hardy, of Tideswell (1763); and of William Wilcock, of Killamarsh (1768).

In the year 1791 certain disabilities were removed from the Roman Catholics by "An Act to relieve upon conditions and under restrictions the persons therein described from certain penalties and disabilities to which papists, or persons professing the popish religion, are by law subject."* Under this act, worship according to the Roman use might be conducted (under various restrictions) in places duly registered at Quarter Sessions, by priests whose names were enrolled in a like manner. At the Trans. Sessions of that year, held at Bakewell, William Southworth, priest, of Hathersage, petitioned the court to make record of his name, he also made at the same time two applications for registering chapels, one was "within the dwelling house of Elizabeth Charlton, widow, within Whetstone, in the parish of Tideswell," and the other related to "his chapel within Hathersage." At the same sessions a like application for personal enrolment, and for the registration of "his chapel within the dwelling house of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Hassop," was received from the Rev. Thomas Martin.

Two other applications for the registration of Roman Catholic chapels were made at the Michaelmas Sessions of the same year, held at Chesterfield, the one for a chapel within the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Cross, of Spink Hill, the other for a chapel within the dwelling house of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed to the clerk of the peace a few years later under the same statute:—

Ashborne,
1st of April, 1804.

I intend to appear at the Quarter Sessions held next week for the County of Derby when I shall make and subscribe a declaration that I profess the Roman Catholic Religion, and that I intend to say Mass in a room at Hollyoak's Hotel, Ashborne, and perform other ceremonies of the church of Rome, according to the toleration granted by the Statute 31 George III., c. 32, after taking the oath prescribed by Statute 18, George III., c. 60. I beg, Sir, you will get ready the certificate to be granted by the officer of the Court.

I remain, Sir,
Your most respectful servant,
Revd. Paul Roger, a french emigrant priest.

* 31 Geo. III., c. 32.

The County Papers include three other applications for registration under this Act; one in 1810 for a certain building situate at Glossop Hall, near to the village of Glossop; another in 1819 for a certain building situate at Hassop, in the parish of Bakewell; and a third (undated) from W. Cantrell, "for a certain room in my house, situate at Wirksworth."

In 1829 the county authorities were ordered by the Privy Council to make a return of those Roman Catholic priests who had taken the oaths pursuant to the 31 Geo. III., c. 32, since the year 1815. The return, involving a great deal of foolscap and red tape, produced a single name—John Tristram. In the same year a return was made of the Roman Catholic places of worship, and the numbers of their congregation; Derby showed a total of 862 Romanists worshipping at seven chapels.

But in this return the small congregation in Tideswell parish was not included, the constable declaring that the chapel in the hall at Wheston was disused, as the property had been sold by the Duke of Norfolk, and the new chapel not yet prepared. Among the records is the following:—

We the undersigned members of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Tideswell in the County of Derby do certify that a Building lately occupied by Robert Firth of Tideswell aforesaid Yeoman thirty three feet in length and seventeen feet in breadth, has been converted into a chapel for the purpose of the Roman Catholic worship and that George Jinks of Hathersage in the said county Roman Catholic Priest is the minister thereof And we the said undersigned request that the same may be registered according to the Statute

Dated the 11th day of January 1830.

Robert Firth
Matthew Frost Elizabeth Moore.

The House of Lords ordered a return of Roman Catholic chapels, with the dates of their erection, in March, 1836. This produced the following interesting return for Derbyshire:—

Where the Chapels or places of meeting are situate.	Dates of their Erection.
Hassop	1818. Previously to which time service was performed in a private chapel, in the house of Lord Newburgh.
Glossop	1810. Previously to which time service was performed in a private chapel, in the house of the Duke of Norfolk, at Glossop.
Derby	1813. Before which time a dwelling house in Derby was used for worship.
West Hallam	A chapel has existed at West Hallam from time immemorial. About forty years ago the chapel was taken down and a house erected on the site of it, in which house two rooms were reserved and are still used for worship.

Where the Chapels or places of meeting are situate.	Dates of their Erection.
Spinkhill	1790 and 1791. On the site of an old chapel at Spinkhill Hall.
Wingerworth	This is a private domestic chapel, but permitted to be used for public worship, attached to the Hall at Wingerworth, belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.
Hathersage.....	1803. Previous to which time another building was used for Roman Catholic worship.
Tideswell	1830. Previous to which time service was performed in a private chapel in Wheston Hall, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

Attached to this MS. return of the clerk of the peace are the letters of the different priests giving the information. In addition to the information given in the return, we gather from these letters that Rev. T. Fauvel, of Glossop, estimated his congregation at 400, that Rev. Thomas Dilworth was the priest at Spinkhill, and that Rev. J. F. Ross was priest at Hathersage. The priest at Derby writes with some temper to John Charge, the clerk of the peace on April 12th, but two days later, after an apparently friendly remonstrance from Mr. Charge, in a different spirit. Here are the two letters:—

(1)

Derby, Ap. 12, 1836.

Sir,

I am this day put to the expense of postage by your letter of the 9th instant. In answer to your queries, from time immemorial Mass has been celebrated at West Hallam, where I now officiate. The strictest enforcement of the penal code against Popery and popish recusants was never able to uproot there that noxious pestilential weed. Mr. Josh Smith, now living, remembers people assembling to hear Mass, in an ancient house occupied by his Father, situate in the Corn Market, Derby, seventy years ago. A small chapel for the accomodation of Catholics was erected in Derby in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Yours obediently,
J. Chaloner.

(2)

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the thirteenth inst. What is considered by us the Mother Church of Catholics in this quarter of the kingdom, that is West Hallam chapel, has existed from time immemorial. The Old Hall, in which the chapel was, being taken down, perhaps some forty years ago, a new house was erected on the old site. In this new house two rooms, not on the ground floor, were reserved for a Roman Catholic Chapel. In these two rooms the people now assemble to hear Mass.

In Derby, the Catholics formerly assembled in a house situated in the Corn Market. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, a small Roman Catholic chapel was erected in Derby.

I remain, Sir, obediently yours,
John Chaloner,
Cath. Priest.

Derby, Ap. 14th, 1836.
Jn. Charge, Esq.

Between 1813 and 1828, bills in favour of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics were frequently brought in, but without effect. At last, in 1829, the Catholic Emancipation Bill was carried.* The Act provided for the registering of any priest or member of a religious order at the office of the clerk of the peace who might be in the county. Among the county papers are found applications to the clerk of the peace for Derbyshire, made by the Home Secretary in the years 1829, 1833, 1836, and 1837, as to such registration, but in each case the answer was in the negative.

In 1838, the Rev. Theodore Fauvell registers "a certain building called the Roman Catholic Chapel at Glossop"; in 1848, the Rev. John Polding registers "a building called the New Catholic Church situate at Spinkhill under the title of the church of the Immaculate Conception"; and in 1854, the Rev. Thomas Martin Hill registers "a building situate in Spencer St., Chesterfield, called the church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

The Roman Catholics have now twenty places of worship in Derbyshire, irrespective of several private chapels. Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bamford, Buxton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Derby, Derwent, Glossop, Hadfield, Hassop, Hathersage, Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Marple Bridge, Matlock Bridge, Mount St. Mary (Spinkhill), New Mills, Sutton Scarsdale, and Tideswell.

Nonconformists before the Commonwealth.

The over-vaunted reign of Elizabeth was not only an evil time for the Romanists, but also for all those who had imbibed at all deeply of the reformed tenets of Geneva and the continent during their exile throughout the fierce persecution in the days of her sister. The thoroughness with which the Act of Uniformity was at last carried out, turned out from the Church the more consistent and honest of the Puritans, though a considerable section of the clergy still thought themselves justified in remaining within her pale, whilst holding up all the ceremonials and most of the substance of the Prayer Book to contempt, and endeavouring to graft into it and practise a modified

* 10 George IV., c. 7.

Presbyterianism. The High Commission Court was not, however, satisfied with driving the more pronounced Puritans from the Church, in which they were amply justified, but proceeded to harass and prosecute them when outside. The first directly hostile action of this reign, against Protestant dissenters, was taken in 1567, when a company of more than one hundred were arrested, during religious exercises, in Plummer's Hall, of whom some fifteen were committed to prison.

Shortly after this date, Robert Browne, a chaplain of the Duke of Norfolk, and master of the Free School of St. Olave's, Southwark, began to formulate the separate Congregational or Independent principle, the sect being known by the name of "Brownists" down to the eve of the Commonwealth. In company with other Puritan preachers, he was cited before the High Commission Court for refusing to subscribe the XXXIX Articles, and left London for Norwich. Ten years later, he was apprehended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, "upon a complaint made by many godly ministers for delivering unto the people corrupt and contentious doctrine." After a brief imprisonment, Browne was released, and, in company with a band of Independents, emigrated to Zealand. His arrogant spirit caused him soon to be expelled from this little community, and thence he passed into Scotland, but soon returned again to England. His conduct at Northampton brought about his excommunication, by Lindsell, Bishop of Peterborough. After a period of quiet retirement, this celebrated preacher abandoned his former principles, so that Lord Burleigh was able to write, on June 20th, 1589, to the Bishop of Peterborough, that Robert Browne "hath now a good time submitted himself to the order and government of the Church," and begged that the Bishop would "receive him again into the ministry, and give him your best means and help for some ecclesiastical preferment."* Browne soon after this accepted the rectory of Thorpe Achurch, Northamptonshire, where he died in the year 1630, after a quiet incumbency of forty years.

But, though repenting himself, Browne had sown the seeds of permanent disunion in others. His place was more than filled by Henry Barrow, a graduate of Cambridge. Barrow's dislike of "forms" was so great, that he declined to use the Lord's Prayer, and spoke in the strongest terms against every usage of the Church. He had an able

* Lansdowne MSS., ciii., 60, quoted in Blunt's *Dictionary of Sects and Heresies.*

lieutenant in the energetic propaganda of his principles, in a young clergyman of Cambridge, James Greenwood. In 1583, two men had been hung for circulating some of Browne's tracts, in which it was alleged that the Queen's supremacy was denied, and now, in 1593, under the same cunningly interpreted statute of the 23rd of Elizabeth, Barrow and Greenwood were brought to trial at the Old Bailey, and executed as traitors at Tyburn.

This brief summary of what befell the founders of the Independents is here given, not that we are aiming at any complete outline of the religious complexities of Elizabeth's reign, but in order to throw light upon a document recently found among the Belvoir papers. It is in the hand-writing of John Manners, the brother-in-law and active deputy of the Earl of Shrewsbury in Derbyshire. It is probably a copy of the summary of the Brownist belief, according to the Privy Council version, sent round to the Lieutenants of those counties where this sect was known to exist. There are evidences, from ecclesiastical sources, that the Derbyshire portion of the Lichfield diocese was then affected by this movement, notably at Chesterfield and in parts of Bakewell parish.

The assertions of the articles lately apprehended.

The holde that the Irdes praire or any set praire is blasphemy & the never use any, nor praye for the Quene as supreme head, under Christe, of the church of Englande.

The holde that all sett prayres or stinted prayres or red service, are mere tateleinge in the fight & plaine idolotre.

The preache that theire is no head or supreme governor of the churche but Christ, and that the Quene hath no auctoritie to governe in the church or to make lawes ecclesiasticall.

The preache that a private laie man may preache to be gett fathe, & that we have no nede of publike ministers.

The condemn all preachinge, all cominge to churche, all ministration of sacraments, and that all ministers are sent be God in his anger to deceve the people with lies.

The assert that people must reforme the churche & not tary for the magistrates, & that the primitive churche sueth not to courtes or parlementes, nor waited not upon princes pleasure for reformationes; but we mak Christ to attend upon princes & to be subject to theire lawes and governmentes.

That the boke of Commen Prayre is a great pregnent Idell, & full of abominations & a pice of swine's flesh & abominable to the Lorde.

The saye it is a greater sinne to go to churche to publike prayre, then for a man to lie with his father's wife.

Those that will not refraine from our churche's preaching and service, the give up to the devill and excommunicat.

The holde it not lawfull to baptise children amungst us. The never have any sacramentes ministered amunght them.

The refuse to take an oythe to be sworne.

The will not mary amungste us in our churches but resortes to the Flete and other places to be maryed.

Being principall—Grenewood & Barrow.

The probable date of this paper is *circa* 1588-90. As the articles set forth in this document seem really to portray, though in highly coloured language, what was then held by the Brownists, we can scarcely be surprised, much as we may deplore, that their leaders met with such severe treatment in days when religious toleration was an unknown quantity.

Occasionally, during the reigns of the first two Stuarts, a few Protestant dissenters in Derbyshire suffered under civil laws, intended mainly for the suppression of the Romanists, and were fined as recusants for not coming to church, and very possibly they oftener came under the lash of spiritual censures with which we have little to do in these annals. The justices had nothing to do, individually or collectively, with questions of excommunication, or of general immorality, concerning which there was ample machinery for dealing in the spiritual courts, set in motion through the presentments of the churchwardens of the respective parishes. Sometimes an energetic minister or his wardens made the mistake of appealing to the secular power in matters with which it had no concern. An amusing instance of this kind occurred at Tideswell, in the reign of Charles I., when the parish constable was persuaded by the ecclesiastics to include in his presentment to the Quarter Sessions matters over which the justices had no control. The following presentment is indignantly scrawled over, with a well-inked pen, by the clerk of the peace, as a void proceeding :—

A presentment made by the Vickar & wardens of Tideswell at Derbey at the quarter sessions helde for the County July 16th 1639.

Item wee present James Fletcher for a Common Drunkarde & standing excomunicat this 2 yeares last past And for abuseinge the Vicar with base words & threatened to take his coat if he coulde catch him ;

Item wee present Edward Sikes for standeinge excomunicate and not frequentinge divine prayers for the space of three months last past ;

Item wee present John Greaves of Tiddeswell butcher for a Common disordered unruely Drunkarde, standinge excomunicat & not frequentinge divine prayers for the space of foure months last past ;

Item wee present Ellis Bennett for a Common quarrellinge Drunkarde, standinge excomunicate, and not frequentinge divine prayers for the space of six months last past

William Bagshawe Constable.

Ralphe Heathcote, Vic.
Richard Helde
George Palfreman
Anthony Yorke
} Churchwardens.

Wee humbly crave that the worpll Bench will be pleased to grant unto us warrants of the good behaviour or to appointe some other order as they in their discretions shall bee pleased to thinke most fittinge and convenient for the reformeinge of such grosse and greate offenders.

Religion under the Commonwealth.

Bishop Bramhall, when replying, after the Restoration, to the charges against the church of harsh treatment of the late ministers and others, said:—

Let Mr. Baxter sum up into one Catalogue all the Nonconformists throughout the Kingdom of England, ever since the Beginning of the Reformation, who hath been cast aside or driven away. I dare abate him all the rest of the Kingdom, and only exhibit the Martyrologies of London and the Two Universities; or a list of those who in these late Intestine Wars have been haled away to Prisons, or chased away into Banishments by his own party, in these three Places alone, or left to the merciless world to beg their Bread, for no other crime than Loyalty, and because they stood affected to the Ancient Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, and they shall double them for number; and for Learning, Piety, Industry, and the Love of Peace, exceed them incomparably, or as his Party, which he glorieth so much in, will scarcely deserve to be named in the same Day. And if he compare their Persecutions, the sufferings of his supposed Confessors will appear to be but Flea-bitings, in comparison of theirs. But after all this, the greatest Disparity remaineth yet untouched; that is in the Cause of their Sufferings, the One suffered for Faith, and the other for Faction.

So far as Derbyshire is concerned, Bishop Bramhall's proposition, stripped of its verbiage, and of some exaggeration of figures, is true. The sufferings of the ejected clergy, at the introduction of the Commonwealth, were far greater than those of the ejected ministers of the Restoration. Out of 108 benefices in this shire, we know that the clergy of 35 were turned out in 1644-5, whilst others followed them within a year or two, notably in 1652, after a vain attempt to maintain church principles. The puritanically disposed or those who preferred incomes to principles were alone allowed to remain. The historian of the "Free Churches," Mr. Herbert Skeats, says:—"The establishment of the Commonwealth was an era of religious liberty, and England, under Cromwell's government, experienced a degree of freedom which had hitherto been unknown. All who petitioned for liberty of conscience received it." A more ludicrous travesty of the truth was never penned by a serious historian. True, there were so called proclamations of religious liberty, but they were an empty farce, for from their operation all Prelatists and Papists, as well as Unitarians, were rigorously excluded. The Commonwealth treatment of the Quakers is well-known, and will shortly be exemplified in this section. In fact all that religious liberty then meant was freedom of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists; and it soon came to pass that in Derbyshire, as in most parts of England, Presbyterians

not only obtained all the loaves and fishes but were able to ride rough shod over Independents and Baptists.

On Sunday, July 1st, 1644, there met for the first time, in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey, that body known as "The Westminster Assembly of Divines." This assembly consisted of about one hundred and twenty "divines," and thirty laymen, capriciously called together from the different counties of England by the majority of the two Houses of Parliament, in order to form a council for the nation on such subjects pertaining to ecclesiastical affairs as might be submitted to them by the Parliament. The members of this body originally consisted of three sections—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents. The central section very largely preponderated in numbers, and the Episcopalians were speedily excluded, by being called on to take the solemn league and covenant. The Independents were not only few in numbers, but their representatives were men of little weight or influence, and when their antagonists coalesced with the Scotch, the Westminster Assembly became, to all intents and purposes, a purely Presbyterian organisation.

The original minutes of the Sessions of the Assembly at Westminster, from August 1st, 1643, down to March 25th, 1652, are contained in three folio volumes at the Williams Library, London, and are in the handwriting of Adoniram Byfield, one of the scribes of the Assembly.* The works that the sessions of this Assembly incubated were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, two Catechisms (the longer and the shorter), and a form of Presbyterian church government. These were all agreed upon, and set forth by the authority of the Assembly, but the last named (relating to church government) was not formally ratified by the Parliament. The first work was the Directory, which was confirmed by Parliament in the year after their first assembling. Considering that many copies of this Directory (which superseded the Book of Common Prayer) were circulated in every parish of the kingdom, it is somewhat remarkable how very few are extant at the present time.

The copy of the Directory that is now lying before us is a small

* The contents of these valuable volumes, so far as they relate to the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, were transcribed and published in 1874 for the Established Church of Scotland, under the editorship of Messrs. Mitchell and Struthers—but they contain much that has not yet been analysed. Bound up with the third volume are the rough minutes of the Presbyterian Assembly of London, from Nov. 27th, 1650, to April 24th, 1655, *i.e.*, from the eighth Assembly of the third Session to the sixteenth Assembly of the thirteenth Session. This ought to be collated with the minutes for the like period in the volume at Sion College. We found there certain variations.

quarto of forty pages, prefaced by the declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, dated March 13th, 1644, ordering its printing and publishing under the direction of "Mr. Henry Robrough and Mr. Adoniram Byfield, the Scribes of the Assembly of Divines." The following is a transcript of the title page :—

A

DIRECTORY

for the Publique

WORSHIP OF GOD

Throughout the three Kingdoms

of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Together with an Ordinance of Parliament
for the taking away of the Book

of

COMMON-PRAYER;

and

for establishing and observing of this present Directory
throughout the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.

Die Jovis, 13 Martii, 1644.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, that this Ordinance and Directory be forthwith printed and published :

Joh. Brown, Cleric Parliamentorum.
H. Elvynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

LONDON :
Printed by G. M. and J. F. for the Company of Stationers. 1646.

Prefixed to the Directory are copies of the Ordinance of January 3rd, 1644, abolishing the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Ordinance of August 23rd, 1645, "for the more effectual putting in execution the Directory." The latter Ordinance fixes the penalty for

using the Prayer Book, either in public or *private*, for the first offence at £5, for the second at £10, and for the third "one whole yeares imprisonment without baile or mainprize."

These are the contents of the Directory :—

"The Ordinance.
The Preface—
Of the Assembling of the Congregation.
Of Publique reading of the holy Scripture.
Of Publique Prayer before Sermon.
Of the Sacrament of Baptisme.
Of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
Of the Sanctification of the Lord's Day.
Of the Solemnization of Marriage.
Of the Visitation of the Sick.
Of Buriall of the Dead.
Of Publique Solemn Fasting.
Of the observation of dayes of Publique Thanksgiving.
Of Singing of Psalms.
An Appendix touching Dayes and Places of Public Worship."

The Presbytery, according to the Westminster Assembly, was controlled by three grades of officials :—(1) Ministers, who preached and ruled ; (2) lay elders, who ruled but did not preach ; and (3) deacons, who ministered to the temporal necessities of the poor.

Each congregation or parish had its own officers, and was, as it were, a republic complete itself ; for the minister and elders constituted a body politic for the domestic government of the district. Upon the Presbytery (*i.e.*, the pastor and elders) of each parish devolved the oversight of the church, the maintenance of discipline, and the administration of censures.*

Next to the congregational or parish Presbytery, and superior to it, was the Classical Assembly, which was formed of the delegates from the different parochial presbyteries within a certain area. The delegates were to be not more than four and not less than two elders from each congregation, in addition to the minister. The business of the Classical Assembly, or "Classis," as it was more usually termed, may be thus summarised :—

(a) To take cognizance of the conduct of ministers and elders.
(b) To admit candidates to office.
(c) To enquire into the state of congregations.
(d) To decide cases too difficult for settlement by the parochial elders, or from which there was appeal.

* Censures were of three degrees :—admonition, suspension, and excommunication. Notorious offenders had to make public confession before the congregation. If incorrigible, they were cut off from the Lord's Supper, and from the right of bringing their children to be baptized.

(e) To discharge such other legislative functions as did not clash with the higher courts.

The Provincial Synod was the next superior court. It consisted of delegates from the different Classical Assemblies. Appeals from the decisions of the Classis could in certain instances be carried there, and it adjudicated on matters involving the welfare or regulation of the whole province or county. It is a mistake of Stoughton and other historians of Presbyterianism to affirm that candidates for theological examination and ordination had to appear before the Provincial Synod. The power of examination and ordination of candidates for the ministry was distinctly conferred, by a Parliamentary Ordinance of 1646, on each Classis, and we find the Wirksworth Classis regularly exercising that right.

To crown this series of courts, it was requisite to have a General Assembly, composed of delegates from all the Provincial Synods—but to this completeness Presbyterianism in England never attained.*

This elaborate form of Church government was far more perfect on paper than in reality. Even Provincial Synods are only *known* to have been constituted in a complete manner in two districts—London† and Lancashire. ‡ Historians have, however, erred considerably (both church and nonconformist) in representing that it was only in Lancashire and the metropolis that Presbyterianism was organised. This error, so far as we know, universally adopted and blindly copied into all handbooks and dictionaries of sects, seems to have arisen from there only being extant Ordinances of Parliament establishing Classes throughout districts in these two cases. But it is known that there is no perfect record or catalogue of these Ordinances, and even if no others were passed by Parliament, it by no means follows that the Presbyterian system was not generally adopted,

* On the subject of Presbyterianism in England during the Commonwealth, see Neal's *History of the Puritans*, McCrie's *Annals of English Presbytery*, Stoughton's *Church of the Commonwealth*, and especially Hibbert's *History of the Foundations in Manchester.*

† The records or Minute Book of the London Provincial Assembly are contained in a large folio MS. book in the library of Sion College. It dates from May 3rd, 1647, to August 15th, 1660. With it are bound up "a vindication of Presbyterian Government," and two other MS. treatises. London was divided into ten classes. At first the number of delegates from each classis was limited to two ministers and four elders, but this proportion was afterwards increased to three and six respectively. The first meeting of this London Assembly was held in the Convocation House, St: Paul's. Subsequent Sessions were held in Blackfriars Vestry, in Aldermanbury, in Painter Stainers' Hall, but most often at Sion College.

‡ The original Minute Book of the Manchester Classis (the first of the nine Classes into which Lancashire was divided) belongs to the Trustees of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. There is a copy of it in the Chetham Library, Manchester.

There is a copy of the Minute Book of the Bolton Classis of the Lancashire Province, at the Bodleian, but the original is not extant.

and for a time, at all events, in full operation in many a province without this formal authorisation. For be it remembered that numbers of the staunchest Presbyterians did not want this approval of the civil power, and were all the better pleased if they could establish what they considered a theocracy without its aid.

We are convinced that Presbyterianism prevailed far more widely throughout England than has been generally supposed. Without any particular investigation, evidence has almost casually reached us of the large area over which the Classis system prevailed throughout the counties of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Berkshire; and we think there is considerable probability that Provincial Synods, though, perhaps, unauthorised by Parliament, may have met in several other districts besides London and Lancashire.* So far as Derbyshire is concerned, we are able to state that the organisation was very thorough and complete. A Classical Assembly or Classis was mapped out, and to a great extent definitely established, in each of the six hundreds into which the county was and is divided.† The Classis for the hundred of the Low Peak usually met at Wirksworth, and was called after that town; for the hundred of Scarsdale, at Chesterfield;‡ for the hundred of the High Peak, sometimes at Bakewell; and sometimes at Glossop; for the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, at Derby; for the hundred of Repton and Gresley, sometimes at Repton, and sometimes at Melbourne; and for the hundred of Appletree (which had no place of special importance within its limits, and was termed the Appletree Classis) usually, we believe, at Breadsall. Nor does it appear that a single parish or parochial chapelry was permitted to be unrepresented throughout the county, and every benefice seems for a time to have been in the hands of those who, willingly or unwillingly, accepted the government of the Classis. Very full particulars are now known of the detailed working of the Classis system in Derbyshire, through a transcript of the minute book of the Wirksworth Classis, from 1651 to 1658, having

* It is certain that there was such a Synod in the county of Devon, for Flavel was Moderator of the Principal Synod of the province of Devonshire about 1650. With respect, too, to Parliamentary authority, it should not be forgotten that, on January 29th, 1647-8, an Ordinance was passed "for the speedy dividing and settling of the *several counties* of the Kingdom into distinct classical presbyteries and congregational elderships."

† These divisions were not quite strictly adhered to, for Crich and Pentrich, which are chiefly in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and South Winfield of the hundred of Scarsdale, were all three included in the district of the Wirksworth Classis. On the other hand, Hartington was excluded from the Wirksworth district.

‡ The Chesterfield Classis was in active operation, at all events so far as ordination was concerned, right through the Commonwealth.

been printed by the Derbyshire Archæological Society.* This book shows that every parish throughout that district was more or less represented at the Classis, and under its control. With all this organisation in Derbyshire, it seems very unlikely that no Provincial Synod for the county was ever held, but we have not any proof to offer of its having been convened, beyond the fact that the Certificates of Ordination granted by the Wirksworth Classis were issued in the name of "the Classical Presbytery of Wirksworth *in the Province of Derby.*"

So much of the business of the Wirksworth and other Classes pertained to the examination and ordination of candidates for the ministry, that it will be of interest to give some details of the Parliamentary Ordinance of August 28th, 1646, so often cited in the entries of their minute book. For this Ordinance we searched for some time in vain, and at last found a copy among the Commonwealth tracts of the British Museum.† It is a small quarto pamphlet of six pages, and has not, so far as we can ascertain, been reprinted or referred to at any length. It is the more important to give a correct idea of what ordination under the presbytery was, for there has been a singular concurrence of misstatement among historical authorities on this particular point. One text book of English Church history, widely accepted as specially trustworthy, says that "the rules (under the Commonwealth) about ordination are peculiarly indefinite; and the power vested in the hands of the presbytery seemed to lie open to the admission of almost anyone, provided he would take the covenant, and could satisfy his examiners of the evidence of his calling to the ministry, and of the grace of God which was in him." ‡ How far such a statement is accurate can be judged from the following abstract of the Ordinance in question. It is entitled:—

"An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the Ordination of Ministers of the Classicall Presbyters within their respective Bounds for the severall Congregations in the Kingdom of England. Die Veneris 28 August, 1646. London printed for John Wright at the Kings Head in the Old Bayley. 31 Aug. 1646."

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* This invaluable Minute Book belongs to Mr. Philip Hunt, who kindly permitted the author of this work to transcribe and annotate it in 1879 for the second vol. of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*. It is a small quarto, and consists of 94 leaves of paper, covered with a single thickness of parchment. The greater part of this account of Presbyterian worship was put together as an introduction to the transcript of the minute book, after much research, by the author. It is at the special request of several gentlemen interested in these pages that much of it is here reproduced. Perhaps we may be pardoned the natural vanity of saying that it received, when first issued, the appreciative and altogether unsought eulogy of Mr. Gladstone.

† Collection of Pamphlets, King's Library, vol. 276, No. 4.

‡ Bishop Short's *History of the Church of England*, ch. xiii. 590. A work recommended by our Episcopate for candidates for Holy Orders.

The preface, after setting out that Presbyter, Elder, and Bishop are all equal, with the usual arguments of Presbyterians, lays down that each Presbyterian Classis is to examine, approve, and ordain Presbyters within their several and respective bounds. It also enjoins that the candidate must be 24 years of age, and must bring testimonials of *(a)* his having taken "the Covenant of the three Kingdoms," *(b)* his diligence and proficiency in his studies, *(c)* his degrees at the University and time of residence, and *(d)* especially of his life and conversation.

The Presbytery is enjoined to enquire respecting the candidate, *(a)* of the grace of God in him, and *(b)* of his holiness in life; also to examine him touching *(c)* his learning, *(d)* the evidence of his vocation to the ministry, and *(e)* especially concerning "his faire and direct calling to that place to which he is designed."

Then follow the rules for examination, which may be summarised as follows:—

1. The candidate to be examined in a brotherly way, and with "mildness of spirit."

2. To be examined in his skill of the original tongues "by reading the Hebrew and Greeke Testaments, and rendering some portions of them into Latine." Inquiry also in "Logick, Philosophy, and other learning." *

3. To be asked what authors of Divinity he hath read, what knowledge he has of ecclesiastical history, and what skill in the chronology of the Scriptures.

4. Trial to be made of his *(a)* ability to defend orthodox doctrine against error, of his *(b)* skill in exposition of the Scriptures, and of his *(c)* "judgment in cases of Conscience."

5. To preach before the Presbytery on a given text (provided he is not already a proved preacher).

6. To frame a Thesis in Latin on some controversial topic of theology fixed upon by the Presbytery, and to be prepared to maintain a dispute upon it.

7. "The proportion of his gifts in relation to the place unto which he is called shall be considered."

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* According to an entry in the Manchester Classis Book (Chetham Library), candidates were to be examined in "logic, philosophy, ethics, physics, metaphysics, Greek, or Latin." "The call of the people and the consent of the patron (where there is one)" were also held by that Classis to be necessary to ordination.

If the candidate successfully passed this somewhat severe ordeal, the next step was to send him to the place to which he was "called," there to preach three several days, and to converse with the people.

On the last of those days, after his future flock had had fit opportunity for testing his "gifts in preaching," etc., the Presbytery sent a public instrument in writing,* to be read before the people, and then to be affixed to the church doors, calling on the said congregation to put in what exceptions they had against him.

If no objection was raised on the day appointed for ordination (which was to be performed in the church where the candidate was to serve, "if it may be done with safety and convenience,") *(a)* a solemn fast was to be kept by the congregation, *(b)* the Presbytery (or at least five ministers of the Word) were to come to the place, *(c)* a sermon to be preached by one of them on the office and duty of a minister, *(d)* the preacher to catechise the candidate, before the congregation, on his faith, calling, diligence, etc., etc., *(e)* the Presbytery (*i.e.*, the ministers and elders) to lay their hands on the head of the candidate, whilst "a short prayer or blessing," solemnly setting him apart for the office and work of the ministry, was said, and *(f)* finally, an exhortation was addressed to the new minister and his congregation, concluding with a prayer, the singing of a psalm, and a blessing.

It was further ordered, that anyone who had been ordained "according to the forme of Ordination which had been held in the Church of England," need not, if his testimonials were good, be further ordained, but was to be tested in his preaching, and by further examination, if necessary.

Another paragraph provides that "Records be carefully kept by the Register (or Scribe), to be nominated by the Presbytery, of the names of the persons ordained, with their testimonials, etc., etc., and of the charge to which they are appointed"—no money or gift to be paid to the Presbytery except the fee to the Register, for the entry, instrument, and testimonials of his ordination, which was not to exceed ten shillings.

In forming a due estimate of the state of religious England during the Great Rebellion, it is of no little importance to bear in mind the very great care bestowed by the Presbyterians on their candidates for

* This written instrument corresponded to the "Si quis" of our Church, indeed we believe it began with those words. The affixing this document to the church door is now termed in Scotland "Serving the Edict."

ordination, the considerable learning that was expected of them, and the laying on of hands by ministers (many of them themselves episcopally ordained) in the rite itself. It was this very question of ordination that drew to the Presbyterians so large an amount of support from timorous and puritanically inclined Churchmen, and at the same time brought down on them the severe raillery and scorn of the Independents, who affected to be unable to see the difference between the ordination of the Church and of the Presbytery. An Independent pamphleteer, of 1648, writing of the similarity of the two rites, applies to them the well-known line of Plautus, thus roughly rendered :—

> " 'Tween milk and milk the likeness is not greater,
> No egg from egg distinguish'd lesse in feature."

The Wirksworth Minute Book affords proof of the pains taken by that Classis in examining candidates. One was rejected, notwithstanding good birth and repeated applications, for scandalous life, two for insufficient learning, and one apparently for unsound doctrine.

We are not able to say under what precise circumstances the Presbytery of one Classis was considered justified in ordaining a minister who was about to take a charge outside their jurisdiction, but it will be found that this was several times done by the Wirksworth Classis. Ministers were ordained who purposed to serve cures in the counties of Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Stafford, and York respectively. In several of these cases the reason seems to have been either that the candidate was of Derbyshire birth, or well known to one or more of the Presbytery ; but in the later years, when these foreign ordinations increased, it may possibly have arisen from the collapse of the Classis in their own districts.

According to the paper constitution of Presbyterian government, the elders, usually termed " ruling elders," ought to have considerably outnumbered, if not doubled, the ministers at the classical meetings. But the keeping up of the lay element, somewhat contemptuously headed in this note book as " Others," seems to have been the great drawback to the effectual working of their system in England. The Minute Book, at Sion College, of the London Provincial Assembly, abounds in complaints of the absence of a competent body of men to act as " ruling elders," some of the largest churches being without any. This seems to have been also a characteristic of the Wirksworth Classis. The ministers almost always outnumber the " Others," the

lay element becoming very sparse indeed towards the end of the period. The principal men of the district evidently stood aloof, there being no family of distinction among the elders entered as attending the classical meetings, with the sole exception of various members of the ancient family of Buxton, of Bradbourn. This slack attendance was attempted to be remedied, but not with much success, by a vote of the Classis, on May 17th, 1653, when it was ordered that "every congregaton presbyterated within this Classis shalbe desired to send to every classicall meeting, two (or one at the least) of their congregational elders to joyne with the Ministers in managing the affaires of the Classis."

The indisposition to take office, no doubt, partly arose from the troublous state of the times, and from fear of identifying themselves with a party whose leaders in parliament had been forcibly ejected by "Colonel Pride's purge," in December, 1648; but may we not fairly surmise that the influential gentlemen of the district (whether they took the side of the King or the Parliament) clung for the most part, though not with much boldness, to the faith of their fathers? The lay element is essential to the working of the Presbyterian system—indeed, it has been spoken of by one of their recent historians as "the right arm." This right arm, never strong in England, as years passed on, became weaker and weaker. The people, recognising in the Presbyterian ministers men, for the most part, of culture and ability—many of them being half churchmen, and many of them the old Anglican priests of the Low Church party, whose consciences had permitted them to serve under a Presbytery—accepted their services without much reluctance; but they could not embrace with any heartiness the principle of eldership, with its exercise of discipline, and participation in the rite of laying on of hands, which every tradition had taught them to regard as peculiarly the attribute of the priesthood. In Scotland it was otherwise. There Presbyterianism had not to fight with the crude fanaticism of the Independents, and the voice of the Church had, by its own fault, become stifled, by taking the unpatriotic side. Instead of its Parliament being purged of Presbyterians, they formed its backbone, and nobles, barons, and gentlemen, vied with one another in gathering round the blue banner of the Covenant. The laity were with the Presbytery in Scotland, and in Scotland it became the established faith. But in England, the laity held more and more aloof; the various grades of Presbyterian assemblies were left to doctors and divines; they dealt more with

books than business; and at last, as has been well remarked, their Classical gatherings "dwindled into little more than clerical meetings for prayer and consultation."

Many other points of interest are referred to in the Wirksworth minute book—such as the administration of the Lord's Supper to non-parishioners, the appointing a day of humiliation on account of the prevalence of "feavers and other sicknesses in divers places within this Classis," the subscribing for the relief of the widows and orphans of ministers, the marriage of cousins-german, and the scandalous lives of elders, etc.

The Wirksworth Classis met, as a rule, for its regular "Classicall meeting," once a month.* Wirksworth was almost always the place of assembling, but on three occasions they met elsewhere, viz., once at Ashbourn, once at Crich, and once at Kniveton. These exceptional places of meeting were in each case determined on, when an ordination was to be held in the church of that place on the same day.

The Directory, whilst ridiculing the observance of special seasons and Saints' Days, and forbidding any notice of them as matters of man's invention, most inconsistently decreed the observance of a monthly fast.† This monthly solemnity seems to have been most regularly and religiously observed by the Wirksworth Classis. It was held on the second Thursday of the month, and is usually spoken of as the "Classicall fast," but sometimes as the "monthly lecture." Its secondary title was derived from the fact that part of the observances of the day always consisted in two long sermons or lectures. The preachers were chosen, and the place where the fast was to be held selected at the previous meeting of the Classis. These monthly fasts, in contradistinction to the meeting of the Classis, were held up and down throughout the district. We find records of them being held six times at Crich and Hognaston; four times at Wirksworth; three times at Brassington and Pentrich; twice at Ballidon, Bonsall, Carsington, Matlock, Thorpe, and South Winfield; and once at Atlow, Kirk Ireton, Parwich, and Tissington.

The Moderator, or Chairman, of the Classical meeting was chosen at the previous meeting. The selection seems to have been chiefly

* The congregational or parochial Presbytery met once a week.

† The Directory lays down that a Religious Fast requires total abstinence not only from all food (unless bodily weaknesse do manifestly disable of our holding out till the Fast be ended . . .) but from all bodily delights, rich apparell, ornaments, and such like.

The Presbyterians were also most rigid about fasting in connection with ordination. Both the ordaining Presbytery and the candidates strictly fasted until after the conclusion of the service. By some it was even argued that any breach of this rule was sufficient to invalidate the ceremony.

based on age and experience. Of the different ministers who thus officiated, according to this Minute Book, we find that Mr. Coates (S. Winfield) acted as Moderator twenty-one times, Mr. Watkinson (Kirk Ireton) nineteen, Mr. Shelmerdine (Crich and Matlock) sixteen, Mr. Oldfield (Carsington) fifteen, Mr. Porter (Pentrich) nine, Mr. Topham (Wirksworth) four, and Mr. Pole (Bonsall) three times.

Much enquiry, both public and private, has been made with the view of ascertaining the existence of the minute books of any other Classis in the kingdom, but so far without any result. With the exception of the Manchester Classis Book, we believe this one of Wirksworth to be the solitary survivor of its once numerous fellows. Trifling and insignificant as it may seem in one light, it is in another of the greatest interest, as it is an invaluable evidence of the far larger extent to which Presbyterianism was organised in England than has hitherto been generally believed.

There seems to us no doubt that, hateful as the system must have been to Churchmen in many of its aspects, that still it had certain points of resemblance—such as that of ordination, already commented upon, wherein a quasi-apostolic succession was secured—which gained for Presbyterians a half-hearted support, or, at all events, a considerable preference over Independents. The very principles of the latter involved such a segregation into mere knots of worshippers, that those who retained even the smallest leaven of Catholicism were able to see how fatal its general acceptance would be to any chance of the revival of Church feelings. A Classical Assembly, if it did nothing more, secured for the parishes composing it a notion of the advantages of joint action and common Christian fellowship. Hence the certain amount of support that Presbyterians received, in Derbyshire and elsewhere, from those who were never thoroughly with them, and who seized the first opportunity of throwing off their yoke, when the choice lay between the Church and the Presbytery.

The minutes of the first two and of the last two meetings of the Wirksworth Classis, as recorded in their minute book, are given in full as specimens of the contents of this record :—

Wirkesworth Classis in Cōm Derb Decēmb 16th 1651

Ministrs

Mr Portr Moderator
Tho : Shelmrdine
Martine Topham
John Otefield
Tho : Myles
Rog : Coke Scribe

These present att the Classicall meeting the said 16th day of Decemb 1651.

Othrs

Mr Henrie Buxton
John Sclatr
William Storer
Edward Allen
Richard Varden

Mr. Samuel Hieron this day preached his approbation sermon ; and his paines approved.

Mr. Robrt Portr being Moderatr began with prayer.

This day Mr. Samuel Hieron (according to formr Ordr) came and exhibited his Thesis upon this questiou. An sola fides justificet? wch being p'used & approved he also maintained a dispute upon the aforesd question & expounded diverse scriptures proposed by several members of the Classis wherein he gave good satisfaction wch was voted accordingly.

There appeared this day Mr Anthony Wood, late of Emmanuel Colledge in Cambridge, Student in Divinitie, to be ordained a presbyter, who was ordered to bring with him the next meeting of the Presbyterie his Testimoniale & Tytle; and likewise the next meeting of the Classicall Presbytry to preach.

It was this day ordered that the next Classical fast should be kept at Pentridge, where and when Mr. Robert Porter is desired to have two sermons prached.

Ordered that Mr. Robrt Porter be continued Moderator. And this day he being Moderator ended with prayer.

Wirkesworth Classis in Cōm Derbiæ, Jan: 20, 1651

These pnte at the Classicall meeting the said 20th day of Januarie, 1651.

vizt.

	Ministrs	Others
Mr	Portr Moderator	Edward Allen
	Coates	Richard Varden
	Watkinson	Gilbert Wallis
	Shelmrdine	Germane Buxton
	Martin Topham	Richard Buxton de Bradbourne
	Otefield	William Jessopp
	Myles	

Mr. Robrt Portr Pastor of the Church at Pentridge, being this day Moderator, began with prayer.

Mr Anthony Wood this day preached his approbation sermon, & his paines were approved.

Mr. Wood (in reference to his ordinacon and according to this Classis formr ordr) pduced two Certificates, one from the neighbouring ministrs concrning his ministeriall abillities and godlie conversacon; the other from the pshioners of Addenborough, concrning his Tytle there, they certifying their choice of him to be their Ministr. Both which Certificates were approved by the Classis.

Hee also gave Testimony of the Grace of God in him of his inward call to & right ende in undertaking the Ministerie of his competent skill in the originall tongues & Arts: & likewise in Divinitie: All which were well app'ved by the Classis; And so had this Thesis given, viz.: Utrum ordinatio ministrorum sit necessaria, wch Thesis he was ordered to bring with him to the Classis at their next sitting.

Ordered that Thursday, the 19th of Febuarie next be set apte for ye Ordination of Mr Hieron and Mr Wood, wch day is also ordered to be the Classicall day; and ordered that Mr. John Otefield preach the said ordination day? and Mr Watkinson make the exhortation to those that are to be ordained, & demand the Questions required to be demanded of all such as are to be ordained by the Ordinance of Parliamt for Ordinacon of Ministers, August 28, 1646, and lastly to end with prayer.

Ordered that Mr. John Hieron's request be granted, vizt., that ye next Classicall Fast be kept att Bredsall, & Mr Watkinson & Mr. Porter there to preach.

Voted that Mr. Porter be continued Moderator; after which vote he ended with prayer.

* * * *

Wirkesworth Classis in the Countie of Darbie Novemb: 16 1658

These p'sent at the Classicall meeting the said 16 of Novemb 1658.

Mr
- Peter Coates Mod:
- Tho Shelmerdine
- Robert Porter
- Edward Pole
- John Otefield
- Sam Moore
- Sam Tricket

- Mr Henry Buxton
- John Rudyard

Mr Samuel Moore preached the Classical sermon and was approved.

Mr Peter Coates being Moderator began with praier & after made an exhortation to ye Classis.

Mr Edward Mainwaring exhibited his Thesis this day viz; An mors sit sequela naturæ vel peccati, sit pœna peccati nequaquam naturæ sequela? & maintained a dispute uppon the same wherein he gave satisfacton.

Mr Matthias Hill exhibited his Thesis was examined but not approved.

Also Mr John Sanders, Mr Thomas Stanhope & Mr Abraham Smith exhibited their theses maintained disputes uppon the same & gave satisfaction.

Voted: that the Classicall meeting for the next three months be kept at Crich the next day after the ordinarie Classicall day in each month. Mr Samuel Tricket to preach the next Classicall Sermon.

Mr Peter Coates to continue moderator, who this day moderating ended wth praier.

Jo: Rudyard
Scribe.

Wirkesworth Classis in the Countie of Darby Novemb: 17-1658

These p'sent at the Classical Meeting the said 17 day of November being a day of ordinacon

Ministers

Mr
- Coates Moderator
- Shelmerdine
- Porter
- Page
- Otefield
- Moore
- Tricket

others

- Mr Henry Buxton
- John Heapie
- John Rudyard

This day Mr Edward Pole preached the ordinacon sermon in the Parish church at Wirkesworth which ended the questions were demanded of Mr Tho: Stanhope, Mr John Sanders, Mr Edward Mainwaring, & Mr Abraham Smith required to be demanded of them by the Ordinance for Ordinacon of ministers of the 28 of August 1646 who each of them answered to all the said questions; and then were severally ordained by praier & imposition of hands.

The said Mr Edward Pole gave the exhortation, concluded with praier & the blessing.

After the congregation dismissed the Lres of their ordinacon were signed by the ordainers & delivered unto them by the Scribe.

Their Theses are in the hands of the Moderator the papers of their testimonialls in the hands of the Scribe.

John Rudyard
Scribe.

At the Classical Meeting at Wirksworth, on May 15th, 1655, it was ordered that someone be henceforth chosen at each meeting to bring before the Classis, on its next assembly, a Thesis upon some point controverted between us and the Socinians. The Socinians were at

this time extremely numerous in Poland, but had very few adherents in England. Their leader here was one John Biddle, whom the Presbyterians wished to put to death as a heretic, but Cromwell opposed this, and he passed most of the Commonwealth period in prison, or in banishment at the Scilly Isles. He had just now been released from prison and was in the full swing of controversy. It is rather a singular commentary on the Presbyterian zeal against Socinianism, to reflect that in less than one century, viz., about 1730, the great majority of the old Presbyterian congregations in England lapsed into Socinianism or Unitarianism. In 1824, out of 206 Unitarian meeting-houses in England and Wales, no less than 170 had originally been Presbyterian.

An undated petition of the time of the Commonwealth, probably of the year 1653, addressed to the Derbyshire justices, shows that at Hayfield, the Baptist opponents were sufficiently strong to make matters unpleasant for the duly appointed Presbyterian minister.

To the right worlls the Justices of the Peace for the Countie of Darbie

The humble petition of Christopher Fisher minister at Heyfield

Herein your humble petitioner showeth that he was frely with unanimous consent chosen & elected the minister of Heyfield, & there hath remained as minister & soe Confirmed by the Committie of Plundered ministers, & an augmentation of fiftie pounds per annum & tenn pounds from the Marchant Tailors hall in London & confirmed under and by the hands of the worshipfull Collonell Ashenhurst & the rest of the inhabittantes generally.

Butt soe it is: that your petitioner being Lawfully minister is therefore unjustly persecuted & oath taken against most unjustly falsely & desperately, without ether feare of God or reverence to man by a companie of Annabaptists and . . . . in a conspiracie to undoe discharge & bannish your petitioner: whose malignancie appeareth at large.

Wherefore your worships petitioner humblie prayeth warrant against George Hatfield, Edward Hide, John Bennet, George Bennet, Thomas Watterhouse of Heyfield to be bound over to the good behaviour untill they might prove the accusation against your petitioner; & he will duly pray for your health & happinesse.

The Restoration.

The restoration of the monarchy, in 1660, was accompanied by a restoration of the previous ecclesiastical constitution of the realm almost as a matter of course. England had grown weary of Presbyterian discipline and of Independent vagaries, as well as of the smaller and fanatical sects that had sprung up under their shadow.

At the Trans. Sessions, 1661, proof was given of the eagerness of, at all events, many of the Derbyshire laity to have the Book of

Common Prayer once more restored to use, by the presentment of five of the Derbyshire beneficed ministers for neglecting severally to read it on the previous Sunday. Calamy speaks of one of these ministers Robert Moore, being "indited for not reading the Book, when it was not yet come down." If, as we believe, Calamy refers to the following dated presentment, it is another proof of his inaccuracy, for no less than three large editions of the Prayer Book had been printed before the end of 1660.

July 16th, Anno 13. Reg: Caroli Scdi
Nunc Angl: etc.

Wee whose names are subscribed doe present John Billingsley of Chesterfeild in the County of Derby Clarke, Robert Moore of Brampton in the same County Clarke Richard Maudesley of Dronfeild Samuell Wright of Ilkestone John Ouldfeild of Carsington Clarkes, for neglecteinge severally to reade the Common Prayer entituled the Booke of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacraments and other Rites & Ceremonies in the Church of England upon ye fourteenth of this instant July in theire severall parish Churches.

James Bulloke	Richard Beanes
Francis Lowe	John Chamberlaine
John Charlton	Francis Cokayne
Richard Peacock	Cha: Walker
Rand: Browne	William Ashton
Fra: Hudson	Edmund Buxton
John Dodson	Geo: Hodgkinson
Dan: Buxton	John Carter
Christopher Slater	

No sooner was a Parliament elected than an Act was passed for the restoring of ministers, which provided that every minister of the Church of England, who had been ejected during the Commonwealth, should be restored to his benefice by Christmas Day, 1660, provided only that he had not justified the King's execution, or declared against Infant Baptism.* Under this Act various of the non-episcopal ministers had to retire from their benefices to make room for the old persecuted poverty-stricken clergy, who had been thrust out from church and home in 1645. But the hand of death, specially busy in times of war, exile, persecution, and hardship, had not left many survivors of the old ejected clergy; in Derbyshire, only three of the former clergy who had been turned out were reinstated.

One such claim is found amongst the county records. It is a suit instituted by Ezechiell Coachman, praying to be restored and confirmed in the rectory of Walton-on-Trent, Thomas Bearcroft, the then rector, being the defendant. The case was heard under the 12th

* 12 Charles II., c. 17.

section of the Statute, the six commissioners being the justices of the peace dwelling next to the living, but it was dismissed as not coming within the terms of this special Act. The twelfth section of the Act appointed the justices living nearest to the benefice to adjudicate. The following is the document :—

This twentieth of December 1660 it is ordered by us whose names are hereunto subscribed that whereas Nicholas Brooke of Greaves in the County of Warwick gent in the behalfe of Ezechiell Coachman of Greyes thorock in the County of Essex Clarke did this day appeare before us and demanded the possession of and restitution to the Rectorie of Walton in the County of Derby by virtue of an Act of Parliament Intituled an Act for Confirming and restoring of Ministers bearing date the 25th April 1660, in the 12th year of our gratious soveraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the faith etc., and whereas Thomas Barecroft Clark the present Incumbent of the said Rectorie of Walton did also appear before us and alledge a legall Tytle to the said Rectorie (which we find disputable in Law) that both the aforesaid Parties Ezechiell Coachman and Thomas Barecroft be left to their legall tryall and that no advantage be taken by either of the said Parties by vertue of the said Act.

Thomas Gresley, Edw Coke, H. Every.
Cha : Agard, Rich. Coke, George Vernon.

We find from the parish registers of Walton-on-Trent that Thomas Bearcroft was inducted to the living on October 16th, 1660. The Lichfield episcopal registers show that the same rector was instituted on August 9th, 1662, on the presentation of John Ferrers; so it appears that the suit extended over two years and ended in Mr. Bearcroft's favour.

The great majority of the parishes continued to be occupied by Presbyterian or Independent (in Derbyshire, we believe, wholly Presbyterian) incumbents until the new Act of Uniformity came into force, on August 24th, 1662. This Act,* when we consider the time at which it was enacted, dealt very considerately with the non-episcopal intruders, and though it would be idle to quarrel with the generally adopted term "ejected," as applied to those removed by its authority, it is certainly a strange and unwonted use of such an expression. Opportunity was given to the beneficed nonconformists of retaining their livings if they conformed to episcopal ordination, and to the use of the Prayer Book, now re-established by their country's parliament. In Derbyshire there were no less than twelve livings held by men who had been originally episcopally ordained, who had then accepted the Ordinance of 1645 and abjured their Church and its sacraments, and who were now ready to retain their benefices by again declaring

* 14 Charles II., c. 4.

themselves Episcopalians. Two or three of these had even been most active as Presbyterian administrators, like Emmanuel Bourne, the old rector of Ashover. We are somewhat ashamed that the county produced so large a percentage of time-servers. These twelve were the rectors of Ashover, Dovebridge, Egginton, Hartshorne, Langwith, Mugginton, Norbury, Pinxton, Ravenstone, Stretton-en-le-Fields, Sutton-in-the-Dale, and West Hallam. Two Derbyshire ordained ministers, who had accepted Presbyterianism, remained faithful to their later creed and resigned. Twenty-three of the Presbyterian beneficed ministers of the county submitted to ordination at the hands of Bishop Hackett. Thirteen other Presbyterians resigned their livings or died between 1660 and August, 1662; so that when St. Bartholomew's Day came round, the appointed limit of the Act, there were but thirty-two in Derbyshire that had tarried to be ejected.*

There is one very remarkable, and we believe unique, incident in Derbyshire ecclesiastical history of this period. The old parochial chapel of Charlesworth, with burial rites attached, in Glossop parish, was suffered, in 1662, to remain in the hands of the Presbyterians, and neither the old building, nor its successor of 1797, seem to have ever heard the Church service since the days of the Commonwealth. It passed from the hands of the Presbyterians to the Independents in the reign of Queen Anne.†

The Quakers.

The Quakers, who represented the extreme outcome of Puritanism, were closely connected with Derbyshire at the time of their origin. They sprang up about 1650, chiefly under the leadership of James Naylor, of Wakefield, and George Fox, a cobbler of the village of

* These results are obtained by a careful comparison of the Lichfield Diocesan Registers with the parochial registers wherever extant, and also by a study of Calamy's list of ejected ministers, compared with Walker and other authorities on the episcopal side. Calamy, in his list of 2,000 ejected, has, beyond all doubt, been guilty of considerable historical exaggeration, and it seems highly probable that the total throughout England and Wales, of those ejected on St. Bartholomew's Day, was under 900; but so far as Derbyshire is concerned, he has but little overstated the case.

The number of Derbyshire benefices then requiring episcopal institution was 108, but we have only dealt with 85 in the figures in the text, as there is some uncertainty as to the remainder, save that we know they were not ejected.

† For further particulars of this interesting case, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. ii., pp. 205-208.

Drayton, in Leicestershire. Fox, believing that he was the subject of special spiritual revelations, began in 1649 to wander about the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire delivering impassioned addresses. Had he been content to harangue only those who would listen to him, Fox might very probably have escaped in peace, but he considered it his special mission to burst into the churches when congregations were assembled, roughly interrupting them with wild denunciations. He seems to have treated Presbyterians and Independents or Baptists with strict impartiality. The attacks of Fox and his followers upon churches or "steeple houses," upon all ministers (whom they usually indiscriminately termed priests), and upon the sacraments were of course peculiarly abhorrent to the suppressed churchmen of the day, but they were also bitterly resented with remarkable unanimity by the other rival sects, whilst the resistance to oaths, tithes, and the wearing of hats in the presence of justices produced the invariable hostility of the civil power. Richard Baxter wrote—"I had rather that men continued Seperatists and Anabaptists than turned Quakers or plain apostates, and therefore would do all that I can to hinder such an emptying of their Churches as tendeth to the more certain filling of hell. It is better to stop them in a condition where we may have some hope of their salvation than to let them run into certain peredition." After having got into trouble at Mansfield for interrupting service, for which he was savagely punished, Fox came to Derby in October, 1650, and there harangued a Presbyterian congregation. For this he was apprehended, and after a long and often cited examination taken down by his own friends, was sent to prison, together with a fellow disturber, on the following *mittimus* of two of the justices:—

To the Master of the House of Correction in Derby.

We have sent you herewithal the Bodies of George Fox late of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham & John Fretwell late of Stainesby in the county of Derby, Husbandman, brought before us this present Day and charged with the avowed uttering & broaching of divers blasphemous opinions, contrary to a late Act of Parliament, which upon their examination before us they have confesed. These are therefore to require you, forthwith upon sight hereof, to receive them the said George Fox & John Fretwell into your custody, & them therein safely keep during the space of six months, without Bail or Mainprize, or until they shall find sufficient Security to be of good Behaviour, or be thence delivered by order from ourselves. Hereof you are not to fail. Given under our Hands & Seals this 30th Day of October, 1650.

Ger. Bennett. Nath. Barton.

It was at this trial that the name "Quaker" is said to have been

given by Justice Bennett, in allusion to the shakings which Fox made a part of his ritual when he felt moved to denunciation, and also to his exhortations to his hearers to quake.* After his six months imprisonment had nearly ended, Fox was brought before the Parliamentary Commissioners, and as he had brought under his influence, during his last detention, a company of soldiers, they offered him the post of captain. For refusing this offer and for his vehemence in testifying against the lawfulness of bearing arms, he was again committed, this time to the common gaol, where he was confined for nearly another six months "amongst thirty felons in a close stinking place."

Derby had not only the notoriety of giving the universally adopted name to this sect, but was also the place where the first female Quaker preached. Elizabeth Hooton, interrupting a service, was imprisoned at Derby in the year 1651.

In the year 1654 "Thomas Towndrow, for exhorting the People in the Steeple House at Ashover, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, and leaving a Writing on the Door, was imprisoned three months; and John Lawson, for reproving Sin in the Streets of Boulsover, was imprisoned almost as long." In 1657, Besse, the chronicler of the Quakers, records various imprisonments and distresses for unpaid tithes; also "Jane Stones for declaring the Truth at Starley (? Shirley) was thrown into the water by the rude people: And at another Time and Place for the same cause, she was shamefully abused, cast into Prison and cruelly whipt." Miserable as the idea of flogging women is, it was one of the habitual punishments of the age, as we shall see in another section, and the case of Jane Stones looks a little different when we find, from the county records, that her offence in the latter case was breaking in upon the Wirksworth Classis and exhorting them when preparing for the monthly exercise. For this she was condemned by the justices to be "striped naked to the waste and whiped at the cartes taile in Wirksworth Markett." In this same year Thomas Brocksop and Anthony Wright were com-

* The idea of "quaking & trembling" had for a long time previous to this been a constant term or expression of the extreme Puritans when exhorting & denouncing, but George Fox seems to have been the first to act the part during his prophesyings, an action which was speedily copied by his followers. At the examination of Thomas Salthouse, in 1655, by the Mayor of Plymouth, occurs this passage :—Beinge demaunded if hee bee not one of those that are called Quakers syth hee is one of them, & sometimes he has had shakings on him." They began by calling themselves "The People of the Lord," or "The People of God," but soon quietly accepted the popular title. It was not until towards the end of last century that the sect formally fixed upon the title "Society of Friends."

mitted to prison and detained for some days for refusing to take off their hats at the Michaelmas Sessions, held at Derby.

A man and a woman were imprisoned for a month for interrupting service in 1658. In the next year four Quakers were put in the stocks at Ashbourne, and one of them eventually sent to gaol for ten days. "In this year also (1659)," says Besse, "John Lingard, John Kirk, and many others, going to a Meeting in the Peak Forest, were assaulted by Richard Briggs (a Priest) and a Company of rude people with him. John Kirk was sorely beaten by the Priest himself, and the People following his example, beat and abused the rest, violently driving and pushing some, stoning others, pulling the Hair from their Heads, and lamentably bruising the Bodies of James Harrison, Ralph Weild, Edward Lingard, John Goddard, Thomas Bowers, Ralph Ridgway, John Lingard, sen., John Lingard, jun., Mary Lingard, and John Ridgway, so that they lost much Blood, and were in Great Danger of their lives; All which unchristian Usage, they bore with an innocent Patience, not lifting up an Hand against their Persecutors." The chapel of Peak Forest was built in 1657; "Richard Briggs, Priest," was the first minister and a Presbyterian.

During the Commonwealth, it is said, that upwards of 2,000 Quakers were imprisoned, of whom twenty-one died in bonds. On the accession of Charles II., those then in prison, to the number of 200, were set at liberty. Charles seems to have been genuinely willing to grant them toleration, but their refusal to take the oath of allegiance, caused by dislike to oaths rather than by disaffection, soon brought them into fresh trouble. In 1662 an Act was passed against the Quakers for refusing to take lawful oaths; and in the same year another Act prohibited their assembling for worship under the penalty of £5, with transportation for the third offence. Under this cruel statute men were exported to the Barbadoes, and women to Jamaica, where they were practically sold to the colonists as slaves for the term of their punishment. In 1665, it was actually ordered that no captain should be allowed to sail to the West Indies without a pass, which was only granted to those who professed themselves willing to transport Quakers. It is pleasant, so far as Derbyshire is concerned, to find that not a single Quaker (so far as can be ascertained) was transported from this inland shire under this miserable law. Yet, on the whole, the

Quakers were better treated after the Restoration than during the Commonwealth.*

The most famous Derbyshire Quaker was one John Gratton; the *Journal of the Life of That Ancient Servant of Christ*, published in 1720, is a rare book, and throws a good deal of light on the Derbyshire treatment of the Quakers, and of the state of solution in which religion then was, so that the rise of such a sect was possible.† Of the earlier part of his journal we make the following brief abstract:—

John Gratton was born at Bakewell, in 1642, where his father was an husbandman. As a lad he took great delight "in play amongst vain boys at cards, and in shooting at butts, and ringing of bells," but being uneasy he ran to and fro and conferred with many on religion, neglecting the great teacher in his own heart, "and esteemed the priests that were then in place in Oliver Cromwell's time, but was not satisfied with their doctrine." However, in 1658, he formally joined the Presbyterians. After two years came the Restoration, and "the Presbyterian priests whom I had so much esteemed and admired, made their farewell sermons and left us; for they liked not to conform to the Common Prayer themselves, and so would not venture to stay with their flocks, which caused me to weep bitterly." Yet Gratton was not impressed, upon second thoughts, by the conduct of the Presbyterian ministers—"had they stayed till they had been pulled out and put in prison, then they had done like men that trusted in God, and it was a question whether men would have had power to have taken them from their flocks, but they fled and left us; some of them before the day called Bartholomew Day came, which they called afterwards Black Bartholomew. So I, having searched the Holy Scriptures, and found that they were contrary thereto . . . . was fully persuaded that the Presbyterians were not the true ministers of Christ, so I left them and saw they were like those spoken of by our Lord who were hirelings and not true shepherds; for when they saw the Wolf come they left the Flock and fled." He was now puzzled where to go, for the Presbyterians were moved not only out of the pulpit but out of his heart also, and "the episcopal priests came in their white surplices

* Mr. Herbert Skeats, the nonconformist author of the *History of the Free Churches of England*, when describing the treatment of the Quakers under Charles II., says:—"This was almost mild treatment compared with the usage they received at the hands of the Puritans of new England, where, tied to a cart tail, women were flogged naked for eighty miles; where Quaker's tongues were bored with a red hot iron, their ears cut off, and themselves finally hanged."

† It is generally bound up with a collection of treatises written by John Gratton, continuously paged, but with separate title pages.

and read Common Prayer with long composed form and other stuff." Hearing that all must go to this Form, he at last makes up his mind, one Sunday morning, to visit Bakewell Church, and "when I came who should there carry on the work but an old Presbyterian, one who had spoken much against the Common Prayer, and those ceremonies then commanded by men to be used; so that rather than lose those great benefits that yearly came in for praying and preaching to the people, he swallowed down that which before he had vomitted up."* Gratton next frequents the meetings in private houses of a "Mixt Multitude," some Independents, some Presbyterians, some Anabaptists; but he found pride, slander, foolish jesting, and vain talking, abounding amongst them, but was chiefly astonished at their conformity—"many of them going one while to their own Meeting and another while to the Steeple-house, and all upon one day, though they had much to say against the Steeple-house worship." He then went to Chesterfield, and tried to attach himself to a congregation of Independents there, but young Gratton, with the arrant conceit so peculiarly characteristic of early Quakers, very soon decided that they were "but dead professors, and dry trees, not bringing forth fruit. . . . Then I make my remarks on those Independents, and I saw they were very proud and afraid of men and sufferings, and when we went to meetings we were cautioned to go as privately as might be: so that they went several ways, one under one hedge-side and another under another, so that we might not be taken notice of, and scouts or watchers were set to see and to give notice that, if a Magistrate came, we might all runaway and break up our meeting." At length, in 1664, he went one Sunday to a woman's house "who was called a Quaker," two men who had lately become Quakers, and then Gratton learnt somewhat of their teachings. In 1666 he had a hankering after the strange blasphemies of the Muggletonians, who had then many dupes in Derbyshire, but he soon saw through their two false prophets.

In 1668 he went to live at Monyash, where he resided forty years. There he found a company of Anabaptists, and was almost persuaded that he ought to be dipped in the water, and witnessed the dipping of his sister in the river Wye. He continued to frequent their meetings, and though not dipped was allowed at his earnest request on one

* Thus was the aged John Rowlandson appointed vicar of Bakewell in 1616. He conformed to Presbyterianism during the Commonwealth, but was active in inducing other ministers to accept the Prayer Book on the Restoration.

occasion to speak—"So I turned me to the meeting, and spake so that the tears ran down; I admired at my condition I was then in for I was like a bottle uncorked, and the power of the spirit flowed in men, and when it stopped I ceased to speak." But now came the Conventicle Act of 1670, and when Gratton went on the first day to the meeting at Humphrey Chapman the elder's house, he refused the meeting for fear of being fined; then it was tendered to another who was not only an elder but a preacher, one Brune; and then offered to a third, William Blackshaw, who at last accepted it for that one occasion. Then arose a discussion as to where and when they must meet for the future. "Some were for meeting in the bottom of a valley to save the fine of a house; and as for the time, some were for meeting early to have done by the time the Priest and People came from the Steeple-house to dinner; but some were for beginning then, some were of one mind and some of another; but there was one that I loved the best, desired that they might meet as they had done formerly." Then John Gratton concluded that these were not the people of God, and was once more "as one alone, like a speckled bird, none like me." This year he married, and his wife would have him go and hear a priest, but he durst not for he saw they were wrong "as much as any, except Papists." But one day, in corn harvest, 1671, as he was riding on the road to Sheldon, the Lord made known to him, "That the people called Quakers are His people above all other people."

John Gratton now became in great request as a Quaker preacher, going to and fro to meetings at Darley Dale, Tideswell, Matlock, Ashover, Ashford, Baslow, Longston, Denby, Little Chester, Whitwell, Tupton, and Bolsover, as well as to divers places in the counties of York, Nottingham, Stafford, Chester, and Lincoln. From this date, his journal abounds in references to his troubles under the Conventicle Act, but owing to the dislike of the two nearest justices, Mr. Eyre and Mr. Ashton, to interfere with their neighbours, the proceedings often came to nought. Sir Henry Every is spoken of as the most influential of the Derbyshire Justices, and Gratton states that, owing to a hint given him by the Earl of Devonshire as Lord-Lieutenant, he took every means to shelter the Quakers, and intervened many times to save Gratton's goods from distraint. Other justices made various orders for distraint of £20 upon Gratton, but these warrants were by arrangement returned to Justice Every, "which he took and discharged the officers and sent them home, so the Lord preserved

me from the spoilers." Sir Henry was even able to checkmate the notorious Justice Gilbert, of Locko, to whom we have referred at length in the case of Father Busby, and who seems to have been as bitter against Quakers as against Papists. Having been brought successively before Justices Eyre, Ashton, Barton, Boothby, Degge, Gilbert, Gladman, Lister, Loe, and Pegge, either personally or by information, and having escaped any serious punishment, the opponents of Gratton now proceeded by writs in the superior civil courts, and by citation in the spiritual courts, and he was at last arrested at Bakewell, on August 16th, 1680, under a writ *De excommunicatio capiendo*, and taken to Derby gaol. There he remained, or was supposed to remain for five-and-a-half years, till the accession of James II. threw open the prison doors. But it was a strange kind of imprisonment, for the gaoler allowed him the run of his house and garden, and even at the beginning of his confinement permitted him to depart for a time on special occasions, as for instance at the serious illness of his son. "After some years (namely in 1683) the gaoler gave me leave to go home sometimes and stay for some weeks, but it displeased the prieste and apparitors." Not only did he visit his home when nominally a prisoner, but also coolly addressed various meetings in different parts of the county, running back for a day or two in gaol when it suited his convenience.

With the latter part of Gratton's life and works we have no concern, having only given this brief summary of the earlier part to illustrate the diversities of Derbyshire religious life at that epoch and the working of the oppressive statutes.

Though Derbyshire, under the guidance of the Earl of Devonshire, dealt exceptionally mercifully with the Quakers, so far as local justice was concerned, and though the county gaoler, as the servant of the justices, was evidently enabled to be most lax in his discipline, it is not to be imagined that all Quaker imprisonment of the time of Charles II. in Derbyshire, was of the farcical kind that was applied to John Gratton. Besse's *Sufferings of the Quakers** records the following cases, several of which are confirmed by the county records. In 1661, a meeting at Eyam was interrupted by the constable with soldiers. Forty-one, including ten women, were carried before a justice, and on refusing to give sureties for good behaviour, were by his *mittimus* ordered to Derby gaol, where they were all kept strait

* *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers from* 1650 *to* 1609, by Joseph Besse, 1753. Chapter X. relates to Derbyshire, and is found in Vol. i., pp. 135—145.

prisoners for upwards of a month. Later on in the same year, twelve more Quakers were imprisoned at Derby for twenty weeks. In 1663, fifteen Quakers arrested at meetings were kept in the house of correction at Chesterfield for terms varying from three to nine weeks. In the next year a larger number were imprisoned in the same house of correction, and two committed to the county gaol for six months. Various imprisonments, as well as loss of goods, were also inflicted on the Quakers for refusing to pay tithes or Easter dues. But we are bound to confess that Besse manages to give a singular colour to some of the "sufferings" that he chronicles. Here is one of his statements:—"Anno 1662. Alice Woolhead for giving a Christian Exhortation to the People at one of the publick Worship-houses in Derby (shire), was sent to Prison." But when we set this quiet statement by the side of the sworn information of the rector of Clowne, the matter assumes a very different complexion. The same amount of "suffering" would have to be endured in these days of toleration, whether the worship interrupted was that of the Church of England or of the Salvation Army.

The Information of John Burton, Rector of Clowne in the County of Darby taken uppon oath before Godfrey Clarke, Esqre. one of his Maties Justices of the peace of the sayd County the 30th day of September In the yeare of our Lord God 1662.

Who saith, That uppon the Lord's day last past which was the 28th day of this instant September, in the tyme of divine Service in the forenoone Alice Woodhead of Clowne above sd. Widdow (who is reputed a Quaker) came into the body of the Church aforesayd, And told this informt openly as hee was reading, that shee was come to reason with him, with other like words to the disturbance of this Informt & the congregation, whereunto this Informt made answer, That it was not a tyme then to reason with her, and appoynted the Churchwardens to take her away forth of the Church.

Godfrey Clarke.

The Examination of Alice Woodhead of Clowne in the County of Darby Widdow taken before Godfrey Clarke Esqre one of his Maties Justices of the peace of the sayd County the 30th day of Sept. 1662.

Who beeing asked whether shee came into the Church at Clowne in this County the last Lord's day in the forenoone, in tyme of divine Service and to what end saith, That on the last Lord's day shee went to the place where hee was, and there shee found him in the Stall doing his worke, And, shee would have reasoned with him, but hee would not, & thereuppon shee went her way.

Godfrey Clarke.

This forcible noisy disturbance of the religious worship of others was the worst characteristic of the early Quaker, and caused no small share of his troubles. There was usually complete impartiality as to the kind of worship interrupted, so long as the meeting was not of

their own persuasion. An intrusion on the Wirksworth Classis has been already described, and other disturbances of the then established faith, but even when Presbyterianism was under the ban it seemed to be equally hateful. The Derbyshire Quaker apostle, John Gratton, boasts in his journal of having rudely, arrogantly, and apparently out of pure wantonness, broken in upon a Presbyterian congregation, worshipping in a barn at Ashford, in the year 1677, under the ministry of pious John Oldfield, the ejected rector of Carsington; and this was the more cowardly as the Presbyterian congregation had then no redress.

In 1683, when the constables were ordered to present all Quakers in their respective townships, the returns for the hundred of Scarsdale (the only one for which they are extant for that year), yield a total of 103. The constables were again ordered by the sessions to present all Quakers in the first year of William and Mary, as they were evidently suspected to be a specially disturbing element, and their resistance to tithes forced the civil authorities to take cognizance of them. There are only a few of the constabulary presentments for 1689 remaining among the records, chiefly for the High Peak hundred. In Bowden Chapel the constable returns "John Lingard, Mary Lingard, Elizabeth Lingard, three Quakers." In Hope parish there were only six. The return for Monyash, yielding twelve, is of interest, as it includes "John Gratton and his wife."

Several references to Quakers are to be found in the parish registers of the county. On a fly-leaf of the third volume of the North Winfield registers is a list of nine births of unbaptised Quakers, between May 6th, 1698, and January 29th, 1705. The Society had one of their early meeting houses at Tupton in this parish, as well as a small enclosed burial ground.

Other particulars relative to the licensing of their meeting houses, and to their numbers at later dates, are given elsewhere in this section. The Society of Friends has now seven meeting houses in the county, namely, at Derby, Bakewell, Chesterfield, Heanor, Monyash, Furness, and Matlock Bank.

The Conventicle Acts.

The toleration that had been promised at the Restoration, was at last utterly set at nought by the Conventicle Act of 1664, the principle of which was further extended in 1670.* These severe acts, passed in the vain hope that they would extinguish every form of heterodox worship, declared all meetings of more than five individuals, besides those of the family, for any religious purpose not according to the Book of Common Prayer, seditious and unlawful conventicles. By the first of these acts, the attendance at such a meeting was punished by a fine of £5, or imprisonment for three months; a second offence was punishable by a fine of £10, or six months; and a third offence by a fine of £100, or transportation for seven years. The amended act exacted fines, not only from those attending either house or field conventicles, but also from all ministers officiating, and from the owners or occupiers of such houses or fields, and from magistrates and other responsible officials neglecting to enforce the provisions of the law. The fine for mere attendance was lessened, being only 5s. for a first offence; the fine upon the preacher was £20, which could be levied upon the audience if the preacher fled or was a stranger, or had no goods on which to distrain; and the fine upon the occupier of the house or field was £20. The justice or justices convicting were to send a record of the same to the next quarter sessions. Appeal was permitted, if made in writing within a week after conviction, to the justices in quarter sessions assembled. The fines were to be levied by warrant of the convicting justice through the constable, and paid over to the justice, who was thus to distribute them—one third to the sheriff at the quarter sessions for the king's use, one third to the poor, and one third to the informer.

The Derbyshire Orders of Sessions are wanting for the first ten years after the Restoration, and there is but little immediate evidence of the way in which the first Conventicle Act was worked in the shire. But there is abundant evidence with respect to the latter years of Charles II. The first document that we have found dealing with this subject is of a date immediately subsequent to the passing of the amended act, and affords proof of the trifling hearsay that the local justices accepted as sworn information from informers. It relates to

* 16 Charles II., c. 1.; 22 Charles II., c. 1.

Samuel Hieron, a brother of John Hieron, of Breadsall, one of the most worthy of the ejected ministers of the county. Samuel Hieron held the living of Shirley during the last three years of the Commonwealth. Calamy says of him—"He made no great Figure in the World, but was an honest Man, and an useful Preacher. He was much belov'd by those amongst whom he labour'd. Few Mens outward Circumstances more press'd their Conformity than his did; yet he follow'd his Conscience, and left a pretty Living, at Bartholomew Day 62, and threw himself and all his into the Hands of God's Providence. And tho' he remov'd from Place to Place, and everywhere met with hard Pennyworths, yet he found God pitiful and of tender Compassion, and had enough to carry him to his Journey's End, which he arrived at March 24, 1687." The following is the information of William Johnson, *gentleman*, against the ex-minister in 1670; we know not how it ended, but probably Samuel Hieron had to pay severely for his ill-timed pleasantry in the hearing of an unexpected informer.

The Information of Will Johnson of Haslewood in the said County Gent. against one Samuell Hyorne an nonconformist Preacher: taken before John Lowe Esqre one of his Maties Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby the 26th day of July in the 22th yeare of his Maties Rayne that now is annoque domini 1670.

This Informat: saith that upon the 25th day of July last past as the said Mr. Johnson came from Darby in company of the said Samuell Hyorne and others: the said Hyorne desires the said Mr. Johnson to Lend him his Mare to a Conventicle and hee could mend her pace the said Mr. Johnson said hee would if hee would lett him goe with him, there upon the said Hyorne replied he should not know where hee went to a Conventicle; for that hee and Mr. Johnson and his Mare could not make a Conventicle, but hee could tell him what was a Conventicle whereupon Mr. Johnson desired to know what was a Conventicle, thereupon the said Hyorne replyed and said that goeing to the Alehouse and drinkeinge the Kings health and praying for him, that was a Conventicle And divers others Sismaticall reprochfull Languidge against the said Mr. Johnson, for being formerly on a Jeury against Conventicles. William Johnson.

Jo: Lowe.

The county records afford one interesting instance of appeal against conviction under the Conventicle Act. On July 6th, 1673, a conventicle was held in a barn at Wirksworth, which was addressed by John Oldfield, the much respected rector of the neighbouring village of Carsington, when under Presbyterian rule. It was attended by a congregation of 210, which included several men of substance and position. Information was laid before two of the justices, Sir Henry Every and German Pole, with the following result, as shown in a transcript of the conviction returned to the quarter sessions:—

Forasmuch as itt is this Day proved before us by the Oaths of Arthur Lowe of Hasslewood in the county of Derby gentellman, & William Hopkinson of Wirksworth in the

aforesaid County Gentellman William Budworth, of the same Towne and County, Gentellman, Walter Gell of Mickleover in the aforesaid County Apparitor, and Thomas Waterfall of Wirksworth in the aforesaid County laborer, and by other Notorious evidence & circumstances That upon Sunday the Sixt day of this instant July their was held in a barne or outhouse in Wirksworth which did of late belong to John Wigley of Wigwall Esqr, & now in the possession of John Buxton Richard Buxton the younger Thomas Fletcher John Heloby or some of them or some of their assigns, An unlawfull assembly Conventicle or meeteing under culler or pretence of the Exercise of Religion in other manner than According to the Lithurgy & practice of the Church of England, and that there was then and their present the aforesaid John Buxton Richard Buxton the younger Thomas Fletcher John Heloby John Ouldfield Robert Hayward German Buxton John Hill Mary Tompson wid. William Storer the elder James Adam George Pidcocke John Eaton John Berrisford George Adam James Storer William Spencer James Sowter Robert Hollines Robert Bellford Samuell Moore Robert Toplis the elder William Storer the yonger George Smedley John Spencer Roger Billinge George Curtis William Milner Richard Buxton & John Hutchinson & Divers other unknown persons to the number of Nine score all of them yett unknowne & undiscovered, & that the said John Buxton Richard Buxton the yonger Thomas Fletcher & John Heloby the same day aforesaid did wittingly and willingly permitt and suffer the said John Ouldfield who took upon him to preach or teach & did then & their preach & teach in and to the said unlawfull Assembly Conventicle or meeting: Wee therefore being Justices of the Peace of & in the said County of Derby Doe hereby adjudge and convict the said John Buxton [& others] to be guilty of suffiering the said unlawfull Assembly Conventicle or Meeting in the Aforesald barne or outhouse; and wee doe likewise adjudge and convict the said John Ouldfield to bee guilty of takeing upon him to preach or teach, & for preachinge or teachinge in & to the said unlawfull Assembly Conventicle or Meetinge: And wee doe likewise adjudge and convicte all the rest of the persons above-named to bee guilty for being present at the said unlawfull Assembly Conventicle or Meetinge contrary to the forme of the Statue in that behalfe lately made & provided: And wee doe farther by these presents adjudge order & award the said John Buxton [& others] for permitting and suffering the said unlawfull Assembly, etc. to forfeit the sume of twenty pounds to be Equally divided by paying each the sume of five pounds apeece: And wee doe also adjudge order and award that John Ouldfield for takeinge upon him to preach etc. to forfeit the sume of twenty pounds: And wee doe also adjudge etc. the aforesaid Richard Buxton the yonger present Churchwarden in the Aforesaid parish of Wirksworth for nott informinge against the said unlawfull Assembly etc. accordinge to the aforesaid acte forfeite the sume of five pounds: And that Robert Hayward German Buxton and all of the persons above-named Doe for this their first offence forfeite the sume of five shillinges apeece: And in Regard of the Poverty of the aforesaid John Ouldfeild hee being nott able to pay the sume of twenty pounds whereof hee stands convicted, Wee doe therefore by these presents adjudge order and award that Tenne pounds being a Moiety of the said twenty pounds shall be levied upon the goods and Chattells of the said Robert Hayward, And the sume of one pound upon James Adams and upon John Buxton Thomas Fletcher John Heloby and John Hill namely the sume of one pound apeece. And upon German Buxton the sume of five pounds being in all tenne pounds more being the other Moiety of the Aforesaid twenty pounds to be levyed upon the goods and Chattells of the persons aforesaid: All which said severall sumes are to be Disposed of Accordinge to the forme of the said Actt. In witness whereof wee have hereunto Sett to our Hands & Seales this nine & twentieth day of July In the five & twentieth yeare of the Reigne of our most Gracious Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Kinge Defender of the Faith etc. Annoque Domi 1673.

H. Every.. Ger. Pole.

Annexed to this record of conviction, are eight other parchment documents, being the respective appeals of Thomas Fletcher, James

Adams, Gervase Buxton, Richard Buxton, Robert Hayward, John Buxton, John Hill, and John Heloby against their heavy fines. Each appeal, dated August 20th, recites in legal phraseology the incident of the conviction, on July 29th, and of the distraint being executed on August 16th, and concludes as follows :—"doth hereby appeale in writeing According to the said Act of Parliament from the said Sir Henry Every and German Pole to the judgment of the justices of the peace of the said County of Derby at theire next Quarter Sessions And doth pray that uppon the evidence uppon which the said conviction passed with the whole Record thereof & this his appeal he may plead & make defence & have his Tryall by a jury thereuppon in such manner as is expressed in the said Statute." The convicting justice has endorsed each appeal thus—"Vicessimo die Augusti. The within-named . . . . . delivered this appeal to us." Unfortunately the extant Orders of Sessions of the County only began in 1682, and there is no trace of the result of the appeal. Appeals against convictions under the Conventicle Act are said to have been very rare, and no wonder, for if the conviction was sustained the offender was condemned in treble costs. The appeal in this instance was probably made from the fact of the convicted Buxtons being persons of some position, wealth, and influence in the county.

The first record of conviction in the sessional orders, under this Act, occurs in July, 1682, and is thus entered :—

Memorand That at the Generall quarter Sessions held at Bakewell the eleaventh day of July Anno Car S'cdi Tricesimo quarto Thomas Gladwyn Esquire One of his Maties Justices of the peace for the County of Derby retorned into this Court a certaine Trespasse and Contempt by them comitted contrary to the forme of the Statute Intituled an Act to p'vent and supresse seditious Conventicles The names of which p'sons together with their fines severally imposed upon them according to the Tenour of the said Record are hereafter mentioned The reason of which fines as they are taxed will by the said Record more fully and at large appeare.

At Egstowe in the p'ish of Northwingfeild.

	li.	s.	d.
Upon George Hitchinson of Sheffield for takeinge upon him to preach and teach in and unto the said Conventicle	20	00	00
Upon John Fretwell whoe was p'sent at the said Conventicle	00	05	00
Upon Richard Clayton for the like gent..	00	05	00
Upon John Holmes for the like	00	05	00
Upon Elizabeth his wife for the like	00	05	00
Upon Nicholas Swift for the like	00	05	00
Upon Hannah the wife of George Poynton for the like	00	05	00
Upon Susannah Fryth for the like..	00	05	00
Upon Joseph Fryth for the like	00	05	00
Upon his wife for the like	00	05	00

	li.	s.	d.
Upon George Ashley sen. for the like	00	05	00
Upon Raphe Hartly for the like	00	05	00

Noe money paid into Court upon this Conviction by the Justice Convicting.

J. Adderly Cl. Pac:

At the Mich. Sessions of the same year, proof is afforded, by the action of the Grand Jury, that this intolerant act was not simply worked by a few prejudiced justices and interested informers, as is sometimes represented, but that unfortunately the reaction from the religious tyranny of the Commonwealth caused churchmen generally to be anxious to put it into operation. The names of the jury are given, and they seem to have been fairly representative of different parts of the shire. To each of the fifteen the descriptive "gen: "is attached. They were William Collier, of Allestry; Robert Hope, of Grangefield; Robert Buxton, of Carsington; William Cockaine, of Matlock; Nicholas Ball, of Tissington; Samuel Johnson, of Spondon; Thomas Cockaine, of Chaddesden; Thomas James, of Draycote; Robert Newton, of Matlock; Thomas Gregory, of Foolow; Edward Holland, of Caldwell; Francis Bee, of Stapenhill; Seth Wood, of Swanwick; Edward Meymot, of Outseats; and Francis Mathion, of Riddings. The following was the action taken by the justices on the recommendation of these gentlemen:

Upon Complaynt made to this Court by the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury sworn and attendinge this p'sent Sessions of the remissnesse and neglects of the severall Petty Constables in this County in not p'senting Conventicles and absenters from the Church, And att the instance of the said Grand Jury that the said Petty Constables might p'sonally appear att the next Sessions to deliver in their severall p'entmts upon Oath into Court especially the Petty Constables of the severall hundreds of Morleston Repton and Appletree whoe by the said Grand Jury were more p'ticularly complayned of for their neglects as aforesaid Itt is ordered by this Court accordingly and that the severall head Constables of the severall hundreds in this County doe give notice upon sight of this Order To their respective Petty Constables that they p'sonally appeare att the next Sessions to answere their respective neglects and then to deliver in their respective p'entmts for the said next Sessions upon Oath in Court.

At the next Sessions, Epiph. 1682-3, the zeal of the grand jury caused two Conventicle records to appear upon the Orders, which are appended in detail. It is rather remarkable that no names follow the first of these entries, though it speaks of "the severall persons undernamed."

To the Sheriffe of the County of Derby & to the high Constable of the hundred of Appletree in the said County & to the severall Constables of Spoondon Chaddesden & Finderne & especially to John Radford & Thomas Fryth joyntly and severally greetinge.

Forasmuch as it hath appeared upon Oath to this Court that there was upon notorious circumstances an unlawful Conventicle or Meeting supposed to bee held at the house of one George Redshawe in Spoondon in this County on the nineteenth day of Novembr last past being Sunday contrary to the Lawe, and that there were p'sent att the same the severall p'sons undernamed, in contempt of his Maties Lawes, These are therefore in his Maties name to charge and comand you and every of you upon sight hereof to attach the Bodies of the said severall p'sons underwritten and bring them and every of them before Sr Simon Degg Knight and Henry Gilbert Esq two of his Maties justices of the peace of this County on Tuesday the three and Twentieth day of this instant January att the White Hart in Derby by tenne of the Clocke in the forenoon of the same day sev'ally to find sufficient sureties and mainprise as well for their good bearing untill the next gen'all Quarter Sessions of the peace to bee held for this County as alsoe for their sev'all appearances then and there to answere the p'misses, And if they or any of them shall refuse soe to doe that then without any further warrt you convey him her and them soe refusing to the comon gaole of this County there to remain untill willing to doe the same.

Memorand that at the generall Quarter Sessions held at Chesterfield in & for this County the Nineth day of January Anno Regni Car: scdi Tricesimo quarto John Woodward gent. Mayor of the Burrough of Chesterfeild aforesaid retorned into the Court a certaine Trespasse and Contempt by them comitted contrary to the forme of the Statute Intituled an Act to p'vent & suppresse seditious Conventicles, The names of which p'sons together with their fines severally imposed upon them according to the tenour of the said Record are hereafter mentioned The reason of which fines as they are taxed will by the said Record more fully & at large appeare.

Att Chesterfeild.	Fines imposed. li.	s.	d.
Upon Tabitha White widdow for suffering the Conventicle to bee held in her house	20	00	00
Upon Thomas Ogle for being present at the said Conventicle	00	05	00
Upon Lidia his Wife for the like	00	05	00

Upon Lawrence Oxley; Adam Gill, & Anne his wife; Jonathan Tomlinson, & Elizabeth his wife; Michael Walton, and Alice his wife; Peter Parkinson, & Anne his wife; Elizabeth Delph, widow; Mary, the wife of James Lunn; Katherine, the wife of Henry Ward; Mary Oxley, spinster; Goodith, the wife of Thomas Oxley; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Hibbert; Jane, the wife of Thomas Stephenson; Anne Allwood, widdow; Elizabeth Browne, widdow; Mary Farrand, widdow; Grace, the wife of Ralph Naylor; and Mary, the wife of William Child—each the like sum.

Noe money paid into Court upon this Conviction by the Justice Convictinge.

J. Adderley, Cl: Pac:

The year 1683 recorded two other Derbyshire convictions under this Act, namely at Wardlow and at Allestry. No apology is needed for giving these records also in full, for no details of the working of this oft-cited measure have as yet been published. The ingenuity of the justices in making the most of the penalties may be noted in each instance; it was surely never contemplated by the framers of the Act that the same person should be fined under different sections. An interesting fact as to the conviction at Wardlow is the presence and punishment of that admirable man William Bagshawe, the Apostle of the Peak, to whom further reference will

shortly be made.* Though considered the most gifted nonconformist preacher of the district, this conviction shows that he was modest enough, at the age of 56, to listen to a far younger man. George Eaton, the convicted preacher, was a son of Samuel Eaton, who, during the days of the Presbyterian ascendancy, held the vicarage of Great Burdworth, Cheshire.

Memorand That att gen'all quarter Sessions held att Bakewell in & for the county of Derby the tenth day of July Anno Regni Car: scdi Tricesimo quinto Robert Eyre Esqr One of his Maties Justices of the Peace for this County retorned into this Court a certaine Trespasse & Contempt by them comitted Contrary to the forme of the Statute Intituled an Act to p'vent & suppresse seditious Conventicles The names of wch Persons together with their fines sev'ally imposed upon them according to the tenour of the said Record are hereafter mentioned, The reason of which fines as they are taxed will by the said Record more fully & att large appeare.

Att Wardlowe.	Fines imposed. li.	s.	d.
Upon George Eaton for teaching & preaching in & unto the said Conventicle	20	00	00
Upon John Whyte for p'mittinge the Conventicle to bee held in his house in parte of his fine of twenty pound by reason of his poverty	01	00	00
Upon Ralph Whyte for the aforesaid offence of John Whyte by reason of his poverty	10	00	00
Upon William Bagshawe for the aforesaid offence of John Whyte by reason of his poverty	09	00	00
Upon the said George Eaton for being present at the said Conventicle	00	05	00
Upon the said John Whyte for the like	00	05	00
Upon Ralph Whyte for the like	00	05	00
Upon the said William Bagshawe for the like	00	05	00
Upon Abraham Browne for the like	00	05	00
Upon John Bramwell for the like	00	05	00
Upon John Waine for the like..	00	05	00
Upon Richard Stafford for Elizabeth his wife for the like	00	05	00
Upon John Shore for the like	00	05	00
Upon Mary Bramwell spinster for the like	00	05	00

Noe money paid into Court upon this Conviction by the Justice Convicting.

J. Adderley, Cl. Pac.

Derb. Memorandum that att the generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace held att Chesterfeild in & for the County the fifteenth day of January Anno Regni Caroli scdi Tricesimo quinto Sr Henry Every barronet One of his Maties Justices of the Peace for this County returned into this Court a Certaine Trespasse & Contempt comitted contrary to the forme of the Statute Intituled an Act to supresse Seditious Conventicles. The names of which persons together with their fines sev'ally imposed upon them according to the tenour of the said Record are hereafter mentioned.

* There is a possibility, as suggested to us by Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, that the William Bagshawe convicted at Wardlow might have been the eldest son of John Bagshawe, of Hucklow, the High Sheriff of 1696, Wardlow being much nearer to that seat of the Bagshawes than to Ford Hall.

Att Allestrey.	Fines imposed. li.	s.	d.
Upon Samuel Ward for sufferinge the Conventicle to bee held in his house	20	00	00
Upon the said Samuel Ward for sufferinge a person unknowne to teach & preach in the said Conventicle as parte of his fine	10	00	00
Upon John Twigge for parte of the preachers fine	05	00	00
Upon John Holmes for pte of the said preachers fine..	05	00	06
Upon the said Samuel Ward for being p'sent at the said Conventicle	00	05	00
Upon the said John Twigge for the like	00	05	00
Upon the said John Holmes for the like	00	05	00
Upon Samuel Robinson for the like	00	05	00

Memorand that the Kings third part of the forfeitures above mentioned were paid into Court to be Certified by the Clarke of the peace with what shall bee levied & Certified in this Court upon former convictions upon which as yet noe money hath bin paid into Court.

J. Adderley, Cl. Pac.

The remissness of the convicting justice in returning to the sessions the third part of the Conventicle fines for the Crown, as well as of the justices in session neglecting to require them, has been shown (so far as Derbyshire is concerned) by the post-scripts attached to the records by the clerk of the peace. At the beginning of the year 1684, a somewhat peremptory communication was received from the Treasury, which is transcribed in the sessional orders.

A coppy of a Letter from the Lords of the Trea'ry, Communicated att this Sessions :

After our hearty Comendations, whereas wee are Informed that severall sumes of money have bin levyed or collected by vertue of the Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty Second yeare of his Maties Reigne for p'venting and suppressing seditious Conventicles, whereof one third p'te doth belong to his Matie. But by reason that the Constables or other Officers whoe have bin authorized to levy the said moneys have not delivered the same to the Justices or Cheife Magistrates, or because the Justices have not paid his Maties p'te of the moneys comeinge to their hands, by vertue of the said Act into the Court of Quarter Sessions or the Court hath not delivered them over to the Sheriffe for his Maties use, and made Certificate thereof into the Exchequer, as in the said act is praescribed, the same or a great p'te thereof have not bin answered to his Maties use, as they ought to have beene. Wee have therefore thought itt necessary for his Maties service to write to you Desireing you will please to take especiall care in your County not onely that the Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, Churchwardens or Overseers of the poore (whoe are to levy the penalties of the said Act, and to pay the same to the Justices of the Peace or other Cheife Magistrates) doe justly p'forme their Duties therein, But alsoe that the Kings third p'te as well of what has bin already levyed, as what shall hereafter bee levyed by vertue of the said Act bee duely paid by the said Justices into your Court of Quarter Sessions, and that the same or any other moneys which shall bee received there for the Kings use upon the said Act bee forthwith from time to time delivered to the Sheriffe of your County, and p'ticularly that you doe transmitt Certificates thereof signed by two or more of your owne member in publicke Sessions, and by the Clerke of the Peace into the Excheqr from time to time into the office of the Trea'rs Remembrancer there to the end the Sheriffe may bee duely charged therewith upon his accompts and to p'vent the wrong which his Maties may likely suffer for want of such

Certificates and soe wee bid you heartily farewell from the Trea'ry Chamber in Whitehall the 10th day of March 168⅘.

For our very loving friends	Rochester
His Maties Justices of the	Kente
Peace for the County of	Ed. Deringe
Derby:	Ste. Fox.

At the Trans. Sessions of the same year, another conviction in the north of the county, where nonconformity was most rife, was recorded. The ingenuity of the justice in fining the same man for preaching and for being present at his own preaching is again to be admired. In this instance it was a Quaker Conventicle.

Memorand that at the gen'all Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Bakewell in & for the said County the fifteenth day of July In the sixe and thirtieth yeare of his Maties Reigne that nowe is Robert Eyre Esq one of his Maties Justices of the Peace for this County retrned then into Court a certaine Trespasse and Contempt cõmitted contrary to the forme of the Statute Entituled an Act to prevent & suppresse Seditious Conventicles. The names of which persons together with their fines severally imposed upon them according to the tenour of the said record are hereafter mentioned.

Att Slackhall in the p'she of Chapple in the Fyrth.	Fines imposed. li.	s.	d.
Upon Jonathan Boden for teaching and preaching in and to the said Conventicle in pte of 20li his fine	03	06	08
Upon Anthony Boden by reason of the poverty of the said Jonathan as pte of the said 20li	03	06	08
Upon Ralphe Ridgway by reason of Jonathan Boden's poverty the same ..	03	06	08
Upon John Lingard by reason of the said Jonathan Boden's poverty as pte of his said fine	03	06	08
Upon William Beard by reason of the poverty of the said Jonathan Boden as pte of his fine..	03	06	08
Upon Jonathan Fisher by reason of the poverty of the sd. Jonathan Boden as pte of his sd. fine	03	06	08
Upon the said Jonathan Boden of being present at the said Conventicle the sum of	00	05	00
Upon Anthony Boden for the like	00	05	00
Upon Ralphe Ridgway for the like..	00	05	00
Upon John Lingard for the like	00	05	00
Upon Jonathan Fisher for the like	00	05	00
Upon William Beard for the like	00	05	00
Upon William Beard for Margarett his wife	00	05	00
Upon Edward Lingard for the like	00	05	00
Upon Mary Lingard widdowe for the like..	00	05	00
Upon Mary Lingard spinster for the like..	00	05	00

Noe money paid into Court upon this Conviction by the Justice Convictinge.

J. Adderley Cl. Pac.

Six months later, namely, at the Epiph. Sessions, 1684-5, the constable who had to distrain in the Slack Hall case was called to account for undue detention of goods seized. It is pleasant to note

that some regard to justice of administration was shown by the Derbyshire magistrates just when this odious Act was on the eve of expiration.

Ordered that the present Constable of Boden Chappell release from the hands of Thomas Moult late Constable of the same place A certaine p'cell of Stockins by him distreyned of one William Berd of Slack Hall, for a fine imposed upon him by a Conviction of a Conventicle before Robert Eyre Esqr one of his Maties Justices of the peace of this County and alsoe what money the said Thomas Moult hath receaved for Stockins sould allowinge to him out of the same his reasonable Charges, And that the present Constable give an Accompt thereof to this Court att the next Quarter Sessions & in the mean time comitt the sale of the remainder of the said Stockine & answere the moneys att the said Sessions And that Thomas Moult late Constable bee discharged.

The last sessional entry with regard to this Act was made at these Sessions, and consists of the following reply to the previous communication from the Treasury :—

A Letter to the Lords of the Treasury.

Att the generall quarter Sessions of the Peace held here this daye for the County of Derby We receaved yor Lordpps of 23rd December last And alsoe acknowledge the receipt of another from yor Lordpps att the generall quarter Sessions held in July last, which was then comunicated to the Court by the Clerke of the Peace, & in obeidiance thereunto itt was then ordered that the Clerke of the Peace should Search the Records of this Court for the Conviction of Conventicles which had bin delivered in by any Justice of Peace, & to inquire & informe the Court what Execution had bin thereupon Whoe hath Informed us that in pursuance thereof he hath made search, & finds severall Convictions upon which there hath bin little or noe execution And hath thereupon sent to such Justices of Peace that were the Convictors & not present in Court Coppies of the said Letter with the desires of this Court to give as speedy account thereof as possibly they could And upon further inquiry into the said premises this present Sessions Wee find that sev'all persons convicted are fled & others poore soe that some of the penalties could not be levyed & that some goods distrayned of others remaine in the officers hands yet unsold. But wee shall speedily pursue yor Lordpps directions in callinge all officers to account concerning the same & cause the utmost execution thereof as may bee to bee performed & his Maties pte of the money levyed to bee paid to the present Sheriffe of this County for his Maties use & shall transmitt to yor Lordpps with what expedition wee possibly can a Certificate thereof in such method & forme as your Lordpps have directed & for the future shall likewise from every Sessions in which any the like Conviction shall bee brought make the like Certificate to yor Lordpps and the like payment to the respective Sheriffes.

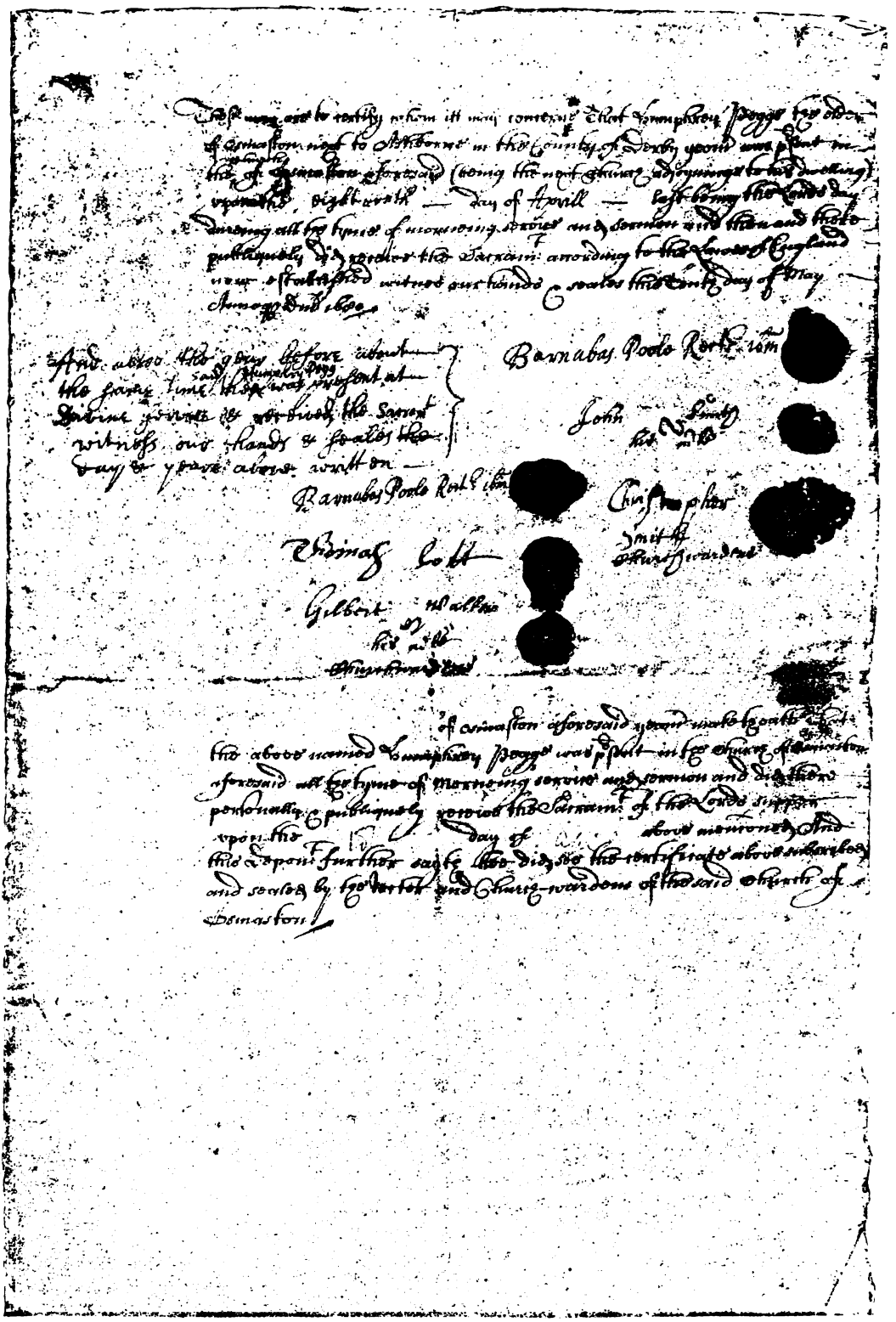
Wee are
My Lords
Yor Lordpps most obedient humble servants
S : Degge
Will : Boothby
Will : Fitzherbert
Tho : Eyre
J : Lowe
Reg : Pyndar.

Sacramental Certificates.

The Corporation Act of 1661 excluded from any office in any municipal body all who had not received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England within a year before such election, thereby equally excluding dissenters and Romanists.* The principle was considerably extended in 1673, when the celebrated Test Act was passed, which required all officers, civil and military, and all persons having places of trust under the sovereign, within six months after their admission to office, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England, in some parish church immediately after divine service and sermon. At the time of taking the oaths of office, the official was to deliver into court a certificate of his having so received the Sacrament, under the hand of the minister and churchwardens and of two witnesses.† A declaration was also to be made denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. The preamble of the bill, and its whole history, show that its main object was to deal yet another blow against Papists, but the bill was probably rendered additionally attractive to the majority of each House by the perception that it would effectually bar out other Nonconformists. The dissenters, however, were so determinately hostile to the Romanists, that the bill obtained their eager support. Though it effected its immediate object of causing Lord Treasurer Clifford and Lord High-Admiral the Duke of York, with other subordinates to lay down their respective offices, dismay settled down upon the Protestant Nonconformists when they found the true nature of the weapon they had themselves materially assisted to forge. William III. was anxious to promote its repeal, and bills with that object were ably pressed in 1718, 1735, and 1739, as well as at several later dates. But it was not until 1828 that the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts was accomplished, under the leadership of Lord John Russell; the bill received the royal assent on May 9th, and instantly became law. This is not the place for unnecessary polemical comments, but we should think that every earnest churchman has long ago realised the incalculable harm inflicted on true religion and on sacramental truth by these odious Test Acts.

Among the Derbyshire county records are a very large number,

* 13 Charles II., c. 1. † 25 Charles II., c. 2.



FACSIMILE OF SACRAMENTAL CERTIFICATE, 1680.

1,430 in all,* of these sacramental certificates, that were deposited with the court of Quarter Sessions. The earliest dates from January 13th, 1673, and the latest on December 30th, 1828. Colonel Colvile took much trouble with these certificates, and had calendars prepared that gave the date, name, officiating minister, and parish of each; there is also an index of the names of the officiating ministers, 312 in all. The great majority of these certificates are filled up on forms printed on parchment. The nature of these hateful certificates is now so generally forgotten, that it will be of interest to give the oldest of the Derbyshire ones *in extenso* :—

We William Osburne Minister of the Parish & Parish Church of St. Peeters Darby & James Oakes Churchwarden of the same Parish & Parish Church, do hereby certifie that John Taylor of Castle Greasley in the County of Darby upon the Lords Day commonly called Sunday the Thirteenth day of January immediately after Divine Service & Sermon, did in the parish church aforesaid receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Hands the said Thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Seventy and Three.

William Osborne, Minister of the Parish & Parish Church of St. Peeter aforesaid.
James Oaks X his mark, churchwarden of the said Parish & Parish Church.

Christopher Beckes of Darby aforesaid gen. and William Hagge of Darby aforesaid gen. do severally make Oath, that they do know the said John Taylor in the above written Certificate named, & who now present hath delivered the same into this court: And do further severally make Oath, that They did see the said John Taylor receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in the Parish Church of St Peeters in the said certificate mentioned; & upon the Day, & at the time in the said certificate, in that behalf certified & expressed. And that they did see the Certificate above written subscribed by the Persons above named; And further the said Christopher Beckes & William Hagge do say upon their prospective Oaths, That all other matters or things in the said Certificate recited, mentioned, or expressed, are true, as they verily believe.

Christopher Beckes.
William Hagge, his X mark.

Jurat in Curia.

Some of the certificates are on paper and are written throughout. These often vary a little in style and phraseology. On Plate VII. a fac-simile is given of the first of these paper certificates. The last certificates, nine in number, presented in Derbyshire, were handed in at the Epiph. Sessions, 1829, relative to receipt of the sacrament, on December 30th, 1828. They testified to the communicating of H. Sacheverel Wilmot, William Harrison, Cornelius Howe, John Barber, George Allen, John Drinkwater, Jonathan Lee, junr., Daniel Ash, and Francis Beeston.

* This total does not in the least degree represent the true sum of the Derbyshire sacramental certificates that were put in during the century-and-a-half that the Acts prevailed. The Quarter Session records of this kind, notwithstanding their number are very imperfect and probably do not represent the half of the certificates presented. Many certificates, too, would be presented before the borough courts of Derby and Chesterfield, others at the manorial courts, a few at the assizes, and a larger number than all before the different courts of ecclesiastical process.

The Toleration Act.

A great step in advance towards religious liberty was now made by the measure which has always been popularly known as the "Toleration Act." It exempted Dissenters from the operation of the Elizabethan religious statutes, compelling attendance at church, on condition of their taking an oath, or, in the case of a Quaker, making a declaration against Papal rule and supremacy; Dissenting congregations were allowed to meet for worship, provided their place of worship had been certified before the Bishop of the diocese or before the justices in session; registered meeting houses were to be protected from disturbance the same as churches; all dissenting preachers were required to take the oaths and subscribe all the Articles of religion (excepting the 34th, 35th, and 36th), before Quarter Sessions, or otherwise be liable to the Conventicle and Uniformity Acts of Charles II.; but all Papists and Unitarians were wholly excluded from the benefits of this measure.

At the Trans. Sessions, 1689, eighteen "Protestant Dissentinge Preachers" took the oaths and were licensed in accordance with the new Act. Sixteen of the number were Presbyterians. The following are the names of these the first legally qualified Nonconformist preachers of Derbyshire, with a few brief particulars* :—

Daniel Shelmardine was the son of Thomas Shelmardine, who was minister of Crich, and subsequently of Matlock, whence he was ejected in 1662. His son Daniel was born at Crich, on New Year's Day, 1637, and was educated at Repton, and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was ordained by the Wirksworth Classis, on April 21st, 1657, when only twenty years of age—"Mr. Daniel Shelmardine, Bachelor of Arts, being a man well known to this Classis, desiring ordinacon, had this Thesis given him vizt An scripturæ sunt perfectæ." His father was present on this occasion; he was one of the most regular members of the Classis, and frequently acted as Moderator. Daniel was ordained to the ministry of Barrow-on-Trent, whence he was ejected in 1662 The Barrow registers record that he "dyed at Findern, in the Parish of Mickleover, on Sunday night,

* The information relative to these preachers is chiefly taken from Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, from the minute book of the Wirksworth Classis, and from the *Churches of Derbyshire*.

Oct. 22, 1699, about sun setting, and was buried in Finderne Church by Mr. Ward, then minister of Mickleover, who preached his funerall sermon on Tuesday 24 following His text was upon 1 Cor. 15, 35. Mr. Moore (then living at Derby), a Nonconformist minister preached another funerall sermon the same night by candle-light in the meeting House at Finderne upon ye same occasion. His text John 5, 28, 29."

Tymothy Seddon was nephew of Robert Seddon, a prominent Presbyterian of Lancashire birth, who held the living of Kirk Langley during the Commonwealth.

Robert Moore, of a Nottingham family, and of Clare Hall, Cambridge, preached first at Belper during the Commonwealth, and was afterwards ordained by the Chesterfield Classis as minister of Brampton, when he was ejected in 1662. "In the time of Monmouth, he (with many peaceable ministers and others) was sent prisoner to Chester Castle. He was afterwards one of the pastors of the congregation in Derby, where he died in June, 1704."

Samuel Crompton was the second son of John Crompton, M.A., who was ejected from the vicarage of Arnold, Notts., in the year 1662, and who died at Mapperley, in January, 1669. Samuel became a Presbyterian minister at Doncaster; from him are descended the Cromptons of Birmingham.

John Oldfield and Nathaniel Oldfield were the sons of John Oldfield, who held the rectory of Carsington, prior to the Commonwealth, and then conformed to Presbyterianism. Calamy praises him warmly for personal piety and quiet disposition. "The people among whom he laboured were very ticklish and capricious, very hard to be pleased in ministers, and yet they centered in him, and his name is precious amongst them." He published several sermons and lectures. Readers of Mrs. Gaskell's inimitable novel, *North and South*, will recollect the quotation from his eloquent address on his ejection from Carsington, in 1662. After his ejection, Oldfield chiefly resided at Alfreton, where he died June 5th, 1682. There is a brass plate to his memory in Alfreton Church. In his preface to the list of ejected or silenced ministers, Dr. Calamy apologises for saying nothing of those who had held up to the ministry since the Act of Uniformity, but adds a score of names, including the two Oldfields, of whom he says, "that tho' they had mostly a private Education, they were yet Men of that worth, that neither Oxford nor Cambridge would have needed to have been asham'd to have produc'd them."

Richard Chantry. The following are the entries relative to this minister in the Wirksworth Classis minute book, under dates January 16th and February 20th, 1654 :—

"This day Mr Richard Chantrey Bachelour of Arts late student of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge who desireth to be ordained a preaching-presbyter was therefore ordered to preach his approbacon sermon before the Classis at their next meeting the third Teusday in Feb. next."

"The said Mr Richard Chantrie (according to former order) preached before the Classis and his sermon being orthodox & edifying, was approved."

"After, Mr Richard Chantrey aforesaid (in order to his ordinacon) produced a certificate from the neighbouring Ministers that he is orthodox & pious & fit to be imployed in preaching the Gospell which was approved. Then he was examined concerning the worke of grace upon his soule, his call to the Ministrie, his skill in the original tongues & in the Arts, Logick, and Philosophie, likewise of his knowledge in divinitie, in all which the Classis received satisfaction, whereupon he had this Thesis given him An in hac vita homo possit esse certus de salutæ suæ eternæ certitudine fidei."

He was ordained to the ministry of Weeford, near Lichfield. He was ejected in 1662, and forced by the Oxford Act to remove from that county into Derbyshire. He died July 22nd, 1694, at Hartshorne.

Robert Chantry we believe to have been a brother of Richard Chantry.

Thomas Ogle had been minister at Rolston, Notts. Calamy says of him, that "he was of St. John's College, in Cambridge. He was Congregational in his judgment He was one of those that were taken prisoners to Chester at the time of Monmouth's rising."

John Barrett was ordained by the Wirksworth Classis on August 31st, 1652. The following is the entry :—

"This day appeared Mr. John Barrett, Bachelr of Artes of Clare Hall in Cambridge to be ordained a Presbytr. Who this day preached his app'bacon sermon and his paynes approved and in reference to his Ordinacon pduced a certificate from his neighbouring Ministers concerning his Ministeriall abillities & Godlie conversacon wch was approved of; & he ordred to appeare ye next meeting of the Classis & to bring with him two other certificates vizt one concerning his age & another from the parishioners of Wimeswould in the Countey of Leicester concrning his Tytle there; & lastlie he is

ordered to bring this Thesis the said meeting—An gratia sufficiens ad conversionem concedatur omnibus?"

He removed from Wimeswould to St. Peter's, Nottingham, in 1656, and was thence ejected in 1662. He afterwards took charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Nottingham, and published several sermons and theological treatises.

Tymothy Manlove was a son of Edward Manlove, a prominent Derbyshire justice during the Commonwealth. He is one of those younger preachers specially commended by Calamy in his preface for their learning.

Samuel Ogden was ordained by the Wirksworth Classis in 1653, as is set forth in the entries in their minute book, under the respective dates of August 16th and September 27th.

"One Mr. Samuel Ogden Bachilr of arts and late student of Christ's College in Cambridge, desiring to be admitted to ordinatn was this day ordered to prach before the Classis at Brassington Sept 15th next being their monthly fast day & likewise then to bring with him his Testimonials & title & to expect to be p'ceeded with in examination according to the ordinance of direction of Parliamt for the ordinacon of ministers.

"The question p'pounded to Mr Samuel Ogden upon which he is required to bring his position the 27th day of September next is utrum Liceat unicuique ex dictamine p'priæ conscientiæ deum colere."

"After the said Mr Samuel Ogden exhibited (according to the appointment of the Classis) his Thesis wch being p'used & approved he also maintained a dispute upon the said question wherein also he gave good satisfaction wch was voted accordingly: whereupon the Classis went into the congregaton where the said moderator preachd the Ordinacn Sermon, wch ended Mr Portr pastor of the church at Pentridge (being chosen to manage the business of Ordination) demanded the questions of the aforesaid Mr Samuel Ogden required to be demanded of them by the ordination of ministers of ye 28th of August, 1646—who publickly answered unto all the said questions and then was ordained by prayer & imposicion of hands."

Samuel Ogden served the chapels of Buxton and Fairfield, up to 1657, when he accepted the position of minister of Mackworth Church. On his ejection thence in 1662, he taught a private school in Derby; but in 1685 the master of the Free School there proceeded against him in the Court of Arches, for teaching to the prejudice of that School, and won his case. Thereupon Sir John Gell, of Hopton, gave

him the Free School of Wirksworth, and he taught there until his death, in 1697. He was buried in the church of Wirksworth. Calamy gives a copy of the certificate of his ordination, and it is worth reproducing here as a sample of those granted by the Wirksworth Classis:—

"For as much as Samuel Ogden, B.A., hath Address'd himself to the Classical Presbytery of Wirksworth, in the Province of Derby, according to the Ordinance and Direction of Parliament, for the Ordination of Ministers by the Classical Presbyteries; desiring to be Ordained Preaching Presbyter, for that he is called to the work of the Ministry, in the Chappelry of Buxton; and hath exhibited unto the said Presbytery sufficient Testimonials (now remaining in their Custody) of his competent Age, of his unblameable Life and conversation, of his Diligence and Proficiency in his Studies, of his fair and direct Calling unto the aforementioned place, by the People there, in whom the choice belongs as is Certified.

"We, the Ministers of the said Presbytery, have by the Appointment thereof, Examin'd him according to the said Ordinance; and finding him to be duly Qualified and Gifted for that Holy Office and Employment (no just exception being made against his Ordination and Admission) we have approv'd him: And accordingly in the Church of Wirksworth, upon the Day and Year hereafter express'd, we have proceeded Solemnly to set him apart, to the Office of a Preaching Presbyter, and Work of the Ministry, with Fasting and Prayer and Imposition of Hands; and do hereby, as far as concerneth us, actually admit him unto the said Charge, there to perform all the Offices and Duties of a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ.

"In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names, the 27th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, according to the Computation of the Church of England, 1653.

"Robert Porter, Minister of Pentridge, Moderator.
"Tho. Shelmerdine, Minister of Matlock.
"Martin Topham, Minister of Wirksworth.
"Edward Pole, Minister of Bonteshall.
"John Oldfield, Minister of Carsington.
"Samuel More, Minister of Ashborn.
"Thomas Miles, Minister of Bradburn."

Robert Ferne. Of him mention is made in the journal of Mr. William Bagshawe, where, under date June 11th, 1696, he says that Robert Ferne "spoke largely" at a conference at Ashford.

William Bagshawe was a man of far higher position and stamp than any of those already described. William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, so generally known as "The Apostle of the Peak," a title given to him even in the parochial register of his burial, at Chapel-en-le-Frith, was the eldest surviving son of William Bagshawe, of Hucklow Hall, Litton, and Abney, and also of Ford Hall, which he purchased of the Cresswells. He was born at Litton, on January 17th, 1627-8, and was a student of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1646. Notwithstanding the opposition of his family, he was able to carry out a long cherished desire of becoming a Presbyterian minister, and on January 1st, 1650-1, he was ordained at Chesterfield, by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery, Immanuel Bourne, rector of Ashover, acting as moderator. Early in 1652 he accepted the vicarage of Glossop, which he retained, notwithstanding the offers of higher preferment, until St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662. He then retired to his father's house at Ford, which was placed entirely at his disposal, and continued to be his residence till his death, nearly forty years later. During the whole of this period, both in the times of adversity under Charles II., during the brief indulgence of James II., and throughout the toleration of William III., William Bagshawe was most zealous as a preacher. The Presbyterian congregations at Malcoffe, Hucklow, Bradwell, Charlesworth, Ashford, Middleton, Chelmorton, Bank End, and at other places throughout the Peak district, were all founded and nurtured by his energy, discretion, and devotion. He preached his last sermon at Ford Hall, March 22nd, 1701-2, on the occasion of the death of his "dear sovereign William of blessed memory," and died on the first of the ensuing April. He was the author of a variety of religious books and treatises, which were influential and popular in their day. There is so much that is earnest, devout, and generous in almost all that is recorded of this most estimable man, that it is only the exigencies of space that prevent us giving more than this very barren outline of his life, but our regret on this score is lessened by the fact that so much interesting information with regard to the Apostle of the Peak can be obtained elsewhere.*

* His life was written by Rev. John Ashe, of Ashford, and published in 1704; and there are also notices of him in Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, in Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, in Urwick's *Nonconformity of Cheshire*, and in various biographical dictionaries and magazines. But the best and fullest account of the life and writings of the Apostle of the Peak is to be found in that fine work *The Bagshawes of Ford*, privately printed in 1886, and written by his descendant, Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe. In this work eighty-five quarto pages are assigned to William Bagshawe.

John Bennett and **Isaac Robinson** are the names of the remaining two of these licensed Presbyterian preachers, about whom we have failed to glean any particulars.

This list ends with **Michael Walton,** "Independent Preacher," and **Samuel Ward,** "Anabaptist Preacher."

The almost universal hold that Presbyterianism had over Derbyshire during the Commonwealth, was reflected in the prevalence of that form of dissent for a much later period, whilst the Independents met with hardly any adherents in this shire. In 1715, a list was formed of dissenting congregations throughout England, by Dr. John Evans, an eminent London minister. All the Derbyshire congregations are entered in this MS. list as Presbyterian, except one at Glapwell, and one at Chesterfield, which were Independent; the Baptists did not then possess a single congregation in the county.

At the following Mich. Sessions (1689) one hundred and three "Protestant Dissenters," not ministers, were "sworne and registered," in addition to thirty-three Quakers who made their declarations. At the ensuing Epiph. Sessions, a further batch of dissenters were similarly sworn, to the number of ninety-eight.

The same sessions (Trans., 1689) that saw the first registering of dissenting preachers, also witnessed the enrolling of a great number of dissenting places of worship, almost all of them dwelling houses, in accordance with the terms of the Toleration Act.

The following is a complete list of the dwelling houses, with their owners' names, licensed and registered at the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions, as meeting houses (together with a few special chapels), from 1689 to the end of the reign of George II., arranged alphabetically according to parishes. Where it is expressly stated that the meeting-house was Presbyterian or Quaker, a "P" or a "Q" is given in brackets; but the term "Protestant Dissenters," under which they are usually registered in Derbyshire, in the earlier instances, invariably means Presbyterian, though when they were thus registered the congregations were allowed to choose such person as minister as a majority might elect.

Alfreton, 1691, George Trickett.
,, 1692, Henry Williamson (Q).
,, 1697, John Kirke (Q).
,, 1709, Mr. Samuel Blyth.
Alport, 1712, Benjamin Mather.
Alvaston, 1689, Gervase Adams.
,, 1714, George Woodward.
,, 1718, Newly-erected Building.
Appleby, 1689, John Erpe.
,, 1692, Thomas Holden.
,, 1692, Joseph Woodcock.
Ashbourne, 1693, John Langford.
Ashford, 1689, Edward Jackson.
,, 1689, John Herdfield.
,, 1689, Samuel Johnson (Q).
,, 1692, Henry Hallowes.
,, 1694, Elihu Johnson.
,, 1712, "A Public Meeting-house for Protestant Dissenters."
,, 1713, Samuel White.
Ashleyhay, 1714, George Bowman.
Ashover (Dicklant) 1692, George Hodgkinson.
,, 1692, Edward Hopkinson.
,, 1692, William Heath.
,, 1692, Richard Beighton.
Barlborough, 1689, John Rhodes (Q).
Belper, 1689, John Taylor (P).
,, 1709, George Webster.
,, 1714, Joseph Statham.
Blackwell, 1713, Samuel Eaton.
Bradway, 1689, Jonathan Fisher (Q).
Brampton, 1689, Joshua Arnold (Q).
Brassington, 1689, Jonathan Hill.
Breaston, 1692, Henry Case.
Brushfield, 1689, William Blackshaw.
Buntingfield, 1689, Edward Booth (Q).
Caldwell, 1689, Timothy Fox.
Calow, 1689, John Holmes (Q).
Charlesworth, 1710, "A Meeting-house for Protestant Dissenting subjects in Glossop Dale, called Charlesworth Chappell."
Chatsworth, 1689, William Godyard.
Chelmorton, 1689, John Buxton.
,, 1713, Joseph Bennett (late Mr. Froggats).
,, 1714, John Buxton.
Chesterfield, 1689, Thomas Burbecke (Q).
,, 1689, John Frith (Q).
,, 1689, Godfrey Tomlinson (Q).
,, 1689, Joseph Fryth (Q).
Chesterfield, 1689, Robert Herne.
,, 1714, Richard Miles.
Chinley, 1689, John Lingard.
,, 1713, "A Publick Meeting House."
Codnor, 1689, Thomas Wilson.
,, 1689, "One house, upon Codnor Common, purchased by a Common Charge (Q)."
Cuthorpe, 1689, Thomas Ogle.
Derby, 1689, Abraham Crompton.
,, 1712, Samuel Crompton.
Dovebridge, 1697, John Palmer (Q).
Dronfield, 1694, John Barber.
,, 1727, New house (Q).
Duffield, 1689, Lidia Beighton.
,, 1690, Thomas Newton.
,, 1690, William Johnson.
Elton, 1690, William Ruddyard.
,, 1723, George Potter (Q).
Eyam, 1691, Abram Swift.
Findern, 1689, John Erpe.
,, 1689, John Cooke.
,, 1689, Edward Fleminge (P).
,, 1689, John Carter (P).
,, 1693, Jonathan Webster.
Glapwell, 1689, Thomas Woolhouse, Esq.
Glossop, 1690, Henry Kirke.
,, 1690, John Robinson.
Grinlow, 1689, Francis James.
Hackenthorpe, 1689, Robert Hazlehurst (Q).
Hartington, 1692, James Bullock.
Hartshorn, 1689, John Cantrell.
,, 1736, Richard Wilder.
Hayfield, 1689, Reginald Bradbury (Q).
Heage, 1691, Thomas Wilks.
,, 1693, John Storers.
Hognaston, 1689, John Millington.
,, 1689, Daniel Stone.
,, 1717, Samuel Hurd.
,, 1717, Samuel Richards.
Hollington, 1689, John Greaves (P).
Hucklow, 1689, John Bagshaw.
Illkeston, 1692, Hannah Carrier.
,, 1718, Newly erected Building.
Kilburne, 1714, John Fletcher (called "Killis House.")
Killamarsh, 1689, John Bentley.
Kniveton, 1689, William Greenwood.
Langley Hall, 1692, "In possession of Eliz: Broadhouse, widd., Presbuterian."
Lea, 1718, Thomas Nightingale.

Little Eaton, 1692, Henry Burton.
,, 1692, George Butler.
,, 1713, Joshua Reeve.
Little Chester, 1689, Samuel Johnson (Q).
Litton, 1718, Thomas Hardy.
Long Eaton, 1689, William Towle.
Longston, 1689, John Jackson (Q).
Loscoe, 1689, Joseph Hyron.
,, 1689, Henry Mowin.
Low Langton, 1689, William Bere (Q).
Ludworth, 1689, William Walklet (P).
,, 1692, John Hollingwood.
,, 1710, Elizabeth Hinch, Widdow.
Matlock, 1689, William Bunting (Q).
,, 1689, Robert Cliffe (P).
,, 1726, Cornelius Bowman (Q).
,, 1726, William Lees (Q).
Measham, 1735, Edward Chiswell.
Melbourn, 1689, Nathaniel Smedley.
,, 1689, George Summerfield.
Mellor, 1692, Thomas Swindell (his barn)
,, 1692, "Schoole House in possession of Mr. Cheetham."
Mickleover, 1690, Benjamin Robinson.
Mirelow (Heanor), 1689, Joseph Wetton.
Monsal Dale, 1712, Samuel Skidmore.
Monyash, 1689, John Gratton. (Q).
Mugginton, 1690, Mr. Hollis.
Newbold, 1689, Levicke (Q).
Normanton, 1689, Richard Clayton (Q).
,, 1689, Philip Pryrne.
North Edge, 1692, Samuel Slee.
Norton, 1689, Henry Gill.
,, 1693, Mrs. Woods,
,, 1714, Samuel Blyth.
Norton-lees, 1689, Robert Fern.
Osmaston, 1689, William Leaper (P).
Park Mill, 1689, Edward Haslam (Q).
Palterton Green, 1712, Thomas Rhodes.
Pentrich, 1710, Martha Clee, single woman.
Prestcliffe, 1689, George Eaton.
Ravenstone, 1689, Samuel Sayth.
Repton, 1689, Thomas Hunt.
Ripley, 1697, Joseph Gretton (Q).
,, 1712, Samuel Milward.
Roadnoke, 1689, John Spateman, Esq.
Rosliston, 1689, Bartholomew Massey (P)
Sandiacre, 1689, William Blundestone.
,, 1693, John Barrett.
,, 1718, John Dodson.
Sheldon, 1692, John Goodwin.
,, 1710, Richard Blackden.
Shipley, 1717, Joseph Mather.
Shirland, 1744, Newly erected house (Q)
Shottle, 1714, William Statham.
Shottle Park, 1709, John Holmes.
Slackhall, 1689, John Lingard (Q).
Slackhouses, 1693, Benjamin Lingard.
Smerrill Grange (Youlgrave), 1692, Thomas Borner.
Smisby, 1689, Richard Chantry.
Stainsby, 1727, Abraham Sampson (Q).
Steeplehouse, 1714, Robert Greensmith.
Stenson, 1692, John Stone.
,, 1693, John Stone.
,, 1693, William Tapley.
Stoney Middleton, 1689, Edward Fooloe.
Swanwick, 1697, William Bryan, jun. (Q).
Tickenhall, 1689, Thomas Sherman.
Tideswell, 1689, Edward Ash.
,, 1709, Mrs. Mary Bagshawe, widdow.
,, 1709, Mr. Wm. Hill.
Torr Top, 1689, Edward Bore (Q).
Tupton Moor, 1689, "One house Purchased by a generall charge" (Q).
Twyford, 1689, Samuel Bristoe (P).
Wardlow, 1689, Richard White.
,, 1713, Richard White.
Wardly Marston Montgomery, 1689, Thomas Burton.
Warly Marston Montgomery, 1689, Edward Burton (P).
Weston-upon-Trent, 1689, Robert Hall, (P).
Wethercotes, 1689, Jonathan Boden (Q).
Whittington, 1689, Godfrey Birde (Q).
Williamthorpe, 1713, Mr. Thomas Brodhurst.
Wirksworth, 1689, Samuel Ogden.
,, 1709, Joseph Bennett.
,, 1710, Mr. Charles Brough, Mercer.
,, 1714, Elizabeth Greensmith.
,, 1732, John Turner.

From the beginning of George III.'s reign, the county records contain the actual petitions or applications for registering these

meeting-houses or chapels. They vary much in style from the fully legal to the most informal; we append four examples:—

Wee whose Names are heare subscribed Desire a Licence for a Meeting-house Situate in the Town of Maysham and County of Darby, joining to Mr. Frances Spencers Fould Yarde at the Top of the Cross Lane, the Congregation is none by the name of Antipedo Baptist.

James Worstall.
April 12, 1763. Francis Mee.

The Undermentioned Persons request a Licence For the Word of God to be preached in the House of John Cottone in the Parish of Repton in the County of Derby.

Joseph Wittnall.
Wm. Jackson.
July 2nd, 1787. Wm. Heaford.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being his Majesty's Protestant subjects, in some things dissenting from the Church of England as by Law established, Do certify that we have set apart a certain Building or Chapel [of which John Lees and Richard Birch are Trustees], situated at Ilkiston in the County of Derby and Diocese of Litchfield, as a place to meet in for the Public worship of Almighty God: And we request that this our certificate may be registered in the proper Books of the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Derby; according to the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

Ilkiston, April 2nd, 1807. John Lees, Richard Birch, } Trustees.
Robt. Johnson, Minister.
Ralph Shaw.
Fras. Stevenson.
License to be sent to Henery Carrier.
Rd. Wintle, Methodist James Hough.
Chapel, Derby. Michael England.

This is to Certify that the room for which the Bearer, Squire Booth, wishes to obtain a Licence that it may be used as a meeting place for the purpose of Public worship, forms a part of the Premises used by us at Shipley Mill, and we beg leave to join in the application.

Glossop, 23nd November, 1824. Rolfe & Bubb.

We now proceed to give a list of these applications in chronological order up to the reign of Victoria, dividing them into Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, Methodist, and Quaker, according to the statement on the petition. The great majority of the latter part of the applications under the head of "Protestant Dissenters" seem to have been Methodist.

Protestant Dissenters.

(Without further specification.)

1767. Tenement, Sawley.
1767. Meeting House, Measham.
1767. ,, ,, Little Hallam.
1767. ,, ,, Packington.
1769. Meeting House, Tideswell.
1770 ,, ,, Spondon.
1770. ,, ,, Sandiacre.
1770. ,, ,, Crich.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.—*Continued.*

1774. Dwelling House, Norton.
1776. Meeting House, Eyam.
1776. ,, ,, Grindleford Bridge.
1778. ,, ,, Hathersage.
1778. Dwelling House, Hollington.*
1778. Meeting House, Swine Green, Chesterfield.
1778. Room in a house of Elias Needham, Chesterfield.
1780. "Decenting Chapel, Chapel-en-le-Frith."
1780. Dwelling House, Burbage.
1782. ,, ,, Tideswell.
1783. "Cromford Chapel," Matlock.
1786. Chapel at Stile Croft, Middleton, Wirksworth.
1787. New Meeting House, Sawley.
1787. Dwelling House, Breaston.
1787. ,, ,, Shardlow.
1787. ,, ,, Repton.
1788. ,, ,, Ashford.
1792. ,, ,, Handley, Northwingfield.
1792. Club Room, Stanton-by-Dale.
1793. Dwelling House, Tideswell.
1794. ,, ,, Pinxton.
1794. ,, ,, South Normanton.
1794. Building, Staveley.
1795. Newly erected Building, Saltergate, Chesterfield.
1796. Chapel, Draycot.
1796. Meeting House, Alfreton.
1797. Dwelling House, Hartshorn.
1797. Chapel, Measham.
1797. Newly erected Building, Norton.
1799. Norton House, Norton.
1800. Chapel, Buxton.
1800. Room, Brimington.
1800. Chapel, South Normanton.
1800. ,, Horsley Woodhouse.
1800. ,, Great Hucklow.
1800. Dwelling House, Bolsover.
1802. ,, ,, Beeley.
1802. ,, ,, Pilsley.
1812. Room in Irongate, Derby.
1813. Meeting House, Yeaveley.
1813. Part of a Building, Burton Road, Derby.
1817. Bethesda Chapel, Chesterfield.
1820. Dwelling House, Tideswell.
1820. A Barn, Clowne.
1822. Dwelling House, Tideswell.
1825. ,, ,, Cowley, Dronfield.
1826. Dwelling House, Stubbing, Wingerworth.
1826. Chapel, Ashover.
1829. Meeting House, Burr Lane, Ilkeston.
1837. Chapel, Dronfield.

Presbyterians.

1786. "Old erected Building," Compton.
1791. Dwelling House, Tideswell.
1802. Chapel, Buxton.
1803. ,, Bradwell.
1803. Chapel, Ashford.
1803. ,, Pentrich.
1803. ,, Stoney Middleton.

Independents.

1779. Building erected on the Connary, Melbourne.
1779. Building in the town of Ilkeston.
1781. Meeting House, Matlock.
1782. Meeting Place, Cross Lanes, Derby.
1788. Dwelling House, Repton.
1788. ,, ,, Quarndon.
1790. ,, ,, Barrow-on-Trent.
1791. Building, Fly Hill, Bakewell.
1799. Newly erected Building, Belper.
1801. Dwelling House, Allestree.
1801. Sion Chapel, Ashbourne.
1804. Newly erected Building, Mile End, Bakewell.
1827. Chapel, Bugsworth.
1835. Building at Hayfield.

* Endorsed "not licensed."

Baptists.

1763. Meeting House,* Cross Lane, Measham.
1793. Chapel, Ilkeston.
1793. ,, Smalley.
1796. Dwelling House, Rosliston.
1800. Building lately erected, Sawley.
1802. Building lately erected, Bucknall's Yard, Tickenhall.
1803. Building lately erected, Bradwell.
1803. ,, ,, Ashford.
1839. Chapel, Charlesworth.

Methodists.

1788. Dwelling House, Church Sterndale.
1788. ,, ,, Ashover.
1792. ,, ,, Tickenhall.
1794. ,, ,, Eckington.
1796. "Place for Divine Worship," Bakewell.
1796. Newly erected Building, Baslow.
1798. ,, ,, Belper.
1799. ,, ,, Quarndon.
1804. Dwelling House, Sandiacre.
1805. ,, ,, Newbold.
1807. Chapel, Ilkeston.
1813. Dwelling House, Turnditch.
1813. ,, ,, Milford.
1813. ,, ,, Hopping Mill.
1813. ,, ,, Selstone.
1815. ,, ,, Stoney Houghton.
1815. ,, ,, Scarcliffe.
1815. ,, ,, Stanfree, Bolsover.
1815. ,, ,, Whaley.
1817. Chapel, Borrowash.†
1839. ,, Clowne.

Quakers.

1800. Room in a building formerly used as a silk mill, situate in a court near the lower end of a street called Irongate, in Derby, belonging to John Cox.
1810. Building in St. Helen's Street, Derby.

On three occasions we find that the request for the license for a meeting house or chapel was not granted by the justices, and the petition endorsed "license refused." These refusals were probably owing to some trifling non-compliance with the requirements of the Act, and at any rate in one of these cases the application was granted on being renewed at the next quarter sessions. But in 1767, at the Bakewell sessions of July 15th, on the justices refusing the petition of Robert Shevyn, John Smith, and George Turner, and others to have "a certain building lately erected situate within the town of Melbourne as a place to meet and assemble themselves together for the exercise of religion and religious worship, in pursuance of an Act, etc.," application was made to the King's Bench. A writ of Mandamus was issued to the justices, dated November 28th, 1767, which is preserved among the records, ordering them duly to record and register this meeting house for Protestant Dissenters at the next General Sessions.

In 1812, the Conventicle and Five Mile Acts as well as that relative

* "Congregation known by the name of Antipedo Baptists."
† New Connexion.

to Quaker Oaths, which had long been in abeyance, were formally repealed. The Act by which this was accomplished also made further provisions for the registering of dissenting chapels, and re-enacted the necessity of certificates being obtained from the Bishop of the diocese,* with a further proviso requiring the diocesan registrar to supply the clerk of the peace with returns of such registering year by year. These returns from the Bishop's court are found among the county records from 1817 to 1836.

Recent Nonconformist Returns.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, passed July 19th, 1829, a return was ordered of the number of places of worship not of the Church of England, distinguishing as far as possible of what sect or persuasion, and the total number of each sect. The full Derbyshire returns are extant among the county records, and consist of printed forms filled up by the constable of each township according to their hundred. The orthography, style, and observations on some of these returns, are sometimes not a little amusing or interesting. The constable of Derwent says :—"There are not any place of public worship in this Hamlet, there are a few that attend private prayer meetings amongst the Methodists. The number of the Methodists may be at once known by the large minutes of the Conference." In thus referring the Justices to the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, he is imitated by the neighbouring constable of Woodlands. The constable of Ludworth and Chisworth returns a "Calvinist Chappel," and gives the total number of the sect as one, adding "there is no other but this one, nor any meeting house." The constable for the hamlet of Gratton (Youlgreave) says—"In the parish four farm houses only persuasion the Church of England." The constable of Hulland, under the column for observations, airs his political principles, leaving it on record "that no person should be compelled to have any other or any more religion than they like to support." The constable of Mugginton records four "Babtists and a chapel," adding, "I have liverd the number of the Soiety But a menny more attends," whilst the official of Twyford

* 52 George III., c. 155.

and Stenson plaintively remarks—"Having no meeting House in the Parish and but few Inhabitants I cannot place any in any List of Decentors."

The summary of these returns will be found on pages 374 and 375.

The figures of this interesting summary, compiled by the clerk of the peace, cannot, unfortunately, be taken as accurate, and from several of the totals, especially those of the Wesleyan Methodists, a considerable reduction must be made. In some of the returns the general attendance at the chapels is given instead of membership, and these are all added in to make the general total of the hundred. In one case the "hearers" are given as 400, when we shrewdly suspect that the district could not furnish such a congregation nor the building contain it. In more than one case, it can be proved, from the census returns, that the constable, possibly an enthusiastic dissenter, has returned more Nonconformists than the whole population. The earlier constabulary returns, from which we previously have quoted as to the number of Romanists, Quakers, etc., were not liable to these mistakes, for the names of the individuals were there given in full.

The modern Moravians are but a revival in name of the ancient Brethren, or Unitas Fratrum, there being no historical connection between the two; they were founded by Count Zinzendorf (1700-1760), who separated himself from the Lutheran body. He came to England in 1739, after his banishment from Saxony, and formed a settlement at Chelsea, in 1749; one of its first offshoots was planted at Ockbrook, in Derbyshire, in 1750. A description of the founding of the mission at Ockbrook, and of the work carried on there, with pen and ink sketches of the buildings, will be found in a book called *Moravian Chapels and Preaching Houses*, published in 1887, by E. M. C., of Upper Wortley, Leeds.

The crack-brained sect of the Muggletonians had also a close connection with Derbyshire. The sect was originated during the Commonwealth, by Ludovick Muggleton (1609-1697), a journeyman tailor, of London, and by an associate named John Reeve. Muggleton declared that he and his accomplice were the Two Witnesses of Revelations xi., and that it was their mission to prophesy during the last days then at hand. He paid several visits to Derbyshire, where he made not a few dupes in the hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale. Reeve died several years before his brother impostor, whereupon Muggleton shrewdly declared that he had now a double portion of the spirit. Muggleton himself died in 1696, but of such folly is the human mind

SUMMARY

	Appleton Hundred.		High Peak Hundred.		Morleston and Litchurch Hundred.	
	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.
Wesleyan Methodists	42	2,555	49	2,404	37	1,934
Methodist New Connexion	...	...	...	...	3	85
Primitive Methodists or Ranters	15	788	12	474	8	274
Independents or Calvinists	5	584	12	1,352	8	402
Unitarians	2	150	3	63	3	81
General Baptists	4	147	1	100	11	546
Particular Baptists	1	35	...	...	1	72
Anabaptists	...	...	1	20	...	...
New Church or Jerusalemites	...	1	...	...	...	3
Quakers	1	5	2	20	1	17
Moravians	...	...	...	...	1	150
Roman Catholics	...	...	3	424	1	13
Muggletonians	...	1	...	...	2	20
Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon	2	155	...	..	...	..
Sandemanians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antinomians	...	...	...	...	...	..
Israelites	...	...	...	3	...	...
	72	4,421	83	4,860	76	3,597

OF SECTS.

Borough of Derby.		Repton and Gresley Hundred.		Scarsdale Hundred.		Wirksworth Hundred.		Number of places of worship in the whole County of Derby.	Total No. of each Sect.
No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.	No. of places of worship.	Total No. of each Sect.		
3	1,000	21	1,239	30	2,026	19	1,071	201	12,229
1	47	...	...	3	316	...	...	7	448
1	75	4	78	11	446	11	456	62	2,591
2	420	3	172	12	733	5	521	47	4,184
1	284	...	...	4	376	1	60	14	1,014
2	651	8	364	3	498	5	304	34	2,610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
1	110	1	45	...	...	..	...	2	159
1	57	1	...	3	54	...	1	9	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150
1	200	...	...	2	216	...	9	7	862
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155
...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	2,844	38	1,898	69	4,695	41	2,422	392	24,738

capable, that the sect survived him and actually lingered on in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and London, for more than a century and a half after his death. In the journal of poor John Gratton, the Derbyshire Quaker, to which reference has already been made, there is a curious entry, under the year 1666, relative to Muggleton and Reeve—"In this state I met with an unexpected Exercise, for it fell out that within a few days after this, there came to me a young man who was full of inquiry and a great seeker, and told me that there was a man had written a Book lately come out that had the greatest Mysteries in it that ever were, as far as he knew; and that God had spoken audibly to one John Reeve of London or thereabouts, and had told him His Mind, and bad him go to one Ludovick Muggleton, and he should be as his Mouth, as Aaron was to Moses, and had given them Commission above all Men, and power to Bless them that believed them, and to Curse them that spoke against them; and whom they Blessed they said were Blessed, and whom they Cursed were Cursed to all Eternity: With many other strange things; so that I greatly desired to see the Book: For this (if true) was the thing I had desired." Gratton then relates how he went to Chesterfield, saw and eagerly read the Book, noted the claim of these men to be the Two Witnesses, believed in the reality of their Commission, and bought the book (*Spiritual Epistles*) with other Muggletonian revelations, at a cost of 8s. But at last he saw through the delusion, for going to Widow Carter's, of Chesterfield, where the Muggletonians assembled, he found that they had no worship at all, nor were they there "for either waiting upon God, or for any other Exercise at all of either Preaching, Praying, or Reading holy Scriptures: No, we had no more to do, but to believe Muggleton and be saved." Thereupon Gratton wrote to the prophet in London, a letter of "12 or 14 objections against his doctrine," and received a reply containing no answer to the objections, but stating that as he judged Gratton wrote in ignorance, he forbore to curse him. After further correspondence Muggleton solemnly cursed John Gratton by letter. In 1674, John had his revenge, which he relates after a very dry fashion. Being in London, he went with three friends to call on the prophet, desiring them to conceal his name. Ludovick's wife civilly conducted them into a room into which the prophet speedily entered, saying straightway, "Is any of you John Gratton?" But Robert Barclay answered, "Art thou a Prophet and needest thou to ask?" Upon this Muggleton stopped, and turned the conversation to abuse of Scotchmen, by one of whom he alleged he had been lately tricked.

After further talk, Gratton asked him if he had power to bless a man after he had cursed him, to which Muggleton replied that he had no such power. Eventually he got wroth with Gratton's friends and solemnly cursed them all, but to Gratton he said, "If you be careful, it will be well with you in the end." Now came the hour of the Quaker's triumph. "Then I desired Friends to bear witness That this false prophet, who saith He hath not Power to bless a man after he hath cursed him, and yet having cursed me before even he saw me, he tells me now, If I be careful I may do well, and it will be well with me in the End; Oh, what a false Prophet, said I, art thou! And then I told him my name; but when he heard that he was sadly confounded, and made no further reply to me. So I left him and went away."*

With regard to the congregation of Sandemanians at Chesterfield, it may be remarked that this form of dissent was a secession or development of a schism from the Scotch Presbyterian Church. John Glass, deprived of his ministry by the General Assembly, in consequence of his "Independent" views, in 1730, formed congregations of his own. Robert Sandeman, his son-in-law, differed with the founder on definitions of faith, and in his turn formed congregations. The name of this sect still appears on the Registrar-General's list, and it has two or three chapels both in England and Scotland.

The three "Israelites," of Chapel-en-le-Frith, we can only conclude were Jews; the solitary Antinomian, of Chelmorton, was probably an Anabaptist.

In the course of the next few years there was a considerable increase of the nonconforming places of worship. In compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, of March 14th, 1836, a return was made of the licensed meeting houses and chapels of the kingdom. The clerk of the peace for Derbyshire returns them as 455, against 392 of the year 1829.

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* Rev. Dr. Jessopp has recently written an essay on Muggleton, under the title *The Prophet of Walnut Tree Yard;* it is very readable, as all Dr. Jessopp's writings are, but not very accurate.

Church Briefs.

Briefs were Letters Patent issued by the Crown, directing the collection of alms in churches for the special objects named in them. They were granted for various benevolent objects, such as compensation for loss by fire or flood, but especially for the repair and rebuilding of churches, as well as occasionally for their new erection. Great abuses arose out of this system of briefs, and a statute was passed to regulate them and to restrain jobbery in Queen Anne's reign.* By this statute it was ordered that briefs should only be issued out of Chancery at the request of Quarter Sessions, before which court the cause had to be established on petition, and if necessary, supported by oath. But abuses still continued, and the clear collection was generally considerably less than the charges. There were 97 briefs issued for churches between 1805 and 1818, and the estimate of the money required was £125,240; of this sum only £35,857 was collected, and absolutely only £14,297 of the amount collected was handed over as net proceeds. A further attempt to reform the system was made in 1821, but the charitably disposed more and more distrusted a method which chiefly benefited officials, till at last briefs realised little more than 6d. per parish towards the object desired. Briefs were finally abolished in 1828.†

Among the Derbyshire county records are twenty-six petitions for briefs, addressed to Quarter Sessions, between 1760 and 1826. They all of them relate to repair or rebuilding of churches, with the exception of one for a new district church at Ripley. With some of these petitions are preserved the sworn estimates and the plans, and with others a copy of the printed brief that resulted from these petitions ‡

The following is a calendar and abstract of the petitions, plans,

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* 4 Anne, c. 14. "An Act for the better collecting alms-money on Briefs by Letters Patent."

† 9 George IV., c. 28.

‡ There is a good collection of printed briefs at the British Museum. For further particulars relative to each of the churches named in the Quarter Sessions petitions, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, passim.

estimates, etc., in connection with church briefs now preserved with the county records* :—

Elmton.—A petition signed by the vicar (Michael Hartshorne), the churchwardens, and fourteen of the principal inhabitants of Elmton, praying the justices at the general quarter sessions, held at Bakewell on July 15th, 1760, to grant them a certificate, in order to obtain the King's Letters for a brief to make a collection by house to house to enable them to obtain funds for the rebuilding of Elmton Church.

An estimate of Elmton Church, taking down and rebuilding the same, made by John Nortoyn and Henry Downds, and sworn to in court by them at Bakewell Sessions, amounting to £1,280.

A plan of Elmton Church to the estimate.

Lullington.—A design for building a new church at Lullington, endorsed "To build a church to the within design in a substantial and workmanlike manner, will cost upwards of one thousand pounds, sworn to in court by William Wyatt and James Wyatt, January 10th, 1764."

Gresley.—A certificate, signed by certain justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on Tuesday, April 25th, 1766, addressed to Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor, showing the then condition of Gresley Church and recommending the case to his Lordship.—To the intent that his Lordship would be pleased to grant His Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent under the great seal, to empower the collection of charitable contributions from house to house throughout England, the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor in Wales, to enable the taking down and rebuilding the parish church.

A plan of a church for Gresley.—"To take down the old church and build a new one according to these designs, will cost the sum of £2,050, exclusive of the old materials."—Signed, James Wyatt, Burton.

Elevation of a church for Gresley.

Elevation of the west end of the church.

Barlow.—A representation, signed by the minister (John Webb), the churchwarden, and principal inhabitants of the parish of Barlow

* There were a few other successful applications for church briefs made to Derbyshire Quarter Sessions during this period, of which there is now no record among the county muniments, *e.g.*, Stapenhill in 1779, and Walton-on-Trent in 1826.

(thirty-one signatures), presented to the justices assembled at the general Quarter Sessions, held at Derby, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1784, showing that the parish church of Barlow is a very ancient structure (that by a memorandum in the parish register it appears that in the year 1563, the lead was taken off the roof of the church by Mr. George Barlow, at that time lord of the manor, was by him promised to be replaced, but never was restored), describing the general condition of the building, and offering to prove, on the oath of John Bargh and Samuel Methan, able and experienced workmen, that the charge of taking down, rebuilding, and enlarging the church would amount to the sum of £1,020 4s. 1d., and petitioning the bench to promote their application for a brief for their church, to be collected throughout England, and from house to house through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

Edale (No. 1.)—The petition of the minister (John Lingard), the chapelwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Edale, in the parish of Castleton (twenty-seven signatures), presented to the justices assembled at the general Quarter Sessions held at Chesterfield, on October the seventh, in the year 1794, showing the ruinous condition of the chapel, which the petitioners state is a very ancient structure, and praying the court to certify the truth of the premises to the Lord High Chancellor in order for a brief to enable them to take down and rebuild the chapel.

Brief (printed), dated the 1st of March, 1795, stating that "whereas it has been represented to us, as well upon the humble petition of the minister, chapelwardens, and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Edale, in the parish of Castleton, in the county of Derby, as by certificate, under the hands of our trusty and well-beloved justices of the peace for the said county, that the chapel had become so ruinous that it could not any longer be supported, and made fit for divine service." The brief is granted under the great seal of England, and authorises a collection amounting to £1,480 18s. 4d., from house to house throughout England, the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor, in Wales, and for the better advancement of the royal "pious intentions"—"all ministers, curates, teachers, and preachers, and persons called Quakers were, by all persuasive motives and arguments earnestly to exhort their respective congregations and assemblies to a liberal contribution of their charity

for the good intent and purpose aforesaid. The brief concludes thus—

"In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and to continue in force for one whole year, from Lady-day next, and no longer.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 17th day of December, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

God save the King.

Philipps."

The brief is endorsed with an extract from the 4th and 5th of Anne, "against the farming of Briefs," and a request that the money collected (for which a form is given), may be returned at the next visitation.

Buxton.—The petition of the minister (George Mounsey), the chapelwarden, and principal inhabitants of Buxton, in the parish of Bakewell (fifteen signatures), showing that their chapel is a very ancient structure, and greatly decayed, and praying the justices, January 9th, 1798, to grant their certificate to the Lord Chancellor for a brief.

Estimate of the charge of taking down, rebuilding, and enlarging the chapel of Buxton, in the parish of Bakewell, which amounts on the showing of John Smith; an able and experienced architect, to the sum of £2,247.

Instruction to counsel to move the justices to grant their certificate for a brief—Epiphany sessions, held at Derby, 1798—John Balguy, jun., Counsel. Fee, one guinea. Warren Drayton, Attorney.

Certificate of Justices assembled at the general quarter sessions held at Derby, 9th day of January, 38 Geo. III., setting forth the condition of the fabric of the chapel of Buxton, and that in consequence of the increase of population the building is incapable of containing one half of the parish men, and humbly recommending the case to the Lord Chancellor, to the intent that he may grant His Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent, under the great seal to empower the petitioner to ask and receive the charitable contribution of all his loving subjects.

Elton (No. I.)—The petition of the minister (B. Pidcock), churchwardens and principal inhabitants of the Elton (twelve signatures), presented to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions held at Derby, on Tuesday, April 23rd, 1805, showing that the parish

church of Elton was a very ancient structure and greatly decayed, that the steeple thereof which for a long time had been held together by cramps, gave way on the 28th of February, 1805, and fell to the ground, to the great injury of the body of the church, that the charge for the rebuilding will amount to £1,100 12s. 10d., and they pray the justices for a certificate to the Lord Chancellor for a brief.

Edale (No. II.)—The petition of the minister (Samuel Sharp), chapelwardens, and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Edale, in the parish of Castleton (eight signatures), presented to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions held at Chesterfield, on July 12th, 1808, showing that in the year 1795, a brief was granted for the collection of contributions for the rebuilding and enlargement of their chapel at Edale, that the sum of £1,034 6s. 11d. had been collected, which was very inadequate to the purposes intended, that a further sum of £1,346 11s. 5d. was yet wanting, conformably with an estimate of John Bishop, proved by him on oath at the quarter sessions at Chesterfield, on the 7th of October, 1796, and praying for a certificate for a brief to collect further contributions.

Elton (No. II.)—The petition of the minister (B. Pidcock), the churchwardens and major part of the principal inhabitants of the parish of Elton (nine signatures), presented to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby on October 4th, 1808, showing that in the year 1805 a brief was granted to enable the petitioners to take down and rebuild their parish church, that by virtue of such brief the sum of £153 18s. 9½d. was collected, which is inadequate for the purpose intended, and that the further sum of £946 14s. 0¾d. was still wanting, conformably with the estimate sworn to by Joseph Billing, architect, at the general quarter sessions held at Derby on the 23rd April, 1805, they therefore pray their Worships to certify the premises to the Lord Chancellor, whereby they may obtain His Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent to collect further contributions.

Heafield (Hayfield).—The petition of the minister (James Crowther, curate of Heafield), chapelwarden, and principal inhabitants (thirty-eight signatures) to the justices of the peace assembled at their general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on Tuesday, April 27th, 1813, showing that the chapel of Heafield is a very ancient structure, having been erected at or about the year 1386, and, at the time of the petition, in a very ruinous state, and that the roof is very low indeed and must be raised higher. That Thomas Bradbury and

John Rangeley, able and experienced workmen, will verify the truth thereof, and that the sum of £762 2s., will be necessary for the restoration of the fabric, that the work cannot be done without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians, they therefore pray the justices to certify for a brief.

Mellor (No. 1).—The petition of the minister (Matthew Olerenshaw), the chapelwardens and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Mellor, in the parish of Glossop (seventeen signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on April 4th, 1815, showing that in the year 1783, and since that, upwards of £300 has been laid out in repairs on the chapel, that the building is kept from falling by temporary props of wood, and is in a decayed and ruinous state. That two experienced workmen, Immanuel Wild and Abraham Olerenshaw, will verify on oath that the cost of the repairs will amount to £676 16s. 4d., they therefore pray the Justices for a certificate to enable them to obtain a brief.

Fairfield.—The petition of the minister (Geo. Mounsey), the chapelwarden, and principal inhabitants of Fairfield, in the parish of Hope (ten signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on October 17th, 1815, showing the decayed condition of the fabric of the chapel, and praying the grant of a certificate to the Lord Chancellor for a brief, to enable them to do the needful to their said chapel.

Instruction to counsel to move court to grant their certificate to Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the inhabitants of the chapelry of Fairfield, to enable them to take down, rebuild, and enlarge their chapel, the amount of estimate for the work, £2,432 5s. 2½d. Estimate to be proved by John Worrall, a builder. Michaelmas Sessions, 1815.

Certificate for brief, granted at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on Tuesday, October 17th, 1815. — Signed by J. Balguy, Chairman; D. P. Coke.

Elton (No. III.)—Certificate of justices assembled at their general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on January 9th, 1816, setting forth that it was that day made to appear to them that the parochial chapel of Elton, having become ruinous, was taken down and partly rebuilt in the year 1812, and since completed at the expense of £1,229 14s. 5½d. and that £882 1s. 7d. still remains due and unpaid, that the truth of the premises was made to appear that day to them the justices in open court not only by the inhabitants, but by the oaths of the chapel wardens, and that the said sum of £882 1s. 7d., the inhabitants are

not able to raise. The justices therefore humbly recommend the case to the favourable consideration of the Lord Chancellor that power may be given to collect contributions throughout such part of Great Britain, as to his Lordship shall seem most meet and convenient.

Signed, J. Balguy, Chairman.
Dan. Parker Coke.
F. Wilmot.

Dronfield, Holmesfield, and Dore.—The petition of the minister of Dronfield (William Spencer), the curate of Holmesfield (W. Pashley), the churchwardens and others (eighteen signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, on Tuesday, April 23rd, 1816, showing that the spire of the church of Dronfield was, on December 16th, 1815, struck down by lightning, and the remaining part of the spire and many parts of the walls, windows, roofs, and ceiling, and the church itself, and chancel, were very materially damaged thereby, that there are within the parish of Dronfield two chapels of ease, the one in the township of Holmesfield, the other in the township of Dore, and that the said two chapels have been from time immemorially repaired by and at the exclusive charge of the respective inhabitants of the townships of Holmesfield and Dore, and those contributing also to the repairs of the parish church of Dronfield aforesaid. That the chapel of Holmesfield was so ancient and ruinous a pile of buildings, and the roof thereof so rotten, that it must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. That the chapel of Dore was also a very ancient and low mean building, with a rotten bad roof. That the truth of all the premises aforesaid would be proved on oath by Joseph Hobson, of Dronfield, builder, and Robert Unwin, of Dronfield, architect, and that the charge for repairing the church at Dronfield, and chapel of Dore, and wholly taking down and rebuilding the chapel at Holmesfield would be as follows—Dronfield church, £256 5s. 0d., Dore, £208 15s. 9d., and Holmesfield chapels £1,451 12s. 0d., which sums the inhabitants were not able, particularly in those times of agricultural distress, to raise amongst themselves, being mostly farming tenants at rack rents, heavily burthened with poor, and having expended in the last five years on Dronfield church and vicarage house, £430, upwards of £80 on Dore chapel, and £100 on Holmesfield, they therefore pray the court to grant their certificate for a brief to ask and receive charitable contribution throughout such part of Great Britain as to the Lord Chancellor shall seem most meet and convenient.

Rosliston.—The petition of the minister (Edward Blick), the churchwardens and major part of the principal inhabitants of the parish of Rosliston (eight signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions held at Chesterfield on August 4th, 1818, showing that the parochial church or chapel of Rosliston is a very ancient structure very much decayed and out of the perpendicular, that it being only 35 feet 10 inches long and 17 feet 8 inches wide is much too small for the increased population, and from the establishment of a workhouse for the poor of six parishes, which six parishes have admitted twenty-nine other parishes also to send their poor there. That there is no chancel or place for a Communion Table, one occasionally being placed in the aisle. That a large sum was expended in the year 1802 in rebuilding the spire, which was in danger of falling down, that the petitioners were unable to raise a sufficient sum by rate to defray the necessary works, and therefore pray the justices to certify for a brief to enable them to take down and rebuild, on an enlarged plan, their parish church or chapel.

Earl Sterndale (No. I.)—The petition of the minister (William Carlisle), chapelwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Earl Sterndale, in the parish of Hartington (thirteen signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions held at Derby, on Tuesday, 20th October, 1818, showing that their chapel is a very ancient structure, through length of time greatly decayed, and that its state was too dangerous for them to assemble therein for worship, that the parishioners contribute their full portion of levies towards the repair of the mother church, exclusive of levies for the repair of their own chapel, they desire to take down and rebuild their chapel, but are utterly unable without charitable assistance to undertake so great a work, and so pray their worships will be pleased to certify the truth of the premises to the Lord Chancellor in order that a brief may be obtained.

Ripley.—The petition of the minister (John Wood, Vicar of Pentrich), the churchwarden, and the major part of the principal inhabitants of the township of Ripley, in the parish of Pentrich (thirteen signatures), to the justices assembled at Derby, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1819, showing that the parish church of Pentrich is two miles from Ripley, that it contains seats for only 300, that such seats are all private property, and therefore the working classes are precluded from attending; that the erection of a chapel of ease at Ripley, where there is a population of two thousand, is a matter of

necessity; that it would be the means of giving instruction to the poor in the principles of the established Church, the best and most effectual method of creating a spirit of true religion and attachment to the excellent constitution and government of the country.

Mellor (No. II.)—The petition of the minister (Matthew Olerenshaw), the churchwardens, and major part of the principal inhabitants of Mellor, in the parish of Glossop (fifty-four signatures), to the justices assembled at Derby, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1819, showing the state of the fabric of their church, as set forth in their petition of the 4th April, 1815 (see *ante*), that letters patent had since been granted, and that collections to the amount, £96 18s. 11d., were made; that a further sum of £580 will be required to complete the restoration of the church. They therefore pray the justices to certify the truth of the premises to the Lord Chancellor in order that a brief may be obtained to enable them to finish the necessary repairs to their church.

Beeley (No. I.)—The petition of the minister (John Barker), the churchwardens, and inhabitants of Beeley, in the parish of Bakewell, (nineteen signatures), to the justices for the county of Derby, at their Michaelmas general quarter sessions assembled, on October 16th, 1819, showing that their church is a very ancient structure and has become so decayed that it is dangerous for the petitioners to assemble therein, and has become too small, as the inhabitants of the village of Rowsley use the same church, not having one of their own. So it had become absolutely necessary to take down the body of the church, leaving only the chancel and tower, that Mr. James Ward, of Sheffield, architect, has computed the amount required to be £1,194 5s. 4d., which the petitioners are not able to raise, and therefore pray the justices to certify for a brief, to empower them to ask and receive charitable contribution of all the king's loving subjects throughout such part of Great Britain as the Chancellor should deem most meet and convenient.

Brampton.—The petition of the minister (John Wagstaffe), the churchwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of the parish or free chapelry of Brampton (nineteen signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1822, showing that this church is an ancient and incommodious structure, damp and dilapidated, and from the great increase of population too small for the inhabitants to assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God. The inhabitants desire to repair

enlarge, and new pew, and make sundry other alterations, the expenses of doing all which would amount to £669, which would be certified by the oath of Joseph Hobson, of Dronfield, builder, which sum they are not able to raise. They therefore pray the justices for a certificate to enable them to obtain a brief.

Estimate in detail.

Plan of Brampton Church.

Glossop.—The petition of the minister (Christopher Howe, vicar), the churchwarden, and principal inhabitants of Glossop (fifteen signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held, by adjournment, at Chesterfield, on August 5th, 1823, showing that the church is a very ancient structure, that it has become so ruinous and in danger of falling down that it is not safe for the parishioners to assemble therein ; that a sum of £700 will be required for the restoration, as would be proved on oath by Edward Whitehead Drury, an able and experienced builder ; that in addition the parishioners will have to repair the church, and erect galleries, to make sittings for the poor, and to accommodate the increasing population ; they therefore pray the justices to certify to the Lord Chancellor that a brief may be obtained to enable them to rebuild their church.

Beeley (No. II.)—The petition of the minister (John Barker), the churchwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of Beeley (eleven signatures), to the justices assembled at their general Quarter Sessions, held, by adjournment, at Bakewell, on August 5th, 1823, showing that they did, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1819, petition the justices to grant a certificate to the Lord Chancellor for a brief, and that the amount of money collected by virtue of such brief was, after deducting all expenses, £173 19s. 5d., which sum has been duly paid and applied towards defraying the expense of rebuilding the church. There still remains the sum of £880 to be paid and discharged, which the inhabitants of Beeley are utterly unable to raise. They therefore pray a certificate in order that another brief may be obtained.

Mellor (No. III.)—The petition of the minister (Matthew Freeman), the churchwardens and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Mellor in the parish of Glossop (twenty-seven signatures), showing that at the general quarter sessions held at Derby on April 4th, 1815, it was made to appear to the justices that the church of Mellor was in a very ruinous condition and that the amount of £676 16s. 4d. would be required to restore it, that Letters Patent have been granted and

collection made by authority of the same, amounting to £180 17s. 7d., and that the sum of £496 is still wanting, and praying the justices to certify for another brief.

Statement in support of application for brief, showing that the Archdeacon of Derby, S. Butler, D.D., had lately inspected the church of Mellor, and ordered the churchwardens immediately to take down and rebuild the chancel, and that the inhabitants had lately expended £190 in purchasing land to enlarge the churchyard, that the parish church of Glossop was then rebuilding, and that the share of the expense to be paid by Mellor was £200.

Copy of estimate made by Immanuel Wild and Abraham Olorenshaw for the rebuilding of Mellor church, in 1815, and certificate signed Immanuel Wild, showing that the sum of £496 will now be required.

Earl Sterndale (No. II.)—The petition of the minister (William Carlisle), the churchwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Earl Sterndale (eight signatures), to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions, held at Derby, on October 14th, 1823, showing that on the 20th day of October, 1818, they presented a petition to the justices assembled at their general quarter sessions at Derby, showing the ruinous and dangerous state of their church, that a certificate for a brief was then granted and collections were made by the authority of the same, amounting to £136 10s. 11d., leaving a deficiency amounting to £1,563 0s. 9½d., they therefore pray for a certificate for another brief.

Blackwell.—The petition of the minister (R. Wilson), the churchwardens, and major part of the principal inhabitants of Blackwell (twelve signatures), showing that the parish church of Blackwell is believed to be one of the oldest churches in the county, that it is greatly decayed and ruinous, that it has become necessary to take down the whole of the tower, and a great portion of the body of the church, and to rebuild the same, they therefore pray for a certificate for a brief to enable them to accomplish their object, April 11th, 1825.

Estimate of the repairs intended to be done at Blackwell church, showing the work to be done and explaining the plan, amount of estimate £1,050 10s. 0d.—Signed, Daniel Hodkin.

Plan of Blackwell church as above explained: Tower 50 feet high.

Beeley (No. III.)—The petition of the minister (A. Auriol Barker), churchwarden, and major part of the principal inhabitants of Beeley (nine signatures). The petition describes the state of their church as

set forth in their two petitions presented to the justices assembled at quarter sessions, one on October 16th, 1819, the other August 5th, 1823, that in consequence of such petition two certificates were granted and briefs obtained, and that after deducting all expenses the sum of £244 17s. 1d. was netted towards defraying the expense of rebuilding the church, that the sum of £570 still remains to be paid off, they therefore pray for a certificate for another brief to enable them to accomplish the above object, August 1st, 1826.

Notices and Meetings in Church.

It was the old custom in England, both before and after the Reformation, to hold the various parish meetings in the church, and this usually on Sunday at the conclusion of service. Though to our modern ideas there is a direct savour of irreverence in any such use of a church, yet there was much, at all events in those days, to be said in its favour. The custom originated in days when there was no division of opinion in men's minds on religious questions, but when all were of one faith and worshipped together. Not only, too, were these Sunday meetings in church an obviously convenient arrangement, but, when religion was regarded as a true part of life, and not a something to be worn as an occasional dress and then flung aside, there was an appropriateness about the blending of things secular and sacred that often surely would tend to the leavening and humanising of the former by the latter.

Various of the post-reformation statutes, recognising this old established use of the naves of the churches, actually required the assembling of the householders by order of secular parish officials within the church.* Many other Acts, whilst not specifying the place of meeting, required various notices to be given in church, sometimes during service, but more often immediately after service. The greater part, for instance, of the numerous Acts relating to impressment for the army or navy and to raising militia forces, both of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, ordered that the requisite notices should be given out in the parish church, immediately after the conclusion of morning service, by the parish constable.

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* 43 Eliz., c. 2; 10 Anne, c. 20.

We began by copying various extracts as to notices given in church by churchwardens, overseers, or constables, and of meetings held in church for purposes of assessment and poor law cases, or constabulary proceedings, from the Derbyshire records during these two centuries, but they multiplied so rapidly that it seems unneccessary to give more than a single quotation. The Orders for the Trans. Sessions, 1692, contain the following :—

"Upon Complaint made to this Court that severall of the Inhabitants of Fairefield and the Bangs were over-rated in the Assessments to the Poore, Whereupon it was Prayed that Such Assessments for the future might bee made According to a Pound rate, This Court is of opinion that the most equall way of Assessing is accordinge to a Pound rate and not otherwise And doth therefore Order and it is Ordered by this Court that for the future all Assessments to the poore bee made accordinge to an Equall Pound rate And that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore with the Inhabitants of Fairefield and Banges doo upon Sunday fortnight next meet in the Chappell of Fairefield to make an Assessment for that Purpose or the Major parte of them then present and if any difference shall arise touchinge the makinge of Such Assessment that then such difference shall bee referred to Mr. Samuel Bagshawe, Mr. Adam Bagshawe, and Mr. Cornelius Dale, Referes appointed by consent of all sides to settle the same as aforesaid."

During this same reign, we have evidence of meetings in church for secular parochial business at Alfreton, Barlborough, Bradbourne, Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Duffield, Hartington, Kirk Ireton, Mugginton, Marston-on-Dove, Ravenstone, Sudbury, Whitwell, and Wirksworth.

In feudal England the use of churches as courts of justice was almost universally adopted. Though this afterwards fell into disuse with regard to secular courts, the consistorial or ecclesiastical courts were held uninterruptedly in sacred buildings as long as the courts existed. The consistorial courts of some of the Derbyshire churches, such as the peculiar of All Saints', Derby, and the very extensive jurisdiction of the official of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, sitting at Bakewell, though technically ecclesiastical courts, had an infinite variety of causes and offences before them, as for instance all questions relative to wills, charges of drunkenness, immorality,

slander, and swearing, and the granting of licenses to schoolmasters and midwives.

Manorial courts were also not infrequently held in churches, where the manor had no other suitable place for meeting. The Scropton manor court rolls, several of which of Elizabethan date are in the hands of the author of this work, prove that the courts of that manor were held in the church. This custom accounts for the valuable series of such documents that are occasionally found in the parish chests of our churches; though we believe there are no such records in the Derbyshire church chests, we have found fine series, from the time of Edward III. down to last century, in the churches of Yoxall and Alrewas in the adjacent county of Stafford.

The holding of coroner's courts or inquests in churches in Derbyshire has already been named in a previous section; but it is almost more strange to learn that parochial lot drawing for supplying the military contingent demanded from the township for the national or local forces was often held in the church of the parish. Thus at Hope, the lots for the militia were drawn "at a table in the Ile in front of the Skreen," on February 2nd, 1782.

By an Act passed in 1818, commonly called "Sturges Bourne's Act," the old common custom of notice given in church of parish meetings was recognised and re-declared *; but later legislation has made oral notices in church, as well as almost all meetings, illegal, the most recent Act inconsiderately describing the ancient custom of at least ten centuries as "a scandal to religion." †

The Case of Edward Hollinshed.

A rather remarkable and sad case came before the justices in the time of William and Mary, which comes, we suppose, under the head ecclesiastical, and ought not to be omitted as it illustrates the difficulties and disturbances, as well as the rather remarkable jurisdiction of those days. At the general quarter sessions, held at Bakewell, in the year 1689, the following petition was addressed to the court. It is curious as showing the use to which the civil

* 58 George III. c. 69.

† 7 William IV., & 1 Vic. c. 45; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57.

court was put in practically carrying out the decree of the spiritual court.

To the Right wor: full their Mties Justices of peace for this County of Derby at the Quarter Sessions houlden at Bakewell this present Instant.

The humble petition of Edward Hollinshed, Clerk, Curate of Fairfield in the parish of Hope & County of Derby.

Sheweth

That aboute three yeares since and upward your petitioner was suspended from his curacy for a mariage and afterwards excommunicated for non payment of eleven pounds cost, through the malice of some of his hearers who persuaded him thereunto.

That your petitioner haveinge obtained Absolution and restoration to the Curacy aforesaid, they which are to be seene and read.

And that notwithstandinge such Absolution and restoration, Edward Swann, Churchwarden of the said Chappell, houldinge some of the Lands belongeinge to the same, refuseth to admitt your petitioner thereunto, although your petitioner hath officiated there above twenty years, and has discharged his duty as becometh a Loyall subject and son of the Church of England, as by a certificate of the far better parte of the Inhabitants allsoe appeares.

He therefore most humbly prayes your worshipps out of your Justice and piety to commisserate his condition, and to admitt him *in forma pauperis* against the said Edward Swann, Mary his wife and others, consideringe they have layd violent hands upon your petitioner Twice in the time of divine service (to witt) one Sunday neer after Michaelmas, last past, or there abouts, the said Edward Swann came into the Chappell, with reproachfull words, and snatched the prayer booke out of your petitioner's hand very unhansomely and rudely, your said petitioner haveinge his surplisse upon him, and endeavoured to strangle him therewith, takeinge him by the throate, Likewise upon Shrove Sunday last past, they said Edward and Mary, whiles your petitioner was readinge they snatched the bible out of your petitioner's hand, and took him by the Coller of his neck one on the one side and the one on the other side; had they had power people thought they would have dispatched with your petitioner, and many other times, they with their confederates, as he was goeinge before severall corps to the grave, and made a mock at the word of God, which thinges your petitioner is here ready to testifye upon oath, craveinge your worshipps warrant to bringe in other witnesses to the same effect.

And that they the said Edward and Mary may be Indicted upon the Statute made (if your petitioner be not deceived) about the fourth or fift year of ye Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory.

And that your worpps would be pleased to augment to your petitioner for pension beinge but two shillings six pence weekly, which in truth will be but meer bread he haveinge himselfe his wife and three children to maintaine, the youngest is brought into convulsion fits with a fright by his adversaries and the others are very weak and poor, beinge not halfe dyeted besides want of cloathes to keepe them warm (many other things omitted) all the before mentioned premisses he leaves to your wisdoms and shall ever be bound to praye, etc.

Edw: Hollinshed.

The court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and made an order on the overseers of the parish to pay Edward Hollinshed, their vicar, five shillings per week, "untill hee bee restored to the profitt of his vicarage."

On referring back to the Orders of Sessions, it is found that the

case of the minister of Fairfield had been before the court on several previous occasions. At the Trans. Sessions, 1684, Edward Hollinshed appeared upon his recognisances, and on proclamation being made for his discharge, it was objected that he was the father of Moses, bastard child of Mary Hally, and the town of Fairfield prayed that he should give security to save the town harmless from any charge that might arise concerning this child. The court ordered Hollinshed to pay to the overseers of the poor of Fairfield two shillings weekly for the child's maintenance, until such time as he shall give security to hold the town harmless. It was in connection with this offence, and the public scandal of it, that he was excommunicated; but our judgment on the defaulting minister is materially altered, since it transpires that the form of marriage with Mary Hally had been gone through by an unqualified person, and that for some time they had been living together as reputed man and wife. The marriage had been performed by a Presbyterian minister, who had not received episcopal ordination, and therefore was void. It would seem that Hollinshed was rather mercilessly harried by some of his flock, even after he had purged himself of the ecclesiastical offence and had obtained absolution, and was re-married; but there was probably something decidedly shady in the original transaction that led him, a priest of the Church, to seek clandestine marriage at the hands of an alien ministry.

In the following year, 1685, Edward Hollinshed appears personally at the Easter Sessions, the charge of two shillings per week as against him is removed, and contrariwise, the overseer of the poor is ordered to provide the minister with two shillings and sixpence per week so long as the ecclesiastical suspension (probably for three years) continued.

At the Mich. Sessions, 1686, the case again came before the justices. On this occasion, a petition was presented by the suspended minister, stating that he and his wife and four children could not subsist on two shillings and sixpence per week, and that the overseer had not placed his children out as apprentices; whereupon the court orders a payment of four shillings per week, "untill his children were put forth as apprentices as they became fit." The court was sitting at Chesterfield, and before the sessions was over Andrew Morewood, overseer, and Edward Swanne, churchwarden of Fairfield, appeared and stated on oath that they had, since the order of four shillings was made, offered to put forth two of the children apprentices, namely,

Edward and Elizabeth, "they only beinge capable of being apprentices in respect of their ages, which hee (E. H.) refused to consent to." After this, there was nothing left for the justices but to rescind the just-issued order and to revert to the two shillings and sixpence.

At the Trans. Sessions, 1689, on the petition already cited at length, order was made for five shillings weekly until Edward Hollinshed was completely restored to his vicarage, but the court made no order as to that part of the prayer of his petition requesting that he might sue for the renewing of his rights *in forma pauperis*. It would seem that they possessed no such power, but that the application would have to be made to the court exercising jurisdiction over the detained lands.

Here poor Edward Hollinshed and the parish officials of Fairfield disappear from the orders, and we have not been able to ascertain the final outcome of this curious and pitiable strife.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

MILITIA, State of the, pursuant to 6 Geo. III., Cap. 30, and subsequent Acts (compiled from the Lieutenants' Returns) from the first inauguration of the force to that of the last Return.

Date.	No. of Officers.	No. of Private Men.	No. of Days Training.	Remarks.
1757 to 1772	...	...	Not Raised.	
1773	16	494	Sworn and Enrolled.	
1774 to 1775	15	475	28 Days.	
1776	17	500	,,	
1777	18	518	,,	
1778	25	524	From 5th April.	
1779	25	560	Continuous Training.	
1780	26	564	,, ,,	
1781	24	560	,, ,,	
1782	27	560	,, ,,	
1783	25	560	Disembodied.	
1784 to 1787	26	560	Not Trained.	
1788	22	560	,, ,,	
1789 to 1792	22	560	28 Days.	
1793 to 1794	24	560	From 11th January.	
1795	25	614	Continuous Training.	Volunteering into Militia, encouraged by 34 Geo. III., Cap. 16.
1796	23	635	,, ,,	
1797	21	670	,, ,,	
1797	9	1,666	64 Days.	Supplementary, pursuant to 37 Geo. III., Cap. 3.
1798	46	1,614	Continuous Training.	
1799	46	1,530	,, ,,	Old and Supplementary.
1800	27	704	,, ,,	Incorporate.
1801	27	990	,, ,,	
1802	27	798	Disembodied, May 4th, 1802	
1803	34	1,097	From 29th March, 1803.	
1803	21	403	From 23rd July, 1803.	Supplementary 42 Geo. III., Cap. 90.
1804	27	1,078	Continuous.	
1804	17	446	,,	Supplementary.
1805	32	1,082	,,	
1806	31	1,074	,,	
1807	30	707	,,	
1808	30	1,302	,,	
1809	27	985	,,	
1810	24	1,267	,,	
1811	29	1,254	,,	
1812	29	1,110	,,	
1813	30	896	,,	
1814	24	742	,,	
1815	21	529	,,	
1816	21	630	Disembodied.	
1817 & 1818	21	839	24th February, 1816.	
1819	23	810	Continued Disembodied.	
1820	21	732	,, ,,	
1821 to 1824	20	870	,, ,,	
1825	20	666	,, ,,	
1826	17	829	,, ,,	
1827 & 1828	17	993	,, ,,	Dec. 19th, 1828.—Date of last Lieutenant's Return.

APPENDIX II.

FIRST DERBY MILITIA.—There is no record in the Orderly Room of any services of the First Derby Militia prior to 1803.

1803.	March.	The Regiment was embodied at Derby.
,,	18 May.	Marched from Derby for Dover, but halted at Maidstone, 30 May.
,,	1 July.	From Maidstone to Cox Heath.
,,	23 Aug.	Cox Heath Camp to Chatham.
,,	22 Nov.	Chatham Camp to Canterbury.
1804.	25 June.	Canterbury to Ashford.
,,	8 Oct.	Ashford to Lewes.
,,	30 Oct.	Lewes to Eastbourne.
1805.	28 Oct.	Eastbourne to Horsham.
1806.	30 April.	Horsham to Chelmsford.
,,	3 June.	Chelmsford to Colchester.
1807.	18 Sept.	Colchester to Ipswich.
1809.	13 Sept.	Ipswich to Norman Cross.
1810.	23 March.	Norman Cross to Ipswich.
,,	8 April.	Ipswich to Chelmsford.
,,	24 April.	Chelmsford to Ipswich.
,,	29 April.	Ipswich to Chelmsford.
,,	22 Oct.	Chelmsford to Hythe.
1812.	2 March.	Hythe to Dover.
1813.	29 Dec.	Dover to Ramsgate and embarked for Ireland, landed at Monkstown and marched to Cork, 17 February, 1814.
1814.	19 Sept.	Cork to Monkstown, and embarked for England, landed at Portsmouth in October, and marched for Derby for disembodiment, halted at Banbury, and returned to Plymouth in November.
1815.	3 Jan.	Plymouth to Dartmoor.
,,	3 March.	Dartmoor to Plymouth.
,,	6 July.	Plymouth to Dartmoor.
1816.	11 Oct.	Dartmoor to Plymouth.
,,	29 Jan.	Plymouth to Derby, and arrived 19 February, disembodied 24 February.

A portion of the Regiment volunteered for service abroad during the Crimean War, but the numbers were not enough to admit of their services being accepted.

APPENDIX III.

ROLL I.—MILITIA (Old and Supplementary).—Names of Commissioned Officers and of persons willing to serve as commissioned, who registered their qualification with the Clerk of the Peace, pursuant to the 9th George III., Cap. 42.

1773.	13th September.	Lord Geo. Cavendish	Colonel.
	25th ,,	Henry Gladwin	Lieut.-Colonel.
	4th October.	Tristram Revell	Major.
		Iman. Halton	Captain.
	9th ,,	Robert Hope	Lieutenant.
	9th ,,	James Robinson	,,
	16th ,,	Christ. Holmes	,,
	18th ,,	Thomas Flint	,,
	22nd ,,	Richard Longdon	,,
	22nd ,,	William Chawner	,,
	27th ,,	George Goodwin	,,
	1st November.	Robert Wright	Captain.
	28th December.	Joseph Heacock	Lieutenant.
1774.	4th May.	Sam. Webb	Captain.
1776.	3rd April.	Thos. Richardson	No Rank stated.
	13th ,,	Sam. Lowe	Ensign.
	13th ,,	Winfield Halton	,,
1779.	30th June	James Robinson	Captain, Lieutenant.
	9th ,,	Imanuel Halton	Captain.
1780.	12th January.	John Trowell	,,
	12th ,,	Tristram Revell	Major.
	10th February.	George Mellor	Captain.
	4th March.	Henry Buckston	Ensign.
	1st February.	R. Wright	Captain.
	28th February.	George Henry Cavendish	,,
	1st April.	John Bainbrigg	,,
	20th March.	Thomas Leacroft	,,
	28th August.	Lord George Henry Cavendish	Colonel.
	5th December.	John Thomas Wright	Captain.
1781.	18th May.	Wm. Brooks Johnson, of Coxbench	,,
	3rd October.	Joseph Bainbrigge	,,
1787.	27th June.	Tristram Revell	Lieut.-Colonel.
	27th ,,	John Trowell	Major.
		Winfield Halton	No Rank stated.
1788.	16th August.	Bache Heathcote	,,
1794.	6th ,,	George Goodwin	Captain.
	16th October.	Francis Goodwin	No Rank stated.
1796.	15th April.	John Stables	Captain.
1797.	14th February.	Thomas Dutton	No Rank stated.
	24th ,,	Joshua Jebb	Major and Captain.
	20th April.	James Shuttleworth	Captain.
	12th May.	The Honble. John Simpson	Lieut.-Colonel.
	12th June.	Winfield Halton	Major.
	26th July.	William Cantrell, Bakewell	Captain, Supplementary.
	26th ,,	John Dutton	,, ,,
	4th August.	Daniel Parker Coke	,, ,,
	18th October.	Thomas Mellor	Captain, O. M.
	21st ,,	Sir William Brooke Boothby, Bart.	Lieut.-Col., Supplementary.
	20th December.	Henry Ed. Hunlock	Captain.
1798.	17th February.	Charles Gladwin	Captain, Supplementary.
	17th March.	Thomas Leacroft	Major ,,

1798.	4th April.	Francis Mundy	Major, Supplementary.
	21st June.	Bache Heathcote	,, ,,
	21st ,,	Godfrey Meynell	Captain ,,
	25th August.	John Bainbrigge	Major.
	3rd September.	Thomas Bilbie	Captain, Supplementary.
	28th ,,	Francis Mundy	Lieutenant ,,
	28th ,,	Bache Heathcote	Major.
	28th ,,	Charles Gladwin	Captain, O. M.
1789.	12th March.	Thomas Hallowes	,, ,,
	17th April.	Henry Bowdon	,, ,,

Pursuant to the 42 George III., Cap. 90.

1803.	27th Jan.	John Slater Wilkinson	Captain, O. M.
	5th April.	Rowland Heathcote	,, ,,
	15th July.	Will. Cavendish	,, ,,
	18th ,,	Chas. Godfrey Mundy	Major.
	19th ,,	Edward Miller Mundy	Colonel, Supplementary.
	21st ,,	John Dutton	Captain ,,
	23rd ,,	Fras. Mundy	Lieut-Colonel, O. M.
	23rd ,,	Philip Gell	Captain ,,
	23rd ,,	James Pickering	Lieutenant ,,
	26th ,,	Francis Green Goodwin	Captain ,,
	28th ,,	John Leacroft	,, ,,
	28th ,,	Christopher Rolleston, Jun.	Captain, Supplementary.
	28th ,,	Abel John Ram	No Rank stated.
	30th ,,	Robert Arkwright	Captain, Supplementary.
	1st August.	Daniel Parker Coke	,, ,,
	9th ,,	Winfield Halton	Lieut.-Colonel, O. M.
	9th ,,	Robert Newton	Major ,,
1804.	14th May.	Will. Cavendish	,,
	25th June.	Richard Clay	Captain ,,
	14th July.	R. Hurt	,,
1805.	9th January.	Henry Lawrence	,, ,,
	14th ,,	James Pickering	,, Supplementary.
	1st August.	John Every	,, O. R.
1806.	12th June.	Imanuel Halton	No Rank stated.
1807.	2nd December.	Frederick Lawrence	Captain, O. M.
1809.	2nd September.	Thomas H. Hall	,, ,,
1810.	17th May.	Willm. Dickinson, Jun.	,, ,,
	1st December.	Cockshutt Heathcote	,, ,,
1811.	19th January.	Richard Thomas Bateman	,, ,,
	26th August.	William Cavendish	Colonel ,,
	7th September.	Charles Gladwin	Major ,,
1812.	6th June.	Winfield Halton	Colonel ,,
	9th ,,	Robert Newton	Lieut.-Colonel, O. M.
	9th ,,	Tho. Bilbie	Major ,,
1813.	6th April.	Charles Kelley Cooper	Captain ,,
	1st June.	Willm. Trevanion	,, ,,
	16th October.	R. B. Leacroft	,, ,,
1814.	26th February.	Samuel Hawkins	No Rank stated.
	26th ,,	Thomas Foster Buckley	Captain, O. M.
1815.	6th November.	C. D. Gladwin	Lieut.-Colonel.
1831.	1st March.	C. J. Sitwell	No Rank stated.
	1st ,,	Henry Fotheringham Hunter	,,
	1st ,,	Richard Becher Leacroft	Major.
	1st ,,	Willm. Morley	Lieutenant.
	1st ,,	Thomas Belcher	Captain, O. M.
	4th ,,	Charles John Sitwell	Major ,,
1842.	6th July	Edward Thomas Coke	,, ,,
	4th September.	John Broadhurst	Lieutenant, O. M.
1846.	3rd July.	Thomas Cox	Captain ,,
	4th ,,	Hugh Bateman	,, ,,
	5th ,,	William Peach	Ensign.
	5th ,,	Moreton Brooks	Lieutenant.
1855.	5th February.	W. H. Frederick Cavendish	Lieut.-Colonel.
	15th ,,	George Henry Cavendish	Captain.
	8th March.	Lord Cavendish	Major.

Officer qualification abolished 32 Vic., Sec. 9, 1869.

ROLL 2.—MILITIA.

1809.	14th January.	William Clay	Captain.
	1st March.	Charles Wright, of Wirksworth	No Rank stated.
	1st ,,	Jno. Blackwall	Major.
	1st ,,	Thomas Hall	Captain.
	1st ,,	William Milnes, Jun.	,,
	1st ,,	Robert Cresswell	,,
	16th ,,	George Henry Strutt	Lieut.-Colonel.
	16th ,,	John Bell Crompton	Major.
	16th ,,	Gilbert Crompton	Captain.
	16th ,,	William Henry Wayne	,,
	16th ,,	Edward Radford	,,
	20th ,,	Edward Ward	Major.
	20th ,,	Lamech Swift, Jun.	Captain.
	20th ,,	William Hubball	,,
	20th ,,	Richard Brown, Jun.	,,
	20th ,,	Thomas Ley Greaves	,,
	28th ,,	George Nuttall	,,
	10th April	Samuel Dutton	,,
	20th ,,	Robert Arkwright	Major.
	20th ,,	Alexander Radford	Captain.
	20th ,,	Charles Clarke	,,
	11th May.	John Chatterton, of Derby	,,
	13th ,,	Peter Arkwright	Lieut.-Colonel.
	15th ,,	Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.	Captain.
	16th ,,	Immanuel Wild	,,
	20th ,,	John Taylor, Adjutant of the Scarsdale Regiment	,,
1810.	24th April.	G. F. Goodwin	No Rank stated.
	30th ,,	Samuel Smith	Captain.
	4th May.	James Northage James	,,
	7th September.	John Gardom	,,
1813.	15th January.	Jno. Cressy Hall, of Alfreton	No Rank stated.
	22nd ,,	John Bell Crompton	Lieut.-Colonel.
	25th ,,	W. H. Hunter, of Kilburn	No Rank stated.
	22nd February.	John Wallis	Captain.
	1st March.	James Fletcher	No Rank stated.
	1st ,,	John Fletcher	,,
	2nd ,,	James Oakes, Jun.	Captain.
	2nd ,,	Francis Severne	,,
	6th ,,	William Bradshawe	,,
	2nd April.	Robert Ward	No Rank stated.
	13th ,,	G. Fritche	Captain.
	3rd May.	Charles Arkwright	Lieut.-Colonel or Major.
	8th ,,	Hugh Campbell, late 85th Foot	No Rank stated.
	22nd ,,	George Harker	Captain.
	24th ,,	Joseph Graham	,,
	24th ,,	Christopher Hinde	,,
	1st June.	Benjamin Smith, of Staveley	No Rank stated.
	14th ,,	Willm. Bradshaw	Captain.
	24th ,,	John Barker	,,
	19th July.	George Lowe	,,
1814.	3rd January.	John Charge	Lieut.-Colonel.
	3rd ,,	William Clay	Major.
	7th February.	Edmund Phillips Stock	No Rank stated.
	8th September.	Thomas Carill Worsley	Captain.
1815.	22nd May.	W. H. Hunter	No Rank stated.
	22nd ,,	Wm. Henry Wayne	,,
	22nd ,,	John Fletcher, Jun.	,,
	22nd ,,	George Newman	,,
	22nd ,,	Samuel Sanders	,,
	22nd ,,	William Harrison	,,
	22nd ,,	James Storer	,,
	22nd ,,	Joseph Douglas Strutt	,,

APPENDIX IV.

Volunteer Corps of Infantry of the County of Derby.

Names of Corps.	Places in which they are raised.	No. of Companies.	Effective Rank and File.	Date of His Majesty's acceptance and approbation.	Officers' Names.	Rank.	Dates of Commission.	Remarks.
Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.								
Derby Volunteers.	Derby ...	10	600	16th Sep., 1803	John Leeper Newton	Colonel ...		Resigned.
					The Rev. Edward Pole	Lieut.-Colonel		Promoted.
					William Simpson ...	Major ...		,,
				21st Dec., 1804	The Rev. Edward Pole	Colonel ...	21st Dec., 1804	*Vice* Newton resigned.
				26th Apr., ,,	William Simpson ...	Lieut.-Colonel	13th June, 1805	*Vice* Pole promoted.
				26th ,, ,,	The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tamworth	Major ...	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Simpson promoted.
				30th Sep., 1807	John Cox ...	,, ...	3rd Dec., 1807	*Vice* Lord Tamworth resigned.
				16th ,, 1803	John Cox ...	Captain ...	13th June, 1805	Promoted.
				16th ,, ,,	Edward Ward ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				16th ,, ,,	James Simpson ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
					Thomas W. Swinburne	,, ...		Resigned.
				16th ,, ,,	Henry Brown ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
					Joseph Strutt ...	,, ...		,,
				16th ,, ,,	Henry Lowe ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				16th ,, ,,	Michael Kean ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				16th ,, ,,	John Curzon ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				16th ,, ,,	John Harrison, jun. ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				26th April, 1804	George Bakewell ...	,, . .	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Strutt resigned.
				14th Sep., ,,	John Gamble ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Swinburne resigned.
				30th ,, 1807	John Storer ...	,, ...	3rd Dec., 1807	
					John Gamble . .	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
					George Bakewell ...	,, ...		,,
				16th ,, 1803	Jonathan Gilbert ...	,, ...	13th June, 1805	
				16th ,, ,,	Thomas Davenport ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
				16th ,, ,,	John Storer ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	,,

16th Sep., 1803	William Hubball ...	Lieutenant ...	13th June, 1805	
16th ,, ,,	Dewhurst Bilsborough	,, ..	13th ,, ,,	
16th ,, ,,	Thomas Ley Greaves	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
	Thomas Allsop ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	Resigned.
16th ,, ,,	John Bingham, jun. ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
16th ,, ,,	Joseph Davenport ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	,,
26th April, 1804	Lamech Swift ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Bakewell promoted.
14th Sep., ,,	William Hollingshead	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Gamble ,,
16th ,, 1803	John Chatterton ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
4th July, 1805	Richard Brown, jun....	,, ..	13th July, 1805	*Vice* Thomas Allsop resigned.
30th Sep., 1807	Francis Severne ...	,, ...	3rd Dec., 1807	
	Lamech Swift ...	Ensign ...		Promoted.
	William Hollingshead	,, ...		,,
	Richard Brown ...	,, ...		,,
16th Sep., 1803	Joseph Osborne ...	,, ...	13th June, 1805	Resigned.
	Charles Lowe ..	,, ...		,,
	Samuel Stenson Wright	,, ...		,,
16th ,, ,,	Joseph Cooper ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
16th ,, ,,	John Wallace ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	
14th ,, 1804	William Duesbury ...	,, ...	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Swift promoted.
14th ,, ,,	John Keeling ...	Ensign and Paymaster.	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Hollingshead ,, *Vice* Wright resigned—promoted.
14th ,, ,,	Francis Severne ...	Ensign ...	13th ,, ,,	
30th ,, 1807	George Fritche ...	,, ...	3rd Dec., 1807	
30th ,, ,,	John Billing ...	Ensign and Quart'rm'st'r	3rd ,, ,,	
30th ,, ,,	Joseph Sanders ...	Ensign	3rd ,, ,,	
30th ,, ,,	Thomas Emery ...	,, ...	3rd ,, ,,	
30th ,, ,,	Thomas Hofland ...	,, ...	3rd ,, ,,	
	STAFF.			
16th ,, 1803	John Chatterton ...	Adjutant ...	13th June, 1805	
	Joshua Smith Clay ...	Quartermaster		Resigned.
	William Tarrant ..	,,		*Vice* Clay resigned.
13th June, 1805	John Billing ...	,,	13th ,, ,,	*Vice* Tarrant resigned.
16th Sep., 1803	The Rev. C. S. Hope	Chaplain ...	13th ,, ,,	
16th ,, ,,	Thomas Haden ...	Surgeon ...	13th ,, ,,	
4th July, 1805	Charles Thomas Haden	Assist. Surgeon	13th July, ,,	

Names of Corps.	Places in which they are raised.	No. of Companies.	Effective Rank and File.	Date of His Majesty's acceptance and approbation.	Officers' Names.	Rank.	Dates of Commission.	Remarks.
HUNDRED OF MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH.—*Continued.*								
Aston, Shardlow, and Weston Volunteers.	Aston, Shardlow, and Weston.	2	120	30th Sep., 1803	The Rev. Charles Holden ...	Capt. Comdt.		[These two Companies form part of the Derwent and Trent Battalion].
					Leonard Fosbrook ...	2nd Captain ...		
					William Dawson ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Wm. Charles Flack ...	,,		
					Samuel Storer ...	Ensign ...		
					Thomas Atkins ...	,,		
Crich Volunteers	Crich	1	60	30th Sep., 1803	Thomas Turton ...	Captain ...		
				9th May, 1805	George Bownes ...	Capt. Comdt.	13th June, 1805	*Vice* Turton resigned.
					Jasper Wager ...	Lieutenant ...		Resigned.
					George Bownes ...	Ensign ...		Promoted.
Penkridge and Codnor Park Volunteers.	Penkridge and Codnor	1	120	30th Sep., 1803	Robert Wood ...	Captain ...	30th Sep., 1803	
					James Fletcher ...	Lieutenant ...	30th ,,	
					William Jessop ...	,,	30th ,,	
					Henry Strafford ...	Ensign ...	30th ,,	
				9th March, 1805	John Turton ...	,,	9th March, 1805	
Heanor Volunteers	Heanor ...	1	108	31st Oct., 1803	Alexander Radford ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					Richard Tantun ...	Lieutenant ...		,,
					Richard Swaine ...	,,		,,
					John Abbott ...	Ensign ...		,,
Alvaston and Bolton Volunteers.	Alvaston and Bolton.	1	79	31st Oct., 1803	Thomas Borrow ...	Captain ...	31st Oct., 1803	
					John Borrow ...	Lieutenant ...	31st ,,	
					James Osborne ...	Ensign ...	31st ,,	
Ilkeston Volunteers.	Ilkeston ...	1	65	31st Oct., 1803	James Potter, jun. ...	Captain ...	12th Mar., 1805	Resigned.
				4th July, 1811	Richard Potter ...	,, ...	28th Sep., 1811	
				31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Cocker ...	Lieutenant ...	12th Mar., 1805	,,
				4th July, 1811	John Brentnall ...	,, ...	28th Sep., 1811	
				31st Oct., 1803	Richard Potter ...	Ensign ...	12th Mar., 1805	Promoted.
					John Brentnall ...	,, ...		
				4th July, 1811	Robert Skevington ...	,, ...	28th Sep., 1811	

Horsley Volunteers.	Horsley ...	1	61	31st Oct., 1803	William Sitwell ...	Captain ...	
					John Nicholson ...	Lieutenant ...	
					John Brentnall Wholley	Ensign ...	
Trent and Derwent United Loyal Volunteers.	Aston, Shardlow, Weston, Spondon, and Melborne.	4	240	28th May, 1804	Charles Holden (Clerk)	Lt. Col. Comdt	28th May, 1804
					Robert Holden, jun.	Major ...	28th ,,
					Edward Fosbrooke, Esq. ...	Captain ...	28th ,,
					Edward Abney, jun., Esq. ...	,, ...	28th ,,
					William Dawson, Esq.	,, ...	28th ,,
					William Osborne, Esq.	,, ...	28th ,,
					William Charles Flack	Lieutenant ...	30th Sep., 1803
					Henry Fox ...	,,	28th May, 1804
					Thomas Atkins ...	,,	28th ,,
					William Antell ...	,,	28th ,,
					George Banton ...	Ensign ...	28th ,,
					Samuel Storer ...	,,	28th ,,
					John Moore ...	,,	16th Aug., 1804
					Willm. Fearneley ..	,,	16th ,,
					STAFF.		
					The Rev. Fras. Wilmot, LL.B.	Chaplain ...	28th May, 1804
					Richard Bean ...	Surgeon ...	28th ,,
					— Orton ...	Quartermaster	9th May, 1805

Hundred of Repton and Gresley.

Bradby and Hartshorne Volunteers.	Bradby and Hartshorne	2	146	16th Sep., 1803	Charles Smelt ...	Capt. Comdt.	
					Thomas Hassell ...	Captain ...	
					Francis Blackie ...	Lieutenant ...	
					William Raven ...	,, ...	
					John Wathnall ...	Ensign ...	
					Joseph Lister Hassell	,, ...	

Names of Corps.	Places in which they are raised.	No. of Companies.	Effective Rank and File.	Date of His Majesty's acceptance and approbation.	Officers' Names.	Rank	Dates of Commission.	Remarks.
HUNDRED OF REPTON AND GRESLEY.—*Continued.*								
Repton Volunteers	Repton ...	1	96	30th Sep., 1803	John Matchitt ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					John Smith ...	,, ...		*Vice* Matchitt resigned.
					William Wayte ...	Lieutenant ...		
					William Matthews ...	,, ...		*Vice* Smith promoted.
					John Smith ...	,, ...		Promoted.
					William Matthews ...	Ensign ...		Promoted.
					George Gilbert ...	,, ...		
Measham Volunteers.	Measham ...	1	72	30th Sep., 1803	Thomas Jewsbury ...	Captain ...	9th Oct., 1805	
				30th ,,	Edward Mammott ...	Lieutenant ...	9th ,,	
				30th ,,	Thomas Newbold ...	Ensign ...	9th ,,	
Ticknall and Caulke Volunteers.	Ticknall and Caulke.	1	60	30th ,,	Gilbert Hutchinson ...	Captain ...		
						Lieutenant ...		
					Samuel Bott ...	Ensign ...		
Melborne Volunteers.	Melborne ...	1	60	30th ,,	Edward Abney ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					Edward Abney, jun. ...	,,		*Vice* Abney resigned.
					Henry Fox ...	Lieutenant ...		[This Company forms part of the Trent and Derwent Battalion].
					George Banton ...	Ensign ...		
Walton and Lullington Volunteers.	Walton and Lullington.	1	60	16th Jan., 1804	Edwd. Miller Mundy, jun.	Captain ...		
					Thomas Hollier ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Thomas Robinson ...	Ensign ...		
Bradby Battalion	Repton, Ticknall, Bradby, etc.	4		25th Aug., 1804	Charles Smelt ...	Major ...	27th Aug., 1804	Resigned.
					Thomas Hassell ...	,, ...	30th May, 1807	*Vice* Smelt resigned.
					Thomas Hassell ...	Captain ...	16th Sep., 1803	Promoted.
					Gilbert Hutchinson ...	,, ...	30th ,,	Resigned.
					John Smith ...	,, ...	11th Feb., 1804	
					Francis Blackie ...	,, ...	27th Aug., 1804	
					William Raven ...	,, ...	30th Aug., 1807	*Vice* Hassell promoted.
					William Wayte ...	,, ...	30th ,,	*vice* Hutchinson resigned
					William Raven ...	Lieutenant ...	16th Sep., 1803	Promoted.

					William Wayte	...	Lieutenant	...	30th Sep., 1803 Promoted.
					William Matthew	...	,,	...	11th Feb., 1804
					John Wathnall	...	,,	...	27th Aug., 1804
					Joseph Lister Hassall		,,		30th May, 1807 *Vice* Raven promoted.
					George Gilbert	...	,,	...	30th ,, *Vice* Wayte promoted.
					Joseph Lister Hassall		Ensign	...	16th Sep., 1803 Promoted.
					Samuel Bott	...	,,	...	30th ,, ,,
					George Gilbert	...	,,	...	11th Feb., 1804 ,,
					William Phillips	...	,,	...	27th Aug., 1804
					William Martin	...	,,	...	30th May, 1807 *Vice* Hassall promoted.
					John Clark Ward	...	,,	...	30th ,, *Vice* Gilbert promoted.
					Thomas Smith	...	,,	...	30th ,, *Vice* Bott resigned.
					The Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt		Chaplain	...	27th Aug., 1804 Resigned.
					Charles Tunnecliffe	...	,,	...	4th July, 1805 *Vice* Smelt resigned.
					John Whateley	...	Surgeon	...	27th Aug., 1804
Hundred of Appletree.									
Duffield, Holbrooke, Hazelwood, Windley, Little Eaton, and Breadsall Volunteers.	Duffield, Holbrooke, Hazelwood, Windley, Little Eaton and Breadsall.	1	120	30th Sep., 1803	Francis Bradshaw	...	Captain	...	Resigned.
					Joseph Bradshaw	...	Lieutenant	...	,,
					John Radford	...	,,	..	,,
					Brian Balguy	...	Ensign	...	,,
Duffield, Little Eaton, and Breadsall Volunteers.	Duffield, Little Eaton and Breadsall.	1	90	30th Sep., 1803	John Balguy the younger		Captain	...	19th April, 1805
					The Rev. William Barber		Lieutenant	...	Resigned.
					Thomas Tempest	...	,,	...	19th ,,
					William Bakewell	...	Ensign	...	19th ,,
Kedleston, Muggington, and Turnditch Volunteers.	Kedleston, Muggington, and Turnditch.	1	120	30th Sep., 1803	Nath. Curzon, Esq.	...	Captain	...	Resigned.
					The Rt. Honble. Lord Tamworth.		,,	...	,,
					The Hon. D. Curzon		Lieutenant	...	,,
					John Wood	...	,,	...	,,
					William Wathey	...	Ensign	...	,,

Names of Corps.	Places in which they are raised.	No. of Companies.	Effective Rank and File.	Date of His Majesty's acceptance and approbation.	Officers' Names.	Rank	Dates of Commission.	Remarks.
HUNDRED OF APPLETREE.—*Continued.*								
Sudbury Volunteers.	Sudbury ...	1	100	30th Sep., 1803	Francis Calvert ...	Captain ...	30th Sep., 1803	
					Robert Stone ...	Lieutenant ...	30th ,, ,,	
					Robt. Kirkpatrick Hall	,, ...	29th Oct., ,,	
					William Fearn ...	Ensign ...	30th Sep., ,,	
Spoondon Volunteers.	Spoondon ...	1	63	30th ,, ,,	Joseph Osborne ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					Robert Holden, Esq...	,, ...		*Vice* Osborne resigned.
					William Osborne ...	Lieutenant ...		[This Company forms part of the Trent and Derwent Battalion].
					William Antill ...	Ensign ...		
Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke Volunteers.	Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke.	4	240	31st Oct., ,,	Joseph Strutt ...	Lieut.-Colonel	31st Oct., ,,	
					Francis Bradshaw ...	Major ...		Resigned.
					Joseph Bradshaw ...	,, ...		*Vice* F. Bradshaw, resigned.
					The Rev. Joseph Bradshaw.	Captain ...		Promoted.
					George Henry Strutt...	,, ...		
					John Spencer ...	,, ...		
					John Radford ...	,, ...		
					Jedediah Strutt ...	,, ...		*Vice* J. Bradshaw, promoted.
					Jedediah Strutt ...	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
					Isaac Statham ...	,, ...		
					William Melborne ...	,, ...		
					David Evans ...	,, ...		
					William Statham, jun.	,, ...		*Vice* Strutt promoted.
					William Statham, jun.	Ensign ...		Promoted.
					Samuel Harrison ...	,, ...		
					John Frost ...	,, ...		
					Godfrey Litchfield ...	,, ...		
					John Bourne ...	,, ...		Promoted.
Doveridge Volunteers.	Doveridge ...	1	65	15th ,, ,,	Sir Richard Cavendish, Bart.	Captain ...	15th Oct., 1803	

					John Sherratt ...	Lieutenant ...		Resigned.
					John Slater ...	,, ...	14th Sep., 1804	
					John Frost ...	Ensign ...		
					John Slater ...	,, ...		,, *Vice* Frost resigned—promoted.
					William Sherratt ...	,, ...	14th ,, ,,	
Ashborne Volunteers.	Ashborne ...	1	120	30th Sep., 1803	Robert Dale ...	Captain, Cdt.	30th ,, 1803	
					Richard Goodwin ...	,, ...	6th Oct., 1804	
					Richard Goodwin ...	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
					Henry Cope ...	,, ...	30th Sep., 1803	Resigned.
					John Berrisford ...	,, ...	6th Oct., 1804	*Vice* Goodwin promoted.
					James Riddlesden ...	,, ...	1st Mar., 1805	*Vice* Cope resigned—resigned.
					Richard Dale ...	,, ...	30th Aug., ,,	*Vice* Riddlesden resigned
					James Riddlesden ...	Ensign ...	30th Sep., 1803	Promoted.
					Richard Dale ...	,, ...	6th Oct., 1804	,,
					William Riddlesden ...	,, ...	1st Mar., 1805	*Vice* Riddlesden promoted.
					Thomas Buxton ...	,, ...	30th Aug., ,,	*Vice* Dale promoted.
Wirksworth Volunteers.	Wirksworth	3	180	30th ,, ,,	Charles Hurt ...	Major Cmndt.		[This Corps was formed into a Battalion with the addition of the Matlock Company].
					Francis Hurt ...	Captain ...		
					Peter Arkwright ...	,, ...		
					John Toplis ...	,, ...		
					Robert Blackwall ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Rickards Ince ...	,, ...		
					James Swettenham ...	,, ...		
					Ralph Toplis ...	Ensign ...		
					George James Eaton...	,, ...		
					Charles Wright ...	,, ...		

Hundred of Wirksworth.

Bradley, Osmaston, Hulland, and Yeldersley Volunteers.	Bradley, Osmaston, Hulland, and Yeldersley.	1	60	31st Oct. ,,	Charles Meynell ...	Captain ...		
					Isaac Borrow ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Thomas Borrow ...	Ensign ...		

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HUNDRED OF WIRKSWORTH —*Continued.*								
Matlock, Dethick and Lea Volunteers.	Matlock, Dethick and Lea.	1	60	30th Sep., 1803	George Hodgkinson ...	Captain ...		[This Company forms part of the Wirksworth Battalion].
					John Leedham ...	Lieutenant ...		
					George Nuttall ...	Ensign ...		
Brassington Volunteers.	Brassington...	1	60	15th Oct., 1803	Robert Millington ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					John Wright ...	Lieutenant ...		,,
					William Smith ...	Ensign ...		,,
Wirksworth Battalion.	Wirksworth & Matlock.	4	240	18th June, 1804	Charles Hurt ...	Lieut.-Colonel	18th June, 1804	
				18th ,,	Francis Hurt ...	Major ...	18th ,,	
				30th Sep., 1803	John Toplis ...	Captain ...	30th Sep., 1803	
				30th ,,	Peter Arkwright ...	,, ...	30th ,,	
					George Hodgkinson ...	,, ..		Resigned.
				8th April, 1805	Robert Blackwell ...	,, ...	19th April, 1805	*Vice* Hodgkinson resigned.
				18th June, 1804	John Blackwell ...	,, ...	18th June, 1804	*Vice* Hurt promoted.
				12th Mar., 1808	James Swettenham ...	,, ...	11th May, 1808	
					Robert Blackwell ...	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
				30th Sep., 1803	Rickards Ince ...	,, ...	30th Sep., 1803	
					James Swettenham ...	,, ...	30th ,,	,,
					John Leedham ...	,, ...		Resigned.
				8th April, 1805	Ralph Toplis ...	,, ...	19th April, 1805	*Vice* Blackwell promoted
				8th ,,	Charles Wright ...	,, ...	19th ,,	*Vice* Leedham resigned.
				12th Mar., 1808	George James Eaton...	,, ...	11th May, 1808	
				12th ,,	Thomas Hall ...	,, ..	11th ,,	
				6th May, 1808	Jasper Wager ...	,, ...	11th ,,	
				12th Mar., 1808	William Bradshaw ...	Ensign ..	4th May, 1808	
				12th ,,	Thomas Smedley ...	,, ...	11th May, 1808	
				6th May, 1808	Chas. Johnson ...	,, ...	11th ,,	
					Ralph Toplis ...	,, ..		Promoted.
				30th Sep., 1803	George James Eaton...	,, ...	30th Sep., 1803	
					Charles Wright ...	,, ...		,,
					George Nuttall ...	,, ...		Resigned.
				8th April, 1805	Thomas Hall ...	,, ...	19th April, 1805	*Vice* Nuttall resigned—promoted.

				Edmund Hodgkinson	Ensign ...			*Vice* Wright promoted.
			4th July, 1805	Jasper Wager ...	,, ...	26th Dec., 1805		*Vice* Toplis promoted. Promoted.
				STAFF.				
			4th ,,	J. Challoner ...	Chaplain ...	26th ,,		
			4th ,,	T. Brace ...	Surgeon ...	26th ,,		
Hundred of Scarsdale.								
Chesterfield Volunteers.	Chesterfield	4	360	30th Sep., 1803	Joshua Jebb ...	Lieut.-Colonel	30th Sep., 1803	
					William Waller ...	Major ...		Resigned.
					Bernard Lucas ...	,, ...	24th Dec., 1804	*Vice* Waller resigned.
					Bernard Lucas ...	Captain ...		Promoted.
					Joseph Gratton ...	,, ...	30th Sep., 1803	
					Thomas Bower ...	,, ..	31st Oct., 1803	
					John Charge ...	,, ...	31st ,,	
					Joseph Hinde ..	,, ...	24th Dec., 1804	*Vice* Lucas promoted.
					John Taylor ...	Lieut. & Adjut.	30th Sep., 1803	
					Richard Calton ...	Lieutenant ..		Resigned.
					Joseph Hinde ...	,, ...		Promoted.
					Joseph Gratton, jun. ...	,, ...	30th ,,	
					Samuel Plant ...	,, ...		Resigned.
					George Wragge ...	,, ...		
					Mark Hewitt ...	,, ...	31st Oct., 1803	
					William Smith ...	,, ...	17th May, 1804	*Vice* Plant resigned.
					Richd. Hutchinson ...	,, ...	31st Oct., 1803	*Vice* Calton.
					Wm. Burgoyne Fernell	,, ...	31st ,,	*Vice* Hinde promoted.
					George Mugglestone...	,, ...	24th Dec., 1804	*Vice* Wragge.
					Isaac Cundy ...	,, ...	24th ,,	
					William Outram ...	,, ...	24th ,,	
					Richard Hutchinson ...	Ensign ...		Promoted.
					Wm. Burgoyne Fernell	,, ...		,,
					Thomas Wilkinson ...	,, ...		Resigned.
					William Smith ...	,, ...		Promoted.
					George Muggleton ...	,, ...		
					Isaac Cundy ...	,, ...		*Vice* Wilkinson resigned—promoted.

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HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.—*Continued.*								
					Robert Bright	Ensign	24th Dec., 1804	*Vice* Hutchinson, promoted.
					William Smith	,,	24th ,, ,,	*Vice* Turnall promoted.
					John Walton	,,	24th ,, ,,	*Vice* Muggleston promoted.
					STAFF.			
					John Taylor	Adjutant	30th Sep., 1803	
					The Rev. Ralph Heathcote.	Chaplain		
					John Cartledge	Surgeon	31st Dec., 1804	
					John Draper	Quartermaster		
Dronfield Loyal Volunteers.	Dronfield	1	104	30th Sep., 1803	William Butterman	Captain		
					George Hazker	Lieutenant		
					George Pearson	,,		
					Stephen Bedford	Ensign		
Brampton Volunteers.	Brampton	1	66	30th ,, ,,	John Barnes	Captain	19th April, 1805	
					Willm. Cater Smith	Lieutenant	19th ,, ,,	
					John Shimwell	Ensign	19th ,, ,,	
Bolsover, Scarcliffe, Langwith, and Sutton Volunteers.	Bolsover, Scarcliffe, Langwith, and Sutton.	1	73	30th ,, ,,	John Carter	Captain	19th ,, ,,	
					Thomas Wragge	Lieutenant	19th ,, ,,	
					Samuel Beeley	Ensign	19th ,, ,,	
Northwingfield, Stretton, Pilsley, Woodthorpe, and Williamthorpe Volunteers.	Northwingfield, Stretton, Pilsley, W'dthorpe, and Will'mthorpe.	1	60	30th ,, ,,	William Webster	Captain		
					William Wilson	Lieutenant		
					William Clay	Ensign		

Pleasley, Glapwell, Stainsby, and Heath Volunteers.	Pleasley, Glapwell, Stainsby, and Heath.	1	60	15th Oct., 1803	Richard Snibson ...	Captain ...	19th April, 1805	
					William Sadler ...	Lieutenant ..	19th ,, ,,	
					William Parsons ...	Ensign ...	19th ,, ,,	
Alfreton Volunteers.	Alfreton ...	1	120	30th Sep., ,,	John Cressy Hall ...	Captain ...	1st Mar., ,,	
					John Spencer	Lieutenant ...		Resigned.
				30th ,, ,,	William Wilson ...	,, ...	1st ,, ,,	
				26th April, 1804	John Broom ...	,, ...	1st ,, ,,	*Vice* Spencer resigned.
					William Brookshaw ...	Ensign ...		Resigned.
					Samuel Haslam ...	,, ...		*Vice* Brookshaw, resigned.
				9th Mar., 1805	Charles Lowe ...	,, ...	9th ,, ,,	
Staveley Volunteers.	Staveley ...	1	120	30th Sep., 1803	The Rev. Fras. Foxlow	Captain ...	3rd May, ,,	
					John Bright ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Richard Froggatt ...	,, ...	3rd ,, ,,	
					Joseph Hollingsworth	Ensign ...	3rd ,, ,,	
Barlborough, Whitwell, Clown and Elmton Volunteers.	Barlborough, Whitwell, Clown and Elmton.	1	70	30th ,, ,,	John Norburn ...	Captain ...	19th April, ,,	
					Thomas Yates ...	Lieutenant ...	19th ,, ,,	Resigned.
					William Redley ...	Ensign ..		
					Richard Aislabin ...	,, ...		*Vice* Redley resigned.
Tibshelf, Morton, Blackwell and Pinxton Volunteers.	Tibshelf, Morton, Blackwell and Pinxton.	1	60	30th ,, ,,	John Robert Sharpe ...	Captain ..	12th Mar., ,,	
					John Coke ...	Lieutenant ...	12th ,, ,,	
				30th Sep., 1803	William Downing ...	Ensign ...	12th Mar., 1805	
Ashover Volunteers.	Ashover ...	1	65	30th ,,	William Milnes ...	Captain ...		
					Isaac Twigge ...	Lieutenant ...		
					John Bamford ...	Ensign ...		
Norton Volunteers	Norton ...	1	75	30th ,,	Samuel Shore ...	Captain ...	19th April, 1805	
					Saml. Shore, jun. ...	Lieutenant ...	19th ,,	
					John Read ...	Ensign ...	19th ,,	
Shirland and Southwingfield Volunteers.	Shirland and Southwingfield.	1	68	30th ,,	John Pepper ...	Captain ...		Resigned.
					Emanuel Halton ...	Lieutenant ...		,,
					Thomas Radford ..	Ensign ...		,,

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Hundred of High Peak.								
Bakewell Volunteers.	Bakewell ...	1	80	31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Simpson ...	Captain ...		[This Company belongs to the South High Peak Battalion].
					Alexander Bossley ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Michael Williams ...	Ensign ...		
Haddon Volunteers.	Haddon ...	1	75	16th Sep., 1803	John Barker ...	Captain ...		[Part of the South High Peak Battalion].
					Richard Walthall ...	Lieutenant ..		
Mellor Volunteers.	Mellor ...	1	120	31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Oldknow ...	Captain ...		
					Ralph Fern ...	Lieutenant ...		
					James Radcliffe ...	,, ...		
					Emanuel Wild ...	Ensign ...		
Stoke, Eyam and Stony Middleton Volunteers.	Stoke, Eyam and Stony Middleton.	1	68	31st ,,	William Carliel ...	Captain ...		[This Company forms part of the South High Peak Battalion].
					Peter Wright ...	Lieutenant ...		
					John Cooper ...	Ensign ...		
Buxton Volunteers	Buxton ...	1	60	31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Buxton ...	Captain ...		[This Company is part of the Chatsworth Regiment].
					Moses Muirhead ...	Lieutenant ...		
					James Logan ...	Ensign ...		
Ashford Volunteers.	Ashford ...	1	65		John Bullock ...	Captain ..		[Part of the Chatsworth Regiment].
					James Longsden, jun.	Lieutenant ...		
					George Wright ...	Ensign ...		
Great Hamlet Volunteers.	Great Hamlet	1	60	31st ,,	Thomas Kinder ..	Captain ...		Resigned.
					James Carrington ...	,, ..		*Vice* Kinder resigned.
					James Carrington ...	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
					William Lingard ...	,, ...		*Vice* Carrington promoted.
					John Marriott ...	Ensign ...		
Baslow Volunteers	Baslow ...	1	66		George Gardom ...	Captain ...		[Part of the Chatsworth Regiment].
					William Kitchen ..	Lieutenant ...		
					John Gardom ...	Ensign ...		
Tideswell Volunteers.	Tideswell ...	1	65		Samuel White ...	Captain ...		[Part of the Chatsworth Regiment].
					George Wallis ...	Lieutenant ...		
					William Sterndale ...	Ensign ...		

Bowden Chapel Volunteers.	Bowden Chapel ...	2	120	31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Frith ...	Captain ...		
					Thomas Goodman ...	„ ...		
					Henry Kirk ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Stephen Bellott ...	„ ...		
					Thomas Gaskell ...	Ensign ...		
					J. H. Pickford ...	„ ...		
Glossop, Padfield, Hadfield, etc. Volunteers.	Glossop, Padfield and Hadfield ...	2	150	31st „ „	George Hadfield ...	Capt. Comdt.	13th June, 1805	
					John Thornley ..	Captain ...		Resigned.
				9th May, 1805	John Wood ...	„ ...	13th „	*Vice* Thornley resigned.
					John Wood ...	Lieutenant ...		Promoted.
					Joseph Hadfield ...	„ ...		Resigned.
				9th „ „	Moses Hadfield ...	„ ...	13th June, 1805	*Vice* Joseph Hadfield, resigned.
				9th „ „	John Kershaw ...	„ ...	13th „ „	*Vice* Wood resigned.
					Moses Hadfield ...	Ensign ...		Promoted.
					John Kershaw ..	„ ...		„
Hope Volunteers	Hope ...	1	60	31st Oct., 1803	John Dakin ...	Captain ...		[Part of the Chatsworth Regiment].
					John Champion ..	Lieutenant ...		
					Charles Greaves ...	Ensign ...		
Bradwell, Peak Forrest, Great Hucklow, and Grindlow Volunteers.	Bradwell, PeakForrest, Great Hucklow and Grindlow.	1	66	31st „ „	Benjamin Barber ...	Captain ...		„ „
					Robert Needham ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Benjamin Pearson ...	Ensign ...		
Hathersage Volunteers.	Hathersage...	1	60	31st „ 1804	Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth	Captain ...		„ „
					James Shuttleworth ...	Lieutenant ...		
					Thomas Marsden ...	Ensign ...		
Chatsworth Battalion.	Chatsworth, Edensor, Pilsley, Baslow, Ashford and Tideswell.	4	260	31st „ 1803	Henry Thornhill ...	Lieut.-Colonel		[This Battalion is formed into a Regiment, with the addition of four other Companies.]
					Thomas Knowlton ...	Major ...		
					Samuel White ...	Captain ...		
					John Bullock ...	„ ...		
					Henry Gardom ...	„ ...		
					George Wallis ...	Lieutenant ...		Resigned.
					James Longsden, jun.	„ ...		
					William Kitchen ...	„ ...		

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HUNDRED OF HIGH PEAK.—*Continued.*								
					Joseph Carrington ...	Lieutenant ...		Resigned.
					William Needham ...	„ ...		*Vice* Wallis resigned.
					Caleb Barker ...	„ ...		*Vice* Carrington resigned
					William Sterndale ...	Ensign ...		
					George Wright ...	„ ...		
					John Gardom ...	„ ...		
					John Shaw ...	„ ...		
Chatsworth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry.	Chatsworth, Edensor, Pilsley, Baslow, Ashford, Tideswell, Hope, Bradwell, Peak Forrest, Great Hucklow, and Grindlow, and Hathersage	8		30th June, 1804	Harry Bache Thornhill	Lt.-Col. Comdt	31st Oct., 1803	
					James Knowlton ...	Lieut.-Colonel	30th June, 1804	
					Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth	Major ...	30th „ „	
					John Bullock ...	Captain ...	31st Oct., 1803	Dismissed the Service.
					Samuel White ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
					George Gardom ..	„ ...	31st „ „	
					Samuel Buxton ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
					John Dakin ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
					Benjamin Barber ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
					Philip Heacock ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
				1st Dec., 1806	James Longden, jun....	„ ...		*Vice* Bullock dismissed.
				30th June, 1804	Caleb Barker ...	Lieutenant ...	2nd Mar., 1804	
					James Longsden, jun.	„ ...	31st Oct., 1803	Promoted.
					William Needham ...	„ ...	2nd Mar., 1804	
					John Gardom ...	„ ...	31st Oct., 1803	
					George Goodwin ...	„ ...	28th April, 1804	
					Thomas Marsden ...	„ ...	30th June, „	
					John Champion ...	„ ...	31st Oct., 1803	
					Robert Needham ...	„ ...	31st „ „	
				1st Dec., 1806	John Gregory ...	„ ...	31st „ „	*Vice* Longden promoted.
				30th June, 1804	Henry Waterland Mander	Ensign ...	30th June, 1804	
					John Gregory ...	„ ...	15th Mar., „	Promoted.
					William Sterndale ...	„ ...	31st Oct., 1803	
					Matthew Frost ...	„ ...	19th April, 1804	
					James Logan ...	„ ..	31st Oct., 1803	

					Charles Greaves ...	Ensign ...				
					Benjamin Pearson ...	„ ...	31st Oct., 1803			
				1st Dec., 1806	John Thornhill ...	„ ...				*Vice* Gregory promoted.
					STAFF.					
					Samuel Buxton ...	Surgeon ...	*30th June, 1804			
				20th April, 1805	The Rev. Rich. Smith	Chaplain ...				
South High Peak Battalion.	Bakewell, Haddon, Stoke, Eyam and Stony Middleton.	3	223	21st Jan., 1804	William Carliel ...	Major Comdt.	1st March, 1805			
				31st Oct., 1803	Samuel Simpson ...	Captain ...	1st „ „			
				11th Feb., 1804	Peter Wright ...	„ ...	1st „ „			
				16th Sep., 1803	John Barker ...	„ ...	1st „ „			
				4th July, 1808	William Birkett ...	„ ...	8th July, 1808			
				27th May, 1811	John Barker ...	„ ...	27th May, 1811			
				21st Jan., 1804						
				16th Sep., 1803	William Birkett ...	Lieutenant ...	1st Mar., 1805			Promoted.
				16th Aug., 1804	Michael Williams ...	„ ...	1st „			
				11th Feb., 1804	John Cooper ...	„ ...	1st „			
				6th June, 1807	William Greaves ...	„ ...	30th Oct., 1807			
				4th July, 1808	George Holmes ...	„ ...	8th July, 1808			
				22nd May, 1810	John Barker ...	„ ...	22nd May, 1810			Promoted.
				16th Aug., 1804	William Greaves ...	Ensign ...	1st Mar., 1805			„
				11th Feb., 1804	Benjamin Wyatt ...	„ ...	1st „			
				16th Sep., 1803	Isaac Bennett ...	„ ...	1st „			
				24th Oct., 1807	John Sybray ...	„ ...	30th Oct., 1807			Resigned.
				6th June, 1807	George Holmes ...	„ ...	30th „			*Vice* Greaves promoted—promoted.
				4th July, 1808	John Barker ...	„ ..	8th July, 1808			Promoted.
				27th May, 1811	Robert Barker ...	„ ...	27th May, 1811			V. S.
North High Peak Battalion.				1st May, 1804	Samuel Frith ...	Lt.-Col. Comt.	19th April, 1805			
				1st „						
				1st „	Samuel Oldknow ...	Major ...	19th April, 1805			
				1st „	Thomas Goodman ...	Captain ...	19th „			
				1st „	Stephen Bellot ...	„ ...	19th „			
				1st „	Ralph Fearn ...	„ ...	19th „			
				1st „	James Ratcliffe ...	„ ...	19th „			
				1st „	James Carrington ...	„ ..	19th „			
				1st „	James Harker Pickford	Lieutenant ...	19th „			